

FY 2015 Budget Overview

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted ¹	FY 2014 Enacted ²	FY 2015 Pres. Budget ³	FY 2015 +/- FY 2014
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Total Budget Authority:	\$ 59,209,964	\$ 60,655,168	\$ 60,918,787	\$ 263,619
Less: Mandatory, Fee, and Trust Funds:	(11,308,307)	(11,526,210)	(11,890,496)	(364,286)
Gross Discretionary Budget Authority:	47,901,657	49,128,958	49,028,291	(100,667)
Less: Discretionary Offsetting Fees:	(3,553,282)	(3,733,428)	(4,414,798)	(681,370)
Net Discretionary Budget Authority:	44,348,375	45,395,530	44,613,493	(782,037)
Less: FEMA Disaster Relief - Major Disasters Cap Adjustment:	(6,075,554)	(5,626,386)	(6,437,793)	(811,407)
Less: Rescission of Prior-Year Carryover - Regular Appropriations: ⁴	(151,463)	(543,968)	-	543,968
Adjusted Net Discretionary Budget Authority:	38,121,358	39,225,176	38,175,700	(1,049,476)
Supplemental: ⁵	\$ 11,483,313	\$ -	\$ -	-

1/ FY 2013 Revised Enacted:

- Reflects across the board rescissions of 0.1% and 0.032% pursuant to P.L. 113-6.
- Reflects funds sequestered pursuant to section 251 A(7)(A) of the Balance Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011.
- Reflects a transfer of \$22.8 million from FEMA Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) to OIG pursuant to P.L. 113-6.
- Excludes USCG Overseas Contingency Operations funding of \$240.605 million provided in P.L. 113-6.
- Includes FEMA Disaster Relief base funds of \$553.562 million and an additional \$6.075 billion for major disasters declared pursuant to the Stafford Act and designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251 (b)(2)(D) of the Balance Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (BBEDCA), as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011.
- Total Budget Authority Request excluding DRF Major Disasters Cap Adjustment and rescissions of prior year carryover balances is: \$53,134,410.
- Gross Discretionary Request excluding DRF Major Disasters Cap Adjustment and rescissions of prior year carryover balances is: \$41,826,103.
- Net Discretionary Request excluding DRF Major Disasters Cap Adjustment and rescissions of prior year carryover balances is: \$38,272,821.

2/ FY 2014 Enacted:

- Reflects a transfer of \$24 million from FEMA DRF to OIG pursuant to P.L. 113-76.
- Excludes USCG Overseas Contingency Operations funding of \$227.0 million provided in P.L. 113-76.
- Includes FEMA Disaster Relief base funds of \$570.522 million and an additional \$5.626 billion for major disasters declared pursuant to the Stafford Act and designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251 (b)(2)(D) of the BBEDCA of 1985, as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011.
- Reflects the following technical adjustments: \$33.522 million increase for TSA - Aviation Security revised fee levels; \$15.042 million decrease for USCG Health Care Fund Contribution; \$3.741 million increase for CBP Small Airports.
- Total Budget Authority Request excluding DRF Major Disasters Cap Adjustment and rescissions of prior year carryover balances is: \$55,028,782
- Gross Discretionary Request excluding DRF Major Disasters Cap Adjustment and rescissions of prior year carryover balances is: \$43,502,572.
- Net Discretionary Request excluding DRF Major Disasters Cap Adjustment and rescissions of prior year carryover balances is: \$39,769,144.

3/ FY 2015 President's Budget:

- Reflects a proposed transfer of \$24 million from FEMA DRF to OIG.
- Includes FEMA Disaster Relief base funds of \$371.672 million and an additional \$6.438 billion for major disasters declared pursuant to the Stafford Act and designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251 (b)(2)(D) of the BBEDCA of 1985, as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011.
- Total Budget Authority Request excluding DRF Major Disasters Cap Adjustment is: \$54,480,994.
- Gross Discretionary Request excluding DRF Major Disasters Cap Adjustment is: \$42,590,498.
- Net Discretionary Request excluding DRF Major Disasters Cap Adjustment is: \$38,175,700.

4/ Rescissions of Prior Year Unobligated Balances:

- FY 2013 - Pursuant to P.L. 113-6, reflects rescissions of prior year unobligated balances of -\$151.463 million
- FY 2014 - Pursuant to P.L. 113-76, reflects rescissions of prior year unobligated balances of -\$543.968 million.

5/ In order to obtain comparable figures, Net Discretionary, Gross Discretionary, and Total Budget Authority excludes:

- FY 2013 supplemental funding provided in P.L. 113-2 (Disaster Relief Appropriations Act 2013) and sequestered pursuant to 251 A(7)(A) of the Balance Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011: OIG (\$2.850 million), CBP (\$1.584 million), ICE (\$0.812 million), USCG (\$260.521 million), USSS (\$0.285 million), FEMA (\$11.210 billion), S&T (\$3.087 million), DNDO (\$3.676 million).
- Excludes FEMA NFIF (\$9.7 billion) increase in borrowing authority provided in P.L. 113-1.

Department of Homeland Security Total Budget Authority									
Notes: - Excludes USCG - OCO Funding	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
TITLE I - DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS									
Departmental Management and Operations	2,085	2,083	708,695	1,917	1,917	728,269	1,946	1,939	748,024
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	701	699	126,472	563	563	122,350	586	583	128,769
Chief of Staff.....	18	18	2,172	13	13	2,050	13	13	2,112
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman.....	35	35	5,743	24	24	5,250	30	27	6,428
Executive Secretary.....	58	58	7,572	45	45	7,400	46	46	7,719
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary.....	8	8	1,891	6	6	1,750	6	6	1,751
Immediate Office of the Secretary.....	12	12	3,937	6	6	4,050	6	6	3,950
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties.....	113	111	20,905	97	97	21,500	97	97	22,003
Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of General Counsel.....	131	131	21,240	96	96	19,750	102	102	21,310
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs.....	20	20	2,257	14	14	2,250	14	14	2,429
Office of International Affairs.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Legislative Affairs.....	35	35	5,692	26	26	5,350	27	27	5,583
Office of State and Local Law Enforcement.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Policy.....	194	194	41,588	173	173	36,500	180	180	38,470
Office of Public Affairs.....	32	32	5,611	23	23	8,550	24	24	8,741
Privacy Officer.....	45	45	7,864	40	40	7,950	41	41	8,273
Private Sector Office.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):	898	898	213,811	872	872	196,015	854	854	195,286
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management.....	17	17	3,113	17	17	2,700	17	17	3,797
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer.....	124	124	33,767	110	110	30,000	110	110	29,152
DHS HQ NAC Project.....	-	-	5,441	-	-	4,500	-	-	4,493
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer.....	118	118	24,621	114	114	22,000	114	114	21,104
HRIT.....	27	27	9,667	24	24	7,815	24	24	9,856
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer.....	359	359	70,105	353	353	65,000	335	335	63,645
Office of the Chief Security Officer.....	253	253	67,097	254	254	64,000	254	254	63,239
DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project	-	-	27,514	-	-	35,000	-	-	73,000
HQ Consolidation - St. Elizabeths.....	-	-	27,514	-	-	35,000	-	-	57,700
St. Elizabeths Support Costs.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,300
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	212	212	51,432	208	208	75,548	216	212	94,626
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:	274	274	289,466	274	274	299,356	290	290	256,343
Salaries and expenses.....	274	274	114,500	274	274	115,000	290	290	95,444
Information technology services.....	-	-	26,964	-	-	34,000	-	-	38,627
Infrastructure and Security Activities.....	-	-	106,841	-	-	87,200	-	-	52,140
Homeland Secure Data Network.....	-	-	41,161	-	-	63,156	-	-	70,132
Wireless program.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Security Systems.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	[0]	[-874]	[0]	[0]	[-209]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	2,085	2,083	708,695	1,917	1,917	728,269	1,946	1,939	748,024
Adjusted Net Discretionary	2,085	2,083	707,821	1,917	1,917	728,060	1,946	1,939	748,024
Discretionary Fee Funded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Discretionary	2,085	2,083	708,695	1,917	1,917	728,269	1,946	1,939	748,024
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	2,085	2,083	707,821	1,917	1,917	728,060	1,946	1,939	748,024
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriated Resources:	2,085	2,083	708,695	1,917	1,917	728,269	1,946	1,939	748,024

Department of Homeland Security Total Budget Authority									
Notes: - Excludes USCG - OCO Funding	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
Non-Appropriated Resources:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Analysis and Operations	857	849	301,853	874	845	300,490	879	850	302,268
Analysis and Operations	857	849	301,853	874	845	300,490	879	850	302,268
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	[0]	-[2,368]	[0]	[0]	-[375]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	857	849	301,853	874	845	300,490	879	850	302,268
Adjusted Net Discretionary	857	849	299,485	874	845	300,115	879	850	302,268
Discretionary Fee Funded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Discretionary	857	849	301,853	874	845	300,490	879	850	302,268
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	857	849	299,485	874	845	300,115	879	850	302,268
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriated Resources:	857	849	301,853	874	845	300,490	879	850	302,268
Non-Appropriated Resources:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Inspector General	683	681	137,910	681	681	139,437	725	725	145,457
Audits, Inspections and Investigations	683	681	137,910	681	681	139,437	725	725	145,457
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	[0]	-[46]	[0]	[0]	-[48]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	683	681	137,910	681	681	139,437	725	725	145,457
Adjusted Net Discretionary	683	681	137,864	681	681	139,389	725	725	145,457
Discretionary Fee Funded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Discretionary	683	681	137,910	681	681	139,437	725	725	145,457
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	683	681	137,864	681	681	139,389	725	725	145,457
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriated Resources:	683	681	137,910	681	681	139,437	725	725	145,457
Non-Appropriated Resources:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TITLE I - DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS	3,625	3,613	1,148,458	3,472	3,443	1,168,196	3,550	3,514	1,195,749
TITLE II - SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, & INVESTIGATIONS									
U.S. Customs and Border Protection	59,790	59,604	11,736,990	62,568	60,952	12,445,616	62,594	61,387	12,764,835
Salaries and Expenses	47,104	46,929	7,894,414	48,692	47,188	8,145,568	47,964	46,889	8,326,386
Headquarters, Management, and Administration.....	3,055	3,096	1,307,425	3,247	3,070	1,198,930	3,271	3,123	1,183,722
M&A, Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M&A, Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commissioner.....	142	149	23,545	175	166	23,656	182	173	27,245
Chief Counsel.....	281	293	42,912	320	311	42,921	320	311	45,663
Congressional Affairs.....	18	20	2,554	21	19	2,466	21	19	2,514
Internal Affairs.....	600	610	156,037	583	556	149,061	594	567	140,141
Public Affairs.....	87	89	12,968	94	91	11,934	94	91	13,064
Training and Development.....	380	405	75,536	363	358	76,082	360	355	71,926
Technology, Innovation and Acquisition.....	164	165	24,446	156	153	22,788	173	167	25,374
Intelligence/Investigative Liaison.....	265	258	55,700	280	276	60,747	281	275	61,512
Administration.....	1,118	1,107	377,143	1,255	1,140	403,473	1,246	1,165	386,793
Rent.....	-	-	536,584	-	-	405,802	-	-	409,490
Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation.....	20,845	20,696	3,045,915	22,252	21,000	3,215,844	21,504	20,652	3,204,041
Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation.....	19,988	19,857	2,582,248	21,309	20,076	2,856,573	20,568	19,735	2,830,872

Department of Homeland Security Total Budget Authority									
Notes: - Excludes USCG - OCO Funding	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund).....	-	-	3,274	-	-	3,274	-	-	3,274
International Cargo Screening.....	238	229	70,390	238	228	67,461	231	221	69,173
Other international programs.....	130	125	28,691	130	125	24,000	130	125	25,706
C-TPAT.....	127	123	38,622	127	123	40,912	127	123	40,841
Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP).....	-	-	5,793	-	-	5,811	-	-	5,811
Inspection and Detection Technology.....	38	38	115,407	86	86	112,004	86	86	123,866
Systems for Targeting.....	20	20	106,848	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Targeting Center.....	302	302	67,366	338	338	65,106	338	338	70,592
Training at the Ports of Entry.....	2	2	27,276	24	24	40,703	24	24	33,906
Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry.....	23,204	23,137	3,541,074	23,193	23,118	3,730,794	23,189	23,114	3,938,623
Border Security Control	23,061	22,986	3,490,236	23,004	22,930	3,675,236	23,000	22,926	3,882,015
Training Between the Ports of Entry.....	143	151	50,838	189	188	55,558	189	188	56,608
USVISIT.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automation Modernization:	1,433	1,433	729,725	1,541	1,462	816,523	1,581	1,482	812,410
ACE/ITDS.....	81	81	128,566	81	81	140,762	85	83	141,061
Information Technology.....	1,351	1,351	422,753	1,434	1,355	358,655	1,500	1,389	365,700
Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support.....	1	1	178,406	6	6	200,174	11	8	196,376
Automated Targeting Systems	-	-	-	20	20	116,932	20	20	109,273
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:	-	-	307,488	-	-	351,454	-	-	362,466
Operations and Maintenance.....	-	-	118,921	-	-	191,019	-	-	251,872
Development and Deployment.....	-	-	188,567	-	-	160,435	-	-	110,594
Program Management.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air and Marine Interdiction:	1,719	1,744	758,263	1,714	1,711	805,068	1,720	1,717	708,685
Operations and maintenance.....	-	-	367,750	-	-	392,000	-	-	362,669
Procurement.....	-	-	117,053	-	-	126,250	-	-	53,000
Salaries and Expenses.....	1,719	1,744	273,460	1,714	1,711	286,818	1,720	1,717	293,016
Facilities Management	253	217	209,527	513	483	456,278	516	486	482,205
Facility Construction and Sustainment.....	-	-	158,372	-	-	375,398	-	-	385,137
Program Oversight and Management.....	253	217	51,155	513	483	80,880	516	486	97,068
Fee accounts:	9,281	9,281	1,831,880	9,281	9,281	1,754,733	9,529	9,529	1,886,691
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee.....	110	110	51,079	110	110	55,168	110	110	54,929
Virgin Islands Fees.....	61	61	11,672	61	61	11,302	61	61	11,789
Immigration Inspection User Fee.....	4,126	4,126	586,048	4,126	4,126	598,552	4,126	4,126	630,218
Immigration enforcement fines.....	5	5	699	5	5	773	5	5	752
Land border inspection fee.....	284	284	40,616	284	284	42,941	284	284	43,931
COBRA passenger inspection fee.....	1,575	1,575	448,684	1,575	1,575	500,134	1,575	1,575	482,501
APHIS User Fees.....	2,708	2,708	366,370	2,708	2,708	362,526	2,956	2,956	464,514
Puerto Rico Trust Fund.....	292	292	254,086	292	292	98,602	292	292	98,076
Small Airport User Fee.....	69	69	8,700	69	69	8,741	69	69	8,789
Global Entry User Fees.....	51	51	63,926	51	51	75,994	51	51	91,192
Trust Fund Accounts:	-	-	5,693	-	-	5,992	-	-	5,992
Customs Unclaimed Goods.....	-	-	5,693	-	-	5,992	-	-	5,992
COBRA - DISCRETIONARY	-	-	-	-	-	-	[970]	[466]	[131,591]
COBRA-CFTA	-	-	-	827	827	110,000	1,284	1,284	180,000

Department of Homeland Security Total Budget Authority									
Notes: - Excludes USCG - OCO Funding	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
IUF - DISCRETIONARY	-	-	-	-	-	-	[1,473]	[699]	[200,164]
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	[0]	-[74,309]	[0]	[0]	-[68,297]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	50,578	50,392	9,908,117	53,356	51,740	10,693,632	53,134	51,927	10,880,941
Adjusted Net Discretionary	50,578	50,392	9,833,808	53,356	51,740	10,625,335	53,134	51,927	10,880,941
Discretionary Fee Funded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Discretionary	50,578	50,392	9,908,117	53,356	51,740	10,693,632	53,134	51,927	10,880,941
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	50,578	50,392	9,833,808	53,356	51,740	10,625,335	53,134	51,927	10,880,941
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	9,212	9,212	1,828,873	9,212	9,212	1,751,984	9,460	9,460	1,883,894
Appropriated Resources:	50,578	50,392	9,908,117	53,356	51,740	10,693,632	53,134	51,927	10,880,941
Non-Appropriated Resources:	9,212	9,212	1,828,873	9,212	9,212	1,751,984	9,460	9,460	1,883,894
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	22,021	19,769	5,627,660	20,960	19,332	5,614,361	20,972	19,374	5,359,065
Salaries and Expenses	21,634	19,491	5,152,676	20,573	18,977	5,229,461	20,585	19,019	4,988,065
Headquarters Management and Administration.....	2,175	2,003	404,266	2,041	1,809	335,717	2,053	1,815	349,529
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs.....	1,827	1,615	252,298	1,650	1,478	191,909	1,662	1,484	198,602
Headquarters Managed IT Investment.....	348	388	151,968	391	331	143,808	391	331	150,927
Legal Proceedings.....	1,272	1,241	196,078	1,272	1,182	205,584	1,272	1,218	214,731
Domestic Investigations.....	8,671	7,850	1,597,541	8,333	7,775	1,672,220	8,333	7,775	1,644,552
International:.....	400	339	141,757	378	304	131,282	378	304	133,082
International Investigations.....	320	278	109,026	302	243	99,741	302	243	101,228
Visa Security Program.....	80	61	32,731	76	61	31,541	76	61	31,854
Intelligence.....	453	396	74,298	468	368	74,298	468	368	77,045
Detention and Removal Operations:.....	7,881	7,624	2,607,807	8,038	7,500	2,785,096	8,081	7,539	2,569,126
DRO - Custody Operations.....	5,203	5,112	1,917,793	5,391	5,095	1,993,770	5,391	5,095	1,791,913
DRO - Fugitive Operations.....	788	739	137,630	748	700	128,802	748	700	131,591
DRO - Criminal Alien Program.....	1,627	1,550	205,046	1,668	1,495	294,155	1,711	1,534	322,407
DRO - Alternatives to Detention.....	204	176	91,444	191	170	91,444	191	170	94,106
DRO - Transportation and Removal Program.....	59	47	255,894	40	40	276,925	40	40	229,109
Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens.....	782	38	130,929	43	39	25,264	-	-	-
Automation Modernization	-	-	31,223	-	-	34,900	-	-	26,000
Construction	-	-	4,993	-	-	5,000	-	-	-
Fee Accounts:	387	278	438,768	387	355	345,000	387	355	345,000
Breached Bond Detention Fund.....	-	-	71,152	-	-	65,000	-	-	65,000
Student Exchange and Visitor Program.....	387	278	130,843	387	355	145,000	387	355	145,000
Immigration Inspection User Fees.....	-	-	236,773	-	-	135,000	-	-	135,000
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	[0]	-[6,776]	[0]	[0]	-[3,698]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	21,634	19,491	5,188,892	20,573	18,977	5,269,361	20,585	19,019	5,014,065
Adjusted Net Discretionary	21,634	19,491	5,182,116	20,573	18,977	5,265,663	20,585	19,019	5,014,065
Discretionary Fee Funded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Discretionary	21,634	19,491	5,188,892	20,573	18,977	5,269,361	20,585	19,019	5,014,065
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	21,634	19,491	5,182,116	20,573	18,977	5,265,663	20,585	19,019	5,014,065
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	387	278	438,768	387	355	345,000	387	355	345,000
Appropriated Resources:	21,634	19,491	5,188,892	20,573	18,977	5,269,361	20,585	19,019	5,014,065
Non-Appropriated Resources:	387	278	438,768	387	355	345,000	387	355	345,000

Department of Homeland Security Total Budget Authority									
Notes: - Excludes USCG - OCO Funding	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
Transportation Security Administration	62,167	54,133	7,193,757	60,558	55,704	7,364,510	58,293	53,670	7,305,098
Aviation Security:	58,783	51,378	4,766,114	57,212	52,580	4,982,735	54,708	50,318	5,683,304
TSA-Discretionary.....	58,783	51,378	4,766,114	57,212	52,580	4,982,735	54,708	50,318	5,683,304
TSA-Discretionary Appropriated.....	58,783	51,378	4,766,114	57,212	52,580	4,982,735	54,708	50,318	5,683,304
Federal Air Marshals.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800,214
Screening Operations.....	53,126	46,225	3,757,622	51,583	47,177	3,894,236	49,342	45,163	3,815,783
Screener Workforce.....	52,877	45,982	3,055,655	51,311	46,920	3,191,716	49,012	44,849	3,107,440
Screening Partnership Program.....	-	-	139,873	-	-	158,190	-	-	154,572
Screener PC&B.....	52,877	45,982	2,915,782	51,311	46,920	3,033,526	49,012	44,849	2,952,868
Screener Training and Other.....	66	92	213,075	88	84	226,857	144	139	226,290
Checkpoint Support.....	61	46	109,106	60	57	103,309	60	57	103,469
EDS/ETD Systems.....	122	105	379,786	124	116	372,354	126	118	378,584
EDS Procurement and Installation.....	122	105	87,141	124	116	73,845	126	118	84,075
Screening Technology Maintenance.....	-	-	292,645	-	-	298,509	-	-	294,509
Aviation Direction and Enforcement.....	5,657	5,153	1,008,492	5,629	5,403	1,088,499	5,366	5,155	1,067,307
Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement.....	1,732	1,549	337,163	1,658	1,584	354,437	1,614	1,549	348,653
Airport Management and Support.....	3,082	2,864	532,584	3,127	3,009	587,000	3,046	2,928	591,734
FFDO and Flight Crew Training.....	44	37	23,421	41	39	24,730	38	36	20,000
Air Cargo.....	799	703	115,324	803	771	122,332	668	642	106,920
Aviation Passenger Security Fee.....	-	-	(1,628,626)	-	-	(1,733,522)	-	-	(2,398,293)
Aviation Security Infrastructure Fee.....	-	-	(368,364)	-	-	(420,000)	-	-	(420,000)
TSA-Discretionary Fees.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TSA-Mandatory.....	-	-	250,000	-	-	250,000	-	-	250,000
TSA - Aviation Security Capital Fund.....	-	-	250,000	-	-	250,000	-	-	250,000
Aviation Security Capital Funds Fees.....	-	-	250,000	-	-	250,000	-	-	250,000
Surface Transportation Security:	807	634	122,015	701	668	108,618	905	860	127,637
Staffing and operations.....	158	126	35,651	157	147	35,262	137	127	29,375
Surface Inspectors and VIPR.....	649	508	86,364	544	521	73,356	768	733	98,262
Intelligence and Vetting	490	420	272,654	488	455	242,489	794	742	312,131
Intelligence.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	278	258	51,801
TTAC Discretionary.....	484	416	267,537	482	449	237,489	510	478	255,330
TTAC Appropriated.....	435	366	183,922	433	403	176,489	434	404	180,725
Secure Flight.....	308	255	102,210	308	286	93,202	308	286	112,543
Other Vetting Programs.....	127	111	81,712	125	117	83,287	126	118	68,182
TTAC Discretionary Fee.....	49	50	83,615	49	46	61,000	76	74	74,605
Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) - offsetting fee.....	21	22	62,116	21	21	36,700	21	21	34,832
Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program.....	17	19	11,080	17	17	12,000	17	17	12,000
General Aviation-Offsetting Fee.....	-	-	424	-	-	350	-	-	350
Air Cargo - Fee	11	9	3,912	11	8	5,400	11	10	7,173
Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee.....	-	-	6,082	-	-	6,500	-	-	6,500
Other Security Threat Assessments.....	-	-	1	-	-	50	-	-	50
TSA Pre™ Application Program – Fee.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	26	13,700
Public Transportation and Passenger Rail - Fee.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TTAC Mandatory.....	6	4	5,117	6	6	5,000	6	6	5,000
Alien Flight School - mandatory fee.....	6	4	5,117	6	6	5,000	6	6	5,000
Trusted Traveler Fee.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation Security Support:	2,087	1,701	908,417	2,157	2,001	962,061	1,886	1,750	932,026
Administration.....	2,087	1,701	908,417	2,157	2,001	962,061	1,886	1,750	932,026

Department of Homeland Security Total Budget Authority									
Notes: - Excludes USCG - OCO Funding	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
Headquarters Administration.....	1,283	1,019	268,363	1,306	1,207	272,250	1,301	1,202	275,891
Human Capital Services.....	259	228	202,997	265	246	204,250	264	245	204,215
Information Technology.....	289	234	394,149	320	302	441,000	321	303	451,920
Intelligence.....	256	220	42,908	266	246	44,561	-	-	-
Federal Air Marshals:	-	-	874,557	-	-	818,607	-	-	-
Management and Administration.....	-	-	769,754	-	-	708,004	-	-	-
Travel and Training.....	-	-	104,803	-	-	110,603	-	-	-
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	[0]	[-25,035]	[0]	[0]	[-59,209]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	62,112	54,079	4,858,035	60,503	55,652	4,894,988	58,211	53,590	4,157,200
Adjusted Net Discretionary	62,112	54,079	4,833,000	60,503	55,652	4,835,779	58,211	53,590	4,157,200
Discretionary Fee Funded	49	50	2,080,605	49	46	2,214,522	76	74	2,892,898
Gross Discretionary	62,161	54,129	6,938,640	60,552	55,698	7,109,510	58,287	53,664	7,050,098
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	62,161	54,129	6,913,605	60,552	55,698	7,050,301	58,287	53,664	7,050,098
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	6	4	255,117	6	6	255,000	6	6	255,000
Appropriated Resources:	62,112	54,079	4,858,035	60,503	55,652	4,894,988	58,211	53,590	4,157,200
Non-Appropriated Resources:	55	54	2,335,722	55	52	2,469,522	82	80	3,147,898
U.S. Coast Guard	50,290	48,389	9,972,425	49,904	50,121	10,214,999	49,093	49,547	9,796,995
Operating Expenses	48,740	47,013	6,627,936	48,396	48,646	6,784,807	47,644	48,116	6,750,733
I. Military Pay and Allowances.....	40,797	39,745	3,368,663	40,471	41,051	3,420,459	39,776	40,608	3,438,473
II. Civilian Pay and Benefits.....	7,943	7,268	758,714	7,925	7,595	782,874	7,868	7,508	787,372
III. Training and Recruiting.....	-	-	200,080	-	-	205,289	-	-	197,161
IV. Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance.....	-	-	1,056,400	-	-	1,033,610	-	-	990,879
V. Centrally Managed Accounts.....	-	-	335,050	-	-	331,935	-	-	335,262
VI. Intermediate and Depot Level Maintenance.....	-	-	909,029	-	-	1,010,640	-	-	1,001,586
Environmental Compliance and Restoration	25	24	12,461	25	24	13,164	25	24	13,214
Reserve Training	534	528	131,441	474	474	120,000	416	416	109,605
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements	880	721	1,309,887	898	866	1,226,176	898	881	1,084,193
I. Vessels.....	-	-	1,029,930	-	-	999,000	-	-	803,000
II. Aircraft.....	-	-	181,199	-	-	175,310	-	-	68,000
III. Other.....	-	-	54,276	-	-	64,930	-	-	57,300
IV. Shore and ATON.....	-	-	89,801	-	-	23,000	-	-	40,580
V. Personnel and Management.....	880	721	110,216	898	866	113,395	898	881	115,313
Less rescission of unexpended funds.....	-	-	(155,535)	-	-	(149,459)	-	-	0
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	101	93	19,639	101	101	19,200	96	96	17,947
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution	-	-	201,610	-	-	185,958	-	-	158,930
Retired Pay	-	-	1,423,000	-	-	1,460,000	-	-	1,449,451
Boat Safety	10	10	114,729	10	10	105,873	14	14	111,842
Oil Spill Recovery	-	-	130,117	-	-	299,741	-	-	101,000
Gift Fund	-	-	1,605	-	-	80	-	-	80

Department of Homeland Security Total Budget Authority									
Notes: - Excludes USCG - OCO Funding	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	[0]	-[19,134]	[0]	[0]	-[3,879]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	50,280	48,379	8,302,974	49,894	50,111	8,349,305	49,079	49,533	8,134,622
Adjusted Net Discretionary	50,280	48,379	8,283,840	49,894	50,111	8,345,426	49,079	49,533	8,134,622
Discretionary Fee Funded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Discretionary	50,280	48,379	8,302,974	49,894	50,111	8,349,305	49,079	49,533	8,134,622
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	50,280	48,379	8,283,840	49,894	50,111	8,345,426	49,079	49,533	8,134,622
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	10	10	1,669,451	10	10	1,865,694	14	14	1,662,373
Appropriated Resources:	50,280	48,379	8,302,974	49,894	50,111	8,349,305	49,079	49,533	8,134,622
Non-Appropriated Resources:	10	10	1,669,451	10	10	1,865,694	14	14	1,662,373
U.S. Secret Service	6,606	6,572	1,808,313	6,606	6,572	1,840,272	6,667	6,572	1,895,905
Operating Expenses	6,606	6,572	1,506,545	6,606	6,572	1,533,497	6,667	6,572	1,585,970
Protection.....	4,124	4,090	943,948	4,061	4,027	919,928	4,172	4,077	968,397
Protection of persons and facilities.....	3,547	3,513	841,823	3,547	3,513	848,263	3,628	3,533	870,461
National Special Security Event Fund.....	-	-	4,259	-	-	4,500	-	-	4,500
Presidential candidate nominee protection.....	63	63	31,236	-	-	-	30	30	25,500
Protective intelligence activities.....	514	514	66,630	514	514	67,165	514	514	67,936
Investigations [and Field operations].....	1,810	1,810	340,067	1,873	1,873	368,468	1,823	1,823	375,013
Domestic field operations.....	1,725	1,725	301,533	1,788	1,788	329,291	1,758	1,758	340,803
International field office administration and operations.....	65	65	30,617	65	65	30,811	65	65	34,210
Forensic support and grants to missing and exploited children.....	20	20	7,917	20	20	8,366	-	-	-
Administration.....	391	391	166,992	391	391	188,964	391	391	185,932
Headquarters, management and administration.....	391	391	166,992	391	391	188,964	391	391	185,932
Training.....	271	271	54,466	271	271	55,118	271	271	55,592
Rowley training center.....	271	271	54,466	271	271	55,118	271	271	55,592
Information Integration & Technology Transformation.....	10	10	1,072	10	10	1,019	10	10	1,036
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	-	-	51,768	-	-	51,775	-	-	49,935
Information Integration & Technology Transformation.....	-	-	47,532	-	-	46,395	-	-	44,555
James J. Rowley Training Center.....	-	-	4,236	-	-	5,380	-	-	5,380
Retired pay:	-	-	250,000	-	-	255,000	-	-	260,000
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	[0]	-[2,371]	[0]	[0]	-[952]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	6,606	6,572	1,558,313	6,606	6,572	1,585,272	6,667	6,572	1,635,905
Adjusted Net Discretionary	6,606	6,572	1,555,942	6,606	6,572	1,584,320	6,667	6,572	1,635,905
Discretionary Fee Funded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Discretionary	6,606	6,572	1,558,313	6,606	6,572	1,585,272	6,667	6,572	1,635,905
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	6,606	6,572	1,555,942	6,606	6,572	1,584,320	6,667	6,572	1,635,905
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	-	-	250,000	-	-	255,000	-	-	260,000
Appropriated Resources:	6,606	6,572	1,558,313	6,606	6,572	1,585,272	6,667	6,572	1,635,905
Non-Appropriated Resources:	-	-	250,000	-	-	255,000	-	-	260,000
TITLE II - SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, & INVESTIGATIONS	191,210	178,913	29,816,331	190,932	183,052	30,792,558	187,676	180,641	29,822,733
TITLE III - PREPAREDNESS AND RECOVERY									
National Protection & Programs Directorate	3,166	2,736	2,638,634	3,401	3,256	2,813,213	3,621	3,463	2,857,666
Management and Administration	248	213	47,608	379	305	56,499	394	358	65,910

Department of Homeland Security Total Budget Authority									
Notes: - Excludes USCG - OCO Funding	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
Directorate Administration.....	248	213	47,608	379	305	56,499	394	358	65,910
Federal Protective Service	1,371	1,260	1,301,824	1,371	1,371	1,342,606	1,466	1,371	1,342,606
Basic Security.....	1,371	1,260	271,540	1,371	1,371	275,763	1,466	1,371	275,763
Building Specific Security.....	-	-	509,056	-	-	545,615	-	-	600,615
Reimbursable Agency Specific Security.....	-	-	521,228	-	-	521,228	-	-	466,228
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	1,333	1,068	1,064,722	1,444	1,373	1,187,000	1,571	1,544	1,197,566
Infrastructure Protection.....	689	575	239,516	698	643	263,246	765	752	271,145
Infrastructure Analysis and Planning.....	89	75	54,241	89	85	63,134	121	120	63,999
Infrastructure Security Compliance.....	253	230	71,696	253	242	81,000	263	263	86,976
Regional Field Operations.....	153	124	51,895	155	142	56,550	163	161	57,034
Sector Management and Governance.....	194	146	61,684	201	174	62,562	218	208	63,136
Cybersecurity.....	457	348	696,148	552	536	792,291	607	594	746,444
Business Operations.....	33	26	5,713	29	29	5,089	34	34	5,554
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness.....	39	35	57,717	51	49	73,013	67	63	70,963
Cybersecurity Coordination.....	14	14	3,666	14	14	4,320	14	14	4,330
Federal Network Security.....	69	44	217,071	84	84	199,725	84	84	171,500
Global Cybersecurity Management.....	23	18	23,874	23	23	25,892	23	23	17,613
Network Security Deployment.....	91	73	302,630	126	119	382,252	145	137	377,690
US Computer Emergency Readiness Team.....	188	138	85,477	225	218	102,000	240	239	98,794
Communications.....	187	145	129,058	194	194	131,463	199	198	179,977
Priority Telecommunications Services.....	50	36	48,994	59	59	53,372	60	60	53,381
Next Generation Networks.....	2	2	22,535	12	12	21,158	12	12	69,571
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications.....	30	22	11,893	14	14	10,074	14	14	10,106
Critical Infrastructure Protection.....	40	31	10,081	38	38	9,409	41	40	10,439
Office of Emergency Communications.....	65	54	35,555	71	71	37,450	72	72	36,480
Office of Biometric Identity Management	214	195	224,480	207	207	227,108	190	190	251,584
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	[0]	-[1,950]	[0]	[0]	-[239]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	1,795	1,476	1,336,810	2,030	1,885	1,470,607	2,155	2,092	1,515,060
Adjusted Net Discretionary	1,795	1,476	1,334,860	2,030	1,885	1,470,368	2,155	2,092	1,515,060
Discretionary Fee Funded	1,371	1,260	1,301,824	1,371	1,371	1,342,606	1,466	1,371	1,342,606
Gross Discretionary	3,166	2,736	2,638,634	3,401	3,256	2,813,213	3,621	3,463	2,857,666
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	3,166	2,736	2,636,684	3,401	3,256	2,812,974	3,621	3,463	2,857,666
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriated Resources:	1,795	1,476	1,336,810	2,030	1,885	1,470,607	2,155	2,092	1,515,060
Non-Appropriated Resources:	1,371	1,260	1,301,824	1,371	1,371	1,342,606	1,466	1,371	1,342,606
Office of Health Affairs	108	83	126,324	106	99	126,763	106	99	125,767
Health Incidents Detection.....	-	-	93,342	-	-	95,277	-	-	92,651
BioWatch.....	-	-	81,008	-	-	85,277	-	-	84,651
National Biosurveillance Integration Center.....	-	-	12,334	-	-	10,000	-	-	8,000
Salaries and Expenses.....	108	83	25,937	106	99	25,667	106	99	27,297
Health Incidents Resilience.....	-	-	7,045	-	-	5,819	-	-	5,819
Planning and Coordination.....	-	-	5,130	-	-	4,995	-	-	4,995
Chemical Defense Program.....	-	-	1,915	-	-	824	-	-	824

Department of Homeland Security Total Budget Authority									
Notes: - Excludes USCG - OCO Funding	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	[0]	-[450]	[0]	[0]	-[91]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	108	83	126,324	106	99	126,763	106	99	125,767
Adjusted Net Discretionary	108	83	125,874	106	99	126,672	106	99	125,767
Discretionary Fee Funded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Discretionary	108	83	126,324	106	99	126,763	106	99	125,767
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	108	83	125,874	106	99	126,672	106	99	125,767
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriated Resources:	108	83	126,324	106	99	126,763	106	99	125,767
Non-Appropriated Resources:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Emergency Management Agency	5,404	10,628	14,238,736	5,052	12,098	14,083,899	5,069	12,134	14,721,986
Salaries and Expenses	4,422	3,832	929,886	4,049	4,049	946,982	4,041	4,041	924,664
Centrally Managed Accounts.....	-	-	109,496	-	-	110,306	-	-	103,449
Recovery.....	417	366	52,842	393	393	55,121	393	393	56,030
Preparedness and Protection.....	528	371	171,093	470	470	173,406	470	470	184,948
Mission Support.....	844	725	150,535	756	756	151,744	748	748	141,809
Administrative and Regional Offices.....	1,722	1,532	245,973	1,601	1,601	249,855	1,601	1,601	245,270
Response.....	835	780	171,457	767	767	178,692	767	767	167,376
Mitigation.....	76	58	28,490	62	62	27,858	62	62	25,782
State and Local Programs	231	195	1,399,244	231	231	1,500,000	239	239	2,225,469
First Responder Assistance Programs.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,080,000
Firefighter Assistance Grants.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	670,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350,000
Training Partnership Grants.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
National Preparedness Grants Program.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,043,200
Discretionary Grants.....	-	-	1,179,424	-	-	1,266,346	-	-	-
State Homeland Security Grant Program.....	-	-	1,179,424	-	-	1,266,346	-	-	-
Urban Area Security Initiative.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Transportation Security Assistance and Railroad Security Assistance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Port Security Grants.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education, Training and Exercises.....	231	195	219,820	231	231	233,654	239	239	102,269
Emergency Management Performance Grants	-	-	332,456	-	-	350,000	-	-	-
Firefighter Assistance Grants	-	-	641,840	-	-	680,000	-	-	-
Fire Grants.....	-	-	320,920	-	-	340,000	-	-	-
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Act Grants.....	-	-	320,920	-	-	340,000	-	-	-
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund	7	5	23,806	3	3	25,000	3	3	-
United States Fire Administration	133	127	41,727	134	133	44,000	134	134	41,407
United States Fire Administration.....	133	127	41,727	134	133	44,000	134	134	41,407
Radiological Emergency Preparedness:	170	146	(2,156)	170	150	(1,272)	170	170	(1,815)
Radiological emergency preparedness.....	170	146	(2,156)	170	150	(1,272)	170	170	(1,815)
Disaster Relief Fund	45	5,983	6,629,117	55	7,134	6,196,908	55	7,134	6,809,465
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program	-	-	271,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct Loan Subsidy.....	-	-	271,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Department of Homeland Security Total Budget Authority									
Notes: - Excludes USCG - OCO Funding	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis	57	46	90,288	57	57	95,202	57	57	84,403
National Flood Insurance Fund	339	294	3,767,723	353	341	4,127,079	370	356	4,538,393
National Flood Insurance Fund (Discretionary):.....	310	270	170,853	324	312	176,300	341	327	179,294
Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations.....	107	94	16,449	110	101	22,000	124	110	23,759
Floodplain Management and Flood Mapping.....	203	176	154,404	214	211	154,300	217	217	155,535
National flood insurance fund (mandatory):.....	29	24	10,256,412	29	29	4,612,779	29	29	5,244,099
National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory.....	-	-	10,234,123	-	-	4,512,779	-	-	5,094,099
Flood Related Grants.....	29	24	22,289	29	29	100,000	29	29	150,000
Less: Borrowing Authority.....	-	-	(6,659,542)	-	-	(825,000)	-	-	(1,268,000)
National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund.....	-	-	-	-	-	163,000	-	-	383,000
Emergency Food and Shelter	-	-	113,805	-	-	120,000	-	-	100,000
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	[0]	[-17,059]	[0]	[0]	[-303,490]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	5,065	10,334	10,471,013	4,699	11,757	9,956,820	4,699	11,778	10,183,593
Adjusted Net Discretionary	5,065	10,334	10,453,954	4,699	11,757	9,653,330	4,699	11,778	10,183,593
Discretionary Fee Funded	310	270	170,853	324	312	176,300	341	327	179,294
Gross Discretionary	5,375	10,604	10,641,866	5,023	12,069	10,133,120	5,040	12,105	10,362,887
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	5,375	10,604	10,624,807	5,023	12,069	9,829,630	5,040	12,105	10,362,887
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	29	24	3,596,870	29	29	3,950,779	29	29	4,359,099
Appropriated Resources:	5,065	10,334	10,471,013	4,699	11,757	9,956,820	4,699	11,778	10,183,593
Non-Appropriated Resources:	339	294	3,767,723	353	341	4,127,079	370	356	4,538,393
TITLE III - PREPAREDNESS AND RECOVERY	6,968	11,893	11,934,147	6,835	13,741	11,554,190	6,960	13,969	11,824,420
TITLE IV - RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, & SERVICES									
Citizenship & Immigration Services	13,665	11,885	3,378,348	13,813	13,151	3,219,142	13,881	13,196	3,259,885
Salaries and Expenses:	427	349	109,120	388	388	116,389	419	398	134,755
E-Verify.....	427	349	106,736	388	388	113,889	419	398	124,755
Immigrant Integration & Citizenship.....	-	-	2,384	-	-	2,500	-	-	10,000
Asylum and Refugee Services/Military Naturalization.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Data Center Development.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAVE.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:	12,301	10,765	3,122,032	13,240	12,578	3,048,753	13,277	12,613	3,070,630
Adjudication Services.....	10,547	9,243	2,569,326	11,497	10,921	2,582,986	11,482	10,907	2,599,195
District Operations.....	5,965	5,350	1,395,656	6,839	6,496	1,518,336	6,945	6,597	1,539,859
Service Centers.....	3,091	2,805	616,123	3,167	3,009	550,653	3,057	2,904	542,449
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations.....	1,125	768	221,461	1,125	1,069	236,494	1,125	1,069	238,755
Records Operations.....	366	320	97,819	366	347	94,039	355	337	93,209
Transformation.....	-	-	238,267	-	-	183,464	-	-	184,923
Information and Customer Services.....	284	252	102,763	284	270	96,409	299	284	98,868
Administration.....	1,247	1,100	420,006	1,273	1,209	339,421	1,273	1,209	342,308
SAVE.....	223	170	29,937	186	178	29,937	223	213	30,259
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account	-	-	13,000	-	-	13,000	-	-	13,500
Adjudication Services.....	-	-	13,000	-	-	13,000	-	-	13,500

Department of Homeland Security Total Budget Authority									
Notes: - Excludes USCG - OCO Funding	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
Service Center Operations.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account	937	771	134,196	185	185	41,000	185	185	41,000
Adjudication Services.....	937	771	134,196	185	185	41,000	185	185	41,000
District Operations.....	867	710	120,024	115	115	26,044	115	115	26,044
Service Centers.....	70	61	13,114	70	70	14,740	70	70	14,646
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations.....	-	-	1,058	-	-	216	-	-	310
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	[0]	[-206]	[0]	[0]	[-1,906]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	427	349	109,120	388	388	116,389	419	398	134,755
Adjusted Net Discretionary	427	349	108,914	388	388	114,483	419	398	134,755
Discretionary Fee Funded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Discretionary	427	349	109,120	388	388	116,389	419	398	134,755
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	427	349	108,914	388	388	114,483	419	398	134,755
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	13,238	11,536	3,269,228	13,425	12,763	3,102,753	13,462	12,798	3,125,130
Appropriated Resources:	427	349	109,120	388	388	116,389	419	398	134,755
Non-Appropriated Resources:	13,238	11,536	3,269,228	13,425	12,763	3,102,753	13,462	12,798	3,125,130
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	1,130	1,103	243,111	1,126	1,099	258,730	1,119	1,092	259,595
Salaries and Expenses:	1,130	1,103	216,163	1,126	1,099	227,845	1,119	1,092	231,754
Management and Administration.....	230	224	27,592	223	217	28,420	223	217	28,337
Law Enforcement Training.....	893	872	187,341	896	875	198,125	889	868	202,122
Accreditation.....	7	7	1,230	7	7	1,300	7	7	1,295
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:	-	-	26,948	-	-	30,885	-	-	27,841
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	[0]	[-513]	[0]	[0]	[-390]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	1,130	1,103	243,111	1,126	1,099	258,730	1,119	1,092	259,595
Adjusted Net Discretionary	1,130	1,103	242,598	1,126	1,099	258,340	1,119	1,092	259,595
Discretionary Fee Funded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Discretionary	1,130	1,103	243,111	1,126	1,099	258,730	1,119	1,092	259,595
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	1,130	1,103	242,598	1,126	1,099	258,340	1,119	1,092	259,595
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriated Resources:	1,130	1,103	243,111	1,126	1,099	258,730	1,119	1,092	259,595
Non-Appropriated Resources:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Science & Technology	462	462	794,227	467	467	1,220,212	467	467	1,071,818
Management and Administration:	334	334	126,519	337	337	129,000	337	337	130,147
Salaries and Expenses.....	334	334	126,519	337	337	129,000	337	337	130,147
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations	128	128	667,708	130	130	1,091,212	130	130	941,671
Acquisition and Operations Support.....	-	-	45,991	-	-	41,703	-	-	41,703
Research Development and Innovation.....	-	-	425,295	-	-	462,000	-	-	433,788
University Programs.....	-	-	38,339	-	-	39,724	-	-	31,000
Laboratory Facilities.....	128	128	158,083	130	130	547,785	130	130	435,180
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	[0]	[-245]	[0]	[0]	[-133]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	462	462	794,227	467	467	1,220,212	467	467	1,071,818
Adjusted Net Discretionary	462	462	793,982	467	467	1,220,079	467	467	1,071,818
Discretionary Fee Funded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Department of Homeland Security Total Budget Authority									
Notes: - Excludes USCG - OCO Funding	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
Gross Discretionary	462	462	794,227	467	467	1,220,212	467	467	1,071,818
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	462	462	793,982	467	467	1,220,079	467	467	1,071,818
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriated Resources:	462	462	794,227	467	467	1,220,212	467	467	1,071,818
Non-Appropriated Resources:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	130	114	302,981	127	127	285,255	127	127	304,423
Management and Administration	130	114	37,740	127	127	37,353	127	127	37,494
Research, Development, and Operations	-	-	214,919	-	-	205,302	-	-	199,068
Systems Architecture.....	-	-	28,530	-	-	21,000	-	-	17,924
Systems Development.....	-	-	26,628	-	-	21,000	-	-	22,000
Transformational Research and Development.....	-	-	71,102	-	-	71,102	-	-	69,500
Assessments.....	-	-	31,383	-	-	39,300	-	-	38,079
Operations Support.....	-	-	32,965	-	-	30,200	-	-	31,565
Nuclear Forensics.....	-	-	24,311	-	-	22,700	-	-	20,000
Systems Acquisition:	-	-	50,322	-	-	42,600	-	-	67,861
Radiation Portal Monitor Program.....	-	-	1,304	-	-	7,000	-	-	5,000
Securing the Cities.....	-	-	21,971	-	-	22,000	-	-	12,000
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems.....	-	-	27,047	-	-	13,600	-	-	50,861
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	[0]	-[129]	[0]	[0]	-[57]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	130	114	302,981	127	127	285,255	127	127	304,423
Adjusted Net Discretionary	130	114	302,852	127	127	285,198	127	127	304,423
Discretionary Fee Funded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Discretionary	130	114	302,981	127	127	285,255	127	127	304,423
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	130	114	302,852	127	127	285,198	127	127	304,423
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriated Resources:	130	114	302,981	127	127	285,255	127	127	304,423
Non-Appropriated Resources:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TITLE IV - RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, & SERVICES	2,149	2,028	1,449,439	2,108	2,081	1,880,586	2,132	2,084	1,770,591
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY	228,564	219,091	59,209,964	228,160	226,421	60,655,168	225,559	224,642	60,918,787
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	[0]	-[151,463]	[0]	[0]	-[543,968]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	203,952	196,447	44,348,375	203,347	202,317	45,395,530	200,318	200,208	44,613,493
Adjusted Net Discretionary	203,952	196,447	44,196,912	203,347	202,317	44,851,563	200,318	200,208	44,613,493
FEMA DRF - Major Disasters			(6,075,554)			(5,626,386)			(6,437,793)
Net Disc. Excl. DRF Major Disaster			38,272,821			39,769,144			38,175,700
Rescissions			(151,463)			(543,968)			-
Net Discretionary with Rescissions			38,121,358			39,225,177			38,175,700
Discretionary Fee Funded	1,730	1,580	3,553,282	1,744	1,729	3,733,428	1,883	1,772	4,414,798
Gross Discretionary	205,682	198,027	47,901,657	205,091	204,046	49,128,958	202,201	201,980	49,028,291
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	205,682	198,027	47,750,194	205,091	204,046	48,584,991	202,201	201,980	49,028,291
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	22,882	21,064	11,308,307	23,069	22,375	11,526,210	23,358	22,662	11,890,496

Department of Homeland Security



Title V

Fiscal Year 2014

Explanation of Changes – General Provisions

Title V – Fiscal Year 2015 Explanation of Changes – General Provisions

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 503

SEC. 503. (a) None of the funds provided by this Act, provided by previous appropriations Acts to the agencies in or transferred to the Department of Homeland Security that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year [2014] 2015, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that:

- (1) creates a new program, project, or activity;
- (2) eliminates a program, project, office, or activity;
- (3) increases funds for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by the Congress;
- (4) proposes to use funds directed for a specific activity by either of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate or the House of Representatives for a different purpose; or
- (5) contracts out any function or activity for which funding levels were requested for Federal full-time equivalents in the object classification tables contained in the fiscal year [2014] 2015 Budget Appendix for the Department of Homeland Security, as modified by the report accompanying this Act, unless the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

(b) None of the funds provided by this Act, provided by previous appropriations Acts to the agencies in or transferred to the Department of Homeland Security that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year [2014] 2015, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees or proceeds available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure for programs, projects, or activities through a reprogramming of funds in excess of \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, that:

- (1) augments existing programs, projects, or activities;
- (2) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity;
- (3) reduces by 10 percent the numbers of personnel approved by the Congress; or
- (4) results from any general savings from a reduction in personnel that would result in a change in existing programs, projects, or activities as approved by the Congress, unless the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

(c) Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Department of Homeland Security by this Act or provided by previous appropriations Acts may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by such transfers: *Provided, That, subject to approval by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, any unobligated funds within such department or agency may be transferred between appropriations in order to expedite a more rapid and effective response to a Presidentially-declared major disaster, as provided in the National Response Plan required under Public Law 107-296: Provided further, That any transfer under this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under subsection (b) and shall not be available for obligation unless the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified 15 days in advance of such transfer.*

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(d) Notwithstanding subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this section, no funds shall be reprogrammed within or transferred between appropriations based upon an initial notification provided after June 30, except in extraordinary circumstances that imminently threaten the safety of human life or the protection of property.

(e) The notification thresholds and procedures set forth in this section shall apply to any use of deobligated balances of funds provided in previous Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Acts.

Explanation: The Department requests routine date changes and the insertion of a proviso in subsection (c) to provide greater flexibility to the Department to respond to Presidentially declared major disasters.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 504

SEC. 504. The Department of Homeland Security Working Capital Fund, established pursuant to section 403 of Public Law 103–356 (31 U.S.C. 501 note), shall continue operations as a permanent working capital fund for fiscal year **[2014] 2015**: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Homeland Security may be used to make payments to the Working Capital Fund, except for the activities and amounts allowed in the President's fiscal year **[2014] 2015** budget: *Provided further*, That funds provided to the Working Capital Fund shall be available for obligation until expended to carry out the purposes of the Working Capital Fund: Provided further, That all departmental components shall be charged only for direct usage of each Working Capital Fund service: Provided further, That funds provided to the Working Capital Fund shall be used only for purposes consistent with the contributing component: Provided further, That the Working Capital Fund shall be paid in advance or reimbursed at rates which will return the full cost of each service: Provided further, That the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be notified of any activity added to or removed from the fund: Provided further, That the Chief Financial Officer of the Department of Homeland Security shall submit a quarterly execution report with activity level detail, not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter.

Explanation: The Department requests routine date changes to extend this provision for fiscal year 2015.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 505

SEC. 505. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining available at the end of fiscal year **[2014] 2015**, as recorded in the financial records at the time of a reprogramming request, but not later than June 30, **[2015] 2016**, from appropriations for salaries and expenses for fiscal year **[2014] 2015** in this Act shall remain available through September 30, **[2015] 2016**, in the account and for the purposes for which the appropriations were provided: Provided, That prior to the obligation of such funds, **[a request]** *notification* shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives **[for approval]** in accordance with section 503 of this Act.

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Title V – Fiscal Year 2015 Explanation of Changes – General Provisions

Explanation: The Department requests routine date changes to extend this provision and amendments to ensure consistency with the notification requirements of section 503.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 506

SEC. 506. Funds made available by this Act for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414) during fiscal year **[2014]** 2015 until the enactment of an Act authorizing intelligence activities for fiscal year **[2014]** 2015.

Explanation: The Department requests routine date changes to extend this provision for fiscal year 2015.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 507

SEC. 507. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to—

(1) make or award a grant allocation, grant, contract, other transaction agreement, or task or delivery order on a Department of Homeland Security multiple award contract, or to issue a letter of intent totaling in excess of \$1,000,000;

(2) award a task or delivery order requiring an obligation of funds in an amount greater than \$10,000,000 from multi-year Department of Homeland Security funds or a task or delivery order that would cause cumulative obligations of multi-year funds in a single account to exceed 50 percent of the total amount appropriated;

[(3) make a sole-source grant award; or]

[(4)] 3) announce publicly the intention to make or award items under paragraph (1), (2), or (3) including a contract covered by the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

(b) The Secretary of Homeland Security may waive the prohibition under sub- section (a) if the Secretary notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives at least 3 full business days in advance of making an award or issuing a letter as described in that subsection.

(c) If the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that compliance with this section would pose a substantial risk to human life, health, or safety, an award may be made without notification, and the Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than 5 full business days after such an award is made or letter issued.

(d) A notification under this section—

(1) may not involve funds that are not available for obligation; and

(2) shall include the amount of the award; the fiscal year for which the funds for the award were appropriated; the type of contract; and the account and each program, project, and activity from which the funds are being drawn.

(e) The Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall brief the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives 5 full business days in advance of announcing publicly the intention of making an award under "State and Local Programs".

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Explanation: The Department requests amendments to this provision to increase the Department's flexibility to use and manage appropriated resources.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 508

SEC. 508. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no agency shall purchase, construct, or lease any additional facilities, except within or contiguous to existing locations, to be used for the purpose of conducting Federal law enforcement training without **[the]** advance **[approval of]** *notification to* the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, except that the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center is authorized to obtain the temporary use of additional facilities by lease, contract, or other agreement for training that cannot be accommodated in existing Center facilities.

Explanation: The Department requests amendments to this provision to ensure consistency with the notification requirements of section 503.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 512

[SEC. 512. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by any person other than the Privacy Officer appointed under subsection (a) of section 222 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 142(a)) to alter, direct that changes be made to, delay, or prohibit the transmission to Congress of any report prepared under paragraph (6) of such subsection.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision as it restricts the Department's ability to use and manage appropriated resources and infringes upon the Department's ability to manage administrative functions.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 513

[SEC. 513. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to amend the oath of allegiance required by section 337 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1448).]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision as it restricts the Department's ability to use and manage appropriated resources and infringes upon the Department's ability to manage administrative functions.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 515

[SEC. 515. Except as provided in section 44945 of title 49, United States Code, funds appropriated or transferred to Transportation Security Administration "Aviation Security", "Administration", and "Transportation Security Support" for fiscal years 2004 and 2005 that are recovered or deobligated shall be available only for the procurement or installation of explosives detection systems, air cargo, baggage, and checkpoint screening systems, subject to notification: Provided, That quarterly reports shall be submitted to the

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Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives on any funds that are recovered or deobligated.]

Explanation: The Department proposes deletion of this provision as the referenced funds are no longer recovered or deobligated.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 518

[SEC. 518. Section 532(a) of Public Law 109–295 (120 Stat. 1384) is amended by striking "2013" and inserting "2014 and thereafter"].

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because it is permanent.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 520

SEC. 520. (a) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a report not later than October 15, [2014] 2015, to the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security listing all grants and contracts awarded by any means other than full and open competition during fiscal year [2014] 2015.

(b) The Inspector General shall review the report required by subsection (a) to assess Departmental compliance with applicable laws and regulations and report the results of that review to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than February 15, [2015] 2016.

Explanation: The Department requests routine date changes.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 521

[SEC. 521. None of the funds provided by this or previous appropriations Acts shall be used to fund any position designated as a Principal Federal Official (or the successor thereto) for any Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) declared disasters or emergencies unless—

(1) the responsibilities of the Principal Federal Official do not include operational functions related to incident management, including coordination of operations, and are consistent with the requirements of section 509(c) and sections 503(c)(3) and 503(c)(4)(A) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 319(c) and 313(c)(3) and 313(c)(4)(A)) and section 302 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5143);

(2) not later than 10 business days after the latter of the date on which the Secretary of Homeland Security appoints the Principal Federal Official and the date on which the President issues a declaration under section 401 or section 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5191, respectively), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a notification of the appointment of the Principal Federal Official and a description of the responsibilities of such Official and how such responsibilities are consistent with paragraph (1) to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Transportation and

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Infrastructure Committee of the House of Representatives, and the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee of the Senate; and

(3) not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide a report specifying timeframes and milestones regarding the update of operations, planning and policy documents, and training and exercise protocols, to ensure consistency with paragraph (1) of this section.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this restrictive provision in part because the Secretary is the Principal Federal Official and does not intend to appoint other individuals to this position.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 522

SEC. 522. None of the funds provided or otherwise made available in this Act shall be available to carry out section 872 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 452); *Provided, That this section shall not apply to funds made available to the Department of Homeland Security in this or any prior Act for activities related to cybersecurity, infrastructure protection, or biometric identity management.*

Explanation: The Department requests an amendment to provide the Department with the flexibility to carry out its operational and mission requirements related to cybersecurity, infrastructure protection, or biometric identity management. The Department also requests continuation and amendment of the 2014 Joint Explanatory Statement language:

A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued *and amended* that precludes DHS from using funds in this Act to carry out reorganization authority, *with the exception of activities related to cybersecurity, infrastructure protection, or biometric identity management.* This prohibition is not intended to prevent the Department from carrying out routine or small reallocations of personnel or functions within components, subject to Section 503 of this Act. This language prevents large scale reorganization of the Department, which should be acted on legislatively by the relevant Congressional committees of jurisdiction.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 523

[SEC. 523. Funds made available in this Act may be used to alter operations within the Civil Engineering Program of the Coast Guard nationwide, including civil engineering units, facilities design and construction centers, maintenance and logistics commands, and the Coast Guard Academy, except that none of the funds provided in this Act may be used to reduce operations within any Civil Engineering Unit unless specifically authorized by a statute enacted after the date of enactment of this Act.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision as it restricts the Department's ability to use and manage appropriated resources.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 525

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SEC. 525. Section 831 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 391) is amended—
(1) in subsection (a), by striking "Until September 30, [2013] 2014," and inserting "Until September 30, [2014] 2015,";
(2) in subsection (c)(1), by striking "September 30, [2013] 2014," and inserting "September 30, [2014] 2015,"

Explanation: The Department requests routine date changes to extend this provision for fiscal year 2015.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 527

[SEC. 527. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds provided in this or any other Act shall be used to approve a waiver of the navigation and vessel-inspection laws pursuant to 46 U.S.C. 501(b) for the transportation of crude oil distributed from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve until the Secretary of Homeland Security, after consultation with the Secretaries of the Departments of Energy and Transportation and representatives from the United States flag maritime industry, takes adequate measures to ensure the use of United States flag vessels: Provided, That the Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives within 2 business days of any request for waivers of navigation and vessel-inspection laws pursuant to 46 U.S.C. 501(b).]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision as unnecessary, unduly restrictive, and onerous.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 529

[Sec. 529. None of the funds in this Act shall be used to reduce the United States Coast Guard's Operations Systems Center mission or its government-employed or contract staff levels.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision as it restricts the Department's ability to use and manage appropriated resources.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 530

SEC. 530. The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives of any proposed transfers of funds available under section 9703.1(g)(4)(B) of title 31, United States Code (as added by Public Law 102–393) from the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund to any agency within the Department of Homeland Security: Provided, That none of the funds identified for such a transfer may be obligated **[until]** *unless* the

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Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives **[approve]** *are notified 15 days in advance of* the proposed transfers.

Explanation: The Department requests amendments to this provision to ensure consistency with the notification requirements of section 503.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 532

[Sec. 532. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to conduct, or to implement the results of, a competition under Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76 for activities performed with respect to the Coast Guard National Vessel Documentation Center.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision as it restricts the Department's ability to use and manage appropriated resources.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 533

[Sec. 533. If the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration determines that an airport does not need to participate in the E-Verify Program as described in section 403(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note), the Administrator shall certify to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives that no security risks will result from such non-participation.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision as it is unnecessary and burdensome.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 534

[Sec. 534. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, except as provided in subsection (b), and 30 days after the date on which the President determines whether to declare a major disaster because of an event and any appeal is completed, the Administrator shall publish on the Web site of the Federal Emergency Management Agency a report regarding that decision that shall summarize damage assessment information used to determine whether to declare a major disaster.

(b) The Administrator may redact from a report under subsection (a) any data that the Administrator determines would compromise national security.

(c) In this section –

(1) the term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency; and

(2) the term “major disaster” has the meaning given that term in section 102 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122).]

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Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because posting of the referenced information is now standard operating procedure, and, therefore, the provision is unnecessary.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 535

[Sec. 535. Any official that is required by this Act to report or to certify to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives may not delegate such authority to perform that act unless specifically authorized herein.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision as unnecessary, unduly restrictive and onerous, and contributes to the possibility for delays in the Department's reporting to Congress.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 536

SEC. 536. Section 550(b) of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007 (Public Law 109–295; 6 U.S.C. 121 note), as amended by section **[537 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113–6)]** *536 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law 113-76)*, is further amended by striking "on October 4, **[2013]** 2014" and inserting "on October 4, **[2014]** 2015".

Explanation: The Department requests routine date changes to extend this provision for fiscal year 2015.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 537

[Sec. 537. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this or any other Act may be used to transfer, release, or assist in the transfer or release to or within the United States, its territories, or possessions Khalid Sheikh Mohammed or any other detainee who –

**(1) is not a United States citizen or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and
(2) is or was held on or after June 24, 2009, at the United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, by the Department of Defense.]**

Explanation: The Administration requests deletion of this provision which infringes upon the President's prerogative and executive authority on national security matters.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 539

[Sec. 539. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to employ workers described in section 274A(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a(h)(3)).]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision as it is restrictive in nature.

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Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 542

[Sec. 542. In developing any process to screen aviation passengers and crews for transportation or national security purposes, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall ensure that all such processes take into consideration such passengers' and crews' privacy and civil liberties consistent with applicable laws, regulations, and guidance.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because it is a onetime directive.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 543

[SEC. 543. (a) Notwithstanding section 1356(n) of title 8, United States Code, of the funds deposited into the Immigration Examinations Fee Account, \$7,500,000 may be allocated by United States Citizenship and Immigration Services in fiscal year 2014 for the purpose of providing an immigrant integration grants program.

(b) For an additional amount for "United States Citizenship and Immigration Services" for the purpose of providing immigrant integration grants, \$2,500,000.

(c) None of the funds made available to United States Citizenship and Immigration Services for grants for immigrant integration may be used to provide services to aliens who have not been lawfully admitted for permanent residence.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because it is a onetime directive. Additionally, the Department requests funding in the Citizenship and Immigration Services appropriation rather than the authority to use fee funds in this provision.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 544

[SEC. 544. For an additional amount for the "Office of the Under Secretary for Management", \$35,000,000 to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses to plan, acquire, design, construct, renovate, remediate, equip, furnish, improve infrastructure, and occupy buildings and facilities for the department headquarters consolidation project and associated mission support consolidation: Provided, That the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall receive an expenditure plan not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act detailing the allocation of these funds.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because it is duplicative of the Department's request for funding for headquarters consolidation.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 546

[SEC. 546. (a) For an additional amount for data center migration, \$42,200,000.

(b) Funds made available in subsection (a) for data center migration may be transferred by the Secretary of Homeland Security between appropriations for the same purpose, notwithstanding section 503 of this Act.

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(c) No transfer described in subsection (b) shall occur until 15 days after the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified of such transfer.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because the Department does not requesting funding for data center migration in Fiscal Year 2015.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 547

[SEC. 547. (a) For an additional amount for financial systems modernization, \$29,548,000. (b) Funds made available in subsection (a) for financial systems modernization may be transferred by the Secretary of Homeland Security between appropriations for the same purpose, notwithstanding section 503 of this Act. (c) No transfer described in subsection (b) shall occur until 15 days after the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified of such transfer.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because it is duplicative of the Department's request for funding for financial systems modernization within the Office of the Chief Financial Officer's account.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 549

SEC. 549. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that specific U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Service Processing Centers or other U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement owned detention facilities no longer meet the mission need, the Secretary is authorized to dispose of individual Service Processing Centers or other Immigration and Customs Enforcement owned detention facilities by directing the Administrator of General Services to sell all real and related personal property which support Service Processing Centers or other U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement owned detention facilities, subject to such terms and conditions as necessary to protect Government interests and meet program requirements: Provided, That the proceeds, net of the costs of sale incurred by the General Services Administration and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, shall be deposited as offsetting collections into a separate account that shall be available, subject to appropriation, until expended for other real property capital asset needs of existing U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement assets, excluding daily operations and maintenance costs, as the Secretary deems appropriate: Provided further, **[That any sale or collocation of federally owned detention facilities shall not result in the maintenance of fewer than 34,000 detention beds: Provided further,]** That the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be notified 15 days prior to the announcement of any proposed sale or collocation.

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of the proviso within this provision as the proviso restricts the Department's ability to use and manage appropriated resources and infringes upon the Department's ability to manage administrative functions.

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Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 551

SEC. 551. The Department of Homeland Security Chief Information Officer, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the Director of the United States Secret Service, and the Director of the Office of Biometric Identity Management shall, with respect to fiscal years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017, submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, at the time that the President's budget proposal for fiscal year **[2015] 2016** is submitted pursuant to the requirements of section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the information required in the multi-year investment and management plans required, respectively, under the headings "U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Salaries and Expenses" under title II of division D of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112–74); "U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology" under such title; section 568 of such Act; and "Office of the Chief Information Officer", "United States Secret Service, Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses", and "Office of Biometric Identity Management" under division D of the Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113–6).

Explanation: The Department requests routine date changes.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 553

[SEC. 553. The Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than April 15, 2014, a report detailing the fiscal policy that prescribes Coast Guard budgetary policies, procedures, and technical direction necessary to comply with subsection (a) of section 557 of division D of Public Law 113–6 (as required to be developed under subsection (b) of such section).]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because it was a onetime directive.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 554

[SEC. 554. (a) Of the amounts made available by this Act for National Protection and Programs Directorate, "Infrastructure Protection and Information Security", \$166,000,000 for the "Federal Network Security" program, project, and activity shall be used to deploy on Federal systems technology to improve the information security of agency information systems covered by section 3543(a) of title 44, United States Code: Provided, That funds made available under this section shall be used to assist and support Government-wide and agency-specific efforts to provide adequate, risk-based, and cost-effective cybersecurity to address escalating and rapidly evolving threats to information security, including the acquisition and operation of a continuous monitoring and diagnostics program, in collaboration with departments and agencies, that includes equipment, software, and Department of Homeland Security supplied services: Provided further, That not later than April 1, 2014, and quarterly thereafter, the Under Secretary of Homeland Security of the

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National Protection and Programs Directorate shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the obligation and expenditure of funds made available under this section: Provided further, That continuous monitoring and diagnostics software procured by the funds made available by this section shall not transmit to the Department of Homeland Security any personally identifiable information or content of network communications of other agencies' users: Provided further, That such software shall be installed, maintained, and operated in accordance with all applicable privacy laws and agency-specific policies regarding network content.

(b) Funds made available under this section may not be used to supplant funds provided for any such system within an agency budget.

(c) Not later than July 1, 2014, the heads of all Federal agencies shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives expenditure plans for necessary cybersecurity improvements to address known vulnerabilities to information systems described in subsection (a).

(d) Not later than October 1, 2014, and quarterly thereafter, the head of each Federal agency shall submit to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget a report on the execution of the expenditure plan for that agency required by subsection (c): Provided, That the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall summarize such execution reports and annually submit such summaries to Congress in conjunction with the annual progress report on implementation of the E-Government Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–347), as required by section 3606 of title 44, United States Code.

(e) This section shall not apply to the legislative and judicial branches of the Federal Government and shall apply to all Federal agencies within the executive branch except for the Department of Defense, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because the Department requests funding for the activities covered by this provision under the Infrastructure Protection and Information Security appropriation.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 557

[SEC. 557. None of the funds provided in this or any other Act may be obligated to implement the National Preparedness Grant Program or any other successor grant programs unless explicitly authorized by Congress.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this restrictive provision because it was a onetime directive and restricts the Department's ability to use and manage appropriated resources.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 558

[SEC. 558. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to provide funding for the position of Public Advocate, or a successor position, within U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.]

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Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because it was a onetime directive, restricts the Department's ability to use and manage appropriated resources, and infringes upon the Department's ability to manage administrative functions.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 559

[SEC. 559. (a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to existing authorities, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, in collaboration with the Administrator of General Services, is authorized to conduct a pilot program in accordance with this section to permit U.S. Customs and Border Protection to enter into partner- ships with private sector and government entities at ports of entry for certain services and to accept certain donations.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, nothing in this section may be construed as affecting in any manner the responsibilities, duties, or authorities of U.S. Customs and Border Protection or the General Services Administration.

(c) DURATION.—The pilot program described in subsection (a) shall be for five years. A partnership entered into during such pilot program may last as long as required to meet the terms of such partnership. At the end of such five year period, the Commissioner may request that such pilot program be made permanent.

(d) COORDINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commissioner, in consultation with participating private sector and government entities in a partnership under subsection (a), shall provide the Administrator with information relating to U.S. Customs and Border Protection's requirements for new facilities or upgrades to existing facilities at land ports of entry.

(2) CRITERIA.—The Commissioner and the Administrator shall establish criteria for entering into a partnership under subsection (a) that include the following:

(A) Selection and evaluation of potential partners.

(B) Identification and documentation of roles and responsibilities between U.S. Customs and Border Protection, General Services Administration, and private and government partners.

(C) Identification, allocation, and management of explicit and implicit risks of partnering between U.S. Customs and Border Protection, General Services Administration, and private and government partners.

(D) Decision-making and dispute resolution processes in partnering arrangements.

(E) Criteria and processes for U.S. Customs and Border Protection and General Services Administration to terminate agreements if private or government partners are not meeting the terms of such a partnership, including the security standards established by U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

(3) EVALUATION PLAN.—The Commissioner, in collaboration with the Administrator, shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on Environment and Public Works, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, an evaluation plan for the pilot program described in subsection (a) that includes the following:

(A) Well-defined, clear, and measurable objectives.

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(B) Performance criteria or standards for determining the performance of such pilot program.

(C) Clearly articulated evaluation methodology, including—

- (i) sound sampling methods;**
- (ii) a determination of appropriate sample size for the evaluation design;**
- (iii) a strategy for tracking such pilot program's performance; and**
- (iv) an evaluation of the final results.**

(D) A plan detailing the type and source of data necessary to evaluate such pilot program, methods for data collection, and the timing and frequency of data collection.

(e) AUTHORITY TO ENTER INTO AGREEMENTS FOR THE PROVISION OF CERTAIN SERVICES AT PORTS OF ENTRY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 13031(e) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(e)) and section 451 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1451), the Commissioner may, during the pilot program described in subsection (a) and upon the request of a private sector or government entity with which U.S. Customs and Border Protection has entered into a partnership, enter into a reimbursable fee agreement with such entity under which—

(A) U.S. Customs and Border Protection will provide services described in paragraph (2) at a port of entry;

(B) such entity will pay a fee imposed under paragraph (4) to reimburse U.S. Customs and Border Protection for the costs incurred in providing such services; and

(C) each facility at which U.S. Customs and Border Protection services are performed shall be provided, maintained, and equipped by such entity, without cost to the Federal Government, in accordance with U.S. Customs and Border Protection specifications.

(2) SERVICES DESCRIBED.—Services described in this paragraph are any activities of any employee or contractor of U.S. Customs and Border Protection pertaining to customs, agricultural processing, border security, and immigration inspection-related matters at ports of entry.

(3) LIMITATIONS.—

(A) IMPACTS OF SERVICES.—The Commissioner may not enter into a reimbursable fee agreement under this subsection if such agreement would unduly and permanently impact services funded in this or any other appropriations Act, or provided from any account in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees.

(B) FOR CERTAIN COSTS.—The authority found in this subsection may not be used at U.S. Customs and Border Protection-serviced air ports of entry to enter into reimbursable fee agreements for costs other than payment of overtime.

(C) The authority found in this subsection may not be used to enter into new preclearance agreements or begin to provide U.S. Customs and Border Protection services outside of the United States.

(D) The authority found in this subsection shall be limited with respect to U.S. Customs and Border Protection-serviced air ports of entry to five pilots per year.

(4) FEE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The amount of the fee to be charged pursuant to an agreement authorized under paragraph (1) shall be paid by each private sector and government entity requesting U.S. Customs and Border Protection services, and shall include the salaries and expenses of individuals employed by U.S. Customs and Border Protection to provide such

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services and other costs incurred by U.S. Customs and Border Protection relating to such services, such as temporary placement or permanent relocation of such individuals.

(B) OVERSIGHT OF FEES.—The Commissioner shall develop a process to oversee the activities reimbursed by the fees charged pursuant to an agreement authorized under paragraph (1) that includes the following:

(i) A determination and report on the full costs of providing services, including direct and indirect costs, including a process for increasing such fees as necessary.

(ii) Establishment of a monthly remittance schedule to reimburse appropriations.

(iii) Identification of overtime costs to be reimbursed by such fees.

(5) DEPOSIT OF FUNDS.—Funds collected pursuant to any agreement entered into under paragraph (1) shall be deposited as offsetting collections and remain available until expended, without fiscal year limitation, and shall directly reimburse each appropriation for the amount paid out of that appropriation for any expenses incurred by U.S. Customs and Border Protection in providing U.S. Customs and Border Protection services and any other costs incurred by U.S. Customs and Border Protection relating to such services.

(6) TERMINATION.—The Commissioner shall terminate the provision of services pursuant to an agreement entered into under paragraph (1) with a private sector or government entity that, after receiving notice from the Commissioner that a fee imposed under paragraph (4) is due, fails to pay such fee in a timely manner. In the event of such termination, all costs incurred by U.S. Customs and Border Protection, which have not been reimbursed, will become immediately due and payable. Interest on unpaid fees will accrue based on current Treasury borrowing rates. Additionally, any private sector or government entity that, after notice and demand for payment of any fee charged under paragraph (4), fails to pay such fee in a timely manner shall be liable for a penalty or liquidated damage equal to two times the amount of such fee. Any amount collected pursuant to any agreement entered into under paragraph (1) shall be deposited into the account specified under paragraph (5) and shall be available as described therein.

(7) NOTIFICATION.—The Commissioner shall notify the Congress 15 days prior to entering into any agreement under paragraph (1) and shall provide a copy of such agreement.

(f) DONATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Commissioner and the Administrator may, during the pilot program described in subsection (a), accept a donation of real or personal property (including monetary donations) or nonpersonal services from any private sector or government entity with which U.S. Customs and Border Protection has entered into a partnership.

(2) ALLOWABLE USES OF DONATIONS.—The Commissioner and the Administrator, with respect to any donation provided pursuant to paragraph (1), may—

(A) use such donation for necessary activities related to the construction, alteration, operation, or maintenance of an existing port of entry facility under the jurisdiction, custody, and control of the Commissioner, including expenses related to—

(i) land acquisition, design, construction, repair and alteration;

(ii) furniture, fixtures, and equipment;

(iii) the deployment of technology and equipment; and

(iv) operations and maintenance; or

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(B) transfer such property or services to the Administrator for necessary activities described in subparagraph (A) related to a new or existing port of entry under the jurisdiction, custody, and control of the Administrator, subject to chapter 33 of title 40, United States Code.

(3) CONSULTATION AND BUDGET.—

(A) WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR OR GOVERNMENT ENTITY.—To accept a donation described in paragraph (1), the Commissioner and the Administrator shall—

(i) consult with the appropriate stakeholders and the private sector or government entity that is providing the donation and provide such entity with a description of the intended use of such donation; and

(ii) submit to the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, that describes—

(I) the accepted donations received under this subsection;

(II) the ports of entry that received such donations; and

(III) how each donation helped facilitate the construction, alternation, operation, or maintenance of a new or existing land port of entry.

(B) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this paragraph may be construed to—

(i) create any right or liability of the parties referred to in subparagraph (A); or

(ii) affect any consultation requirement under any other law.

(4) EVALUATION PROCEDURES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commissioner, in consultation with the Administrator, shall establish procedures for evaluating a proposal submitted by a private sector or government entity to make a donation of real or personal property (including monetary donations) or nonpersonal services under paragraph (1) relating to a port of entry under the jurisdiction, custody and control of the Commissioner or the Administrator and make any such evaluation criteria publicly available.

(5) CONSIDERATIONS.—In determining whether or not to approve a proposal referred to in paragraph (4), the Commissioner or the Administrator shall consider—

(A) the impact of such proposal on the port of entry at issue and other ports of entry on the same border;

(B) the potential of such proposal to increase trade and travel efficiency through added capacity;

(C) the potential of such proposal to enhance the security of the port of entry at issue;

(D) the funding available to complete the intended use of a donation under this subsection, if such donation is real property;

(E) the costs of maintaining and operating such donation;

(F) whether such donation, if real property, satisfies the requirements of such proposal, or whether additional real property would be required;

(G) an explanation of how such donation, if real property, was secured, including if eminent domain was used;

(H) the impact of such proposal on staffing requirements; and

(I) other factors that the Commissioner or Administrator determines to be relevant.

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(6) UNCONDITIONAL MONETARY DONATIONS.—A monetary donation shall be made unconditionally, although the donor may specify—

(A) the port of entry facility or facilities to be benefitted from such donation; and

(B) the timeframe during which such donation shall be used.

(7) SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING.—Real or personal property (including monetary donations) or nonpersonal services donated pursuant to paragraph (1) may be used in addition to any other funding (including appropriated funds), property, or services made available for the same purpose.

(8) RETURN OF DONATIONS.—If the Commissioner or the Administrator does not use the real property or monetary donation donated pursuant to paragraph (1) for the specific port of entry facility or facilities designated by the donor or within the timeframe specified by the donor, such donated real property or money may be returned to the donor. No interest shall be owed to the donor with respect to any donation of funding provided under such paragraph (1) that is returned pursuant to this paragraph.

(9) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to affect or alter the existing authority of the Commissioner or the Administrator to construct, alter, operate, and maintain port of entry facilities.

(g) ANNUAL REPORTS.—The Commissioner, in collaboration with the Administrator, shall annually submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on the pilot program and activities undertaken pursuant thereto in accordance with this Act.

(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term "private sector entity" means any corporation, partnership, trust, association, or any other private entity, or any officer, employee, or agent thereof;

(2) the term "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection; and

(3) the term "Administrator" means the Administrator of General Services.

(i) ROLE OF GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION.—Under this section, collaboration with the Administrator of General Services is required only with respect to partnerships at land ports of entry.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because it is permanent.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 560

[SEC. 560. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to pay for the travel to or attendance of more than 50 employees of a single component of the Department of Homeland Security, who are stationed in the United States, at a single international conference unless the Secretary of Homeland Security, or a designee, determines that such attendance is in the national interest and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives within at least 10 days of that determination and the basis for that determination: Provided, That for purposes of this section the term "international conference" shall mean a conference occurring outside of the United States

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attended by representatives of the United States Government and of foreign governments, international organizations, or nongovernmental organizations.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because it was a onetime directive, restricts the Department's ability to use and manage appropriated resources, and infringes upon the Department's ability to manage administrative functions.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 561

SEC. 561. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to any corporation that was convicted **[(or had an officer or agent of such corporation acting on behalf of the corporation convicted)]** of a felony criminal violation under any Federal **[or State law]** within the preceding 24 months, where the awarding agency is aware of the conviction, unless **[the]** *a Federal* agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation**[, or such officer or agent,]** and made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

Explanation: The Department requests clarifying amendments.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 562

SEC. 562. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation for which any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, where the awarding agency is aware of the unpaid tax liability, unless **[the]** *a Federal* agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

Explanation: The Department requests clarifying amendments.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 565

[SEC. 565. In making grants under the heading "Firefighter Assistance Grants", the Secretary may grant waivers from the requirements in subsections (a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(E), (c)(1), (c)(2), and (c)(4) of section 34 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229a).]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because the substance of this provision is proposed as a proviso under the Federal Emergency Management Agency, State and Local Programs appropriation.

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Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 566

[SEC. 566. (a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall not—

(1) establish, collect, or otherwise impose any new border crossing fee on individuals crossing the Southern border or the Northern border at a land port of entry; or

(2) conduct any study relating to the imposition of a border crossing fee.

(b) BORDER CROSSING FEE DEFINED.—In this section, the term "border crossing fee" means a fee that every pedestrian, cyclist, and driver and passenger of a private motor vehicle is required to pay for the privilege of crossing the Southern border or the Northern border at a land port of entry.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because its requirements are permanent.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 568

[SEC. 568. As authorized by section 601(b) of the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 112–42) fees collected from passengers arriving from Canada, Mexico, or an adjacent island pursuant to section 13031(a)(5) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(a)(5)) shall be available until expended.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of the provision because its substance is included in subsection (a)(3) of proposed general provision section 548.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 570

[SEC. 570. The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection may waive the claim for reimbursement of \$221,123 from the fiscal year 2009 appropriation for the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because it is a onetime authority.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 571

[SEC. 571. (a) The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall develop metrics that support a goal of reducing passenger processing times at air, land, and sea ports of entry, taking into consideration the capacity of an air or land port's physical infrastructure, airline arrival schedules, peak processing periods, and security requirements.

(b) Not later than 240 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall develop and implement operational work plans to meet the goals of subsection (a) at United States air, land, and sea ports with the highest passenger volume and longest wait times. In developing such plans, the Commissioner of

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U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall consult with appropriate stakeholders, including, but not limited to, airlines and airport operators, port authorities, and importers.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because it is a onetime directive.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 572

[SEC. 572. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to implement, carry out, administer, or enforce section 1308(h) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4015(h)).]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of the provision because it was a onetime directive and the provision restricts the Department's ability to use and manage appropriated resources.

Proposal to Insert *New* Section 542

SEC. 542. Of the fees deposited under the heading "Transportation Security Administration-Aviation Security" in fiscal year 2013 and sequestered pursuant to section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended (2 U.S.C.901a), \$104,220,263 shall be available until September 30, 2016.

Explanation: The Department requests insertion of this provision to provide the Department with the authority, in accordance with 2 U.S.C. § 906(k), to obligate fees that were previously collected.

Proposal to Insert *New* Section 543

SEC. 543. For fiscal year 2015—(a) section 44940 of title 49, United States Code, shall be applied as follows:

(1) as if subsections (a)(2) and (d)(1) were reinstated as they existed prior to enactment of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–37); and

(2) in subsection (c), as if "\$6.00" were substituted for "\$5.60", and as if "has at least one segment that" were inserted before "originates".

(b) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall implement the fee increase authorized by subsection (a)(2)—

(1) beginning on January 1, 2015; and

(2) through the publication of notice of such fee in the Federal Register, notwithstanding section 9701 of title 31, United States Code, and the procedural requirements of section 553 of title 5, United States Code.

Explanation: The Department requests insertion of this provision that would be effective for fiscal year 2015 to authorize aviation security fees and to increase aviation passenger fees to align the costs of providing security services to those who benefit from the services.

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Proposal to Insert New Section 544

SEC. 544. RAISING THE NUMERICAL LIMITATION ON U VISAS. Subparagraph (A) of section 214(p)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. § 1184(p)(2)(A)), is amended by striking "10,000" and inserting "20,000".

Explanation: The Department requests insertion of this provision to raise the statutory cap for visa petitions under 8 U.S.C. § 1184(p)(2)(A) from 10,000 to 20,000.

Proposal to Insert New Section 545

SEC. 545. FUNDING FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP FOUNDATION. Notwithstanding section 286(u) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(u)), the Director of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services may pay up to \$3,000,000 of the premium processing fees described in such section 286(u) to the U.S. Citizenship Foundation in fiscal year 2015.

Explanation: The Department requests insertion of this provision to authorize the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services during fiscal year 2015 to use up to \$3 million in premium processing fees collected from certain filers seeking employment-based immigration benefits from USCIS to provide necessary start-up funding to the proposed U.S. Citizenship Foundation.

Proposal to Insert New Section 546

SEC. 546. DAM SAFETY ACT. The National Dam Safety Program Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 467 note) is amended -
(a) In section 8(e) (33 U.S.C. 467f) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following new paragraphs: "(7) PERFORMANCE-BASED EVALUATION-FEMA shall establish performance measures for its assessment of State programs participating in the National Dam Safety Program. FEMA shall assess State performance under this section using these measures. FEMA shall establish targets for the States for the performance measures within 120 days of the enactment of this Act and may update them, as needed, each fiscal year. "(8) ALLOCATION- IN GENERAL.-Subject to subparagraphs (C) and (D), for each fiscal year, amounts made available under this subsection to carry out section 8 shall be allocated among the states as follows: "(A) One-third of the funds shall be awarded among states that qualify as eligible for assistance under this section. "(B) Two-thirds of the funds shall be awarded among states that not only qualify as eligible for assistance under this section, but also meet or exceed their target established for the performance measures referred to in section 8(e)(7). "(C) MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF ALLOCATION.- The amount of funds allocated to a State under this paragraph may not exceed the funds committed by the State to implement dam safety activities. "(D) DETERMINATION.-The Administrator shall determine the amount allocated to States."
(b) By redesignating sections 11 through 13, as sections 12 through 14, respectively, and by inserting after section 10 the following new section: "Sec.11.PUBLIC AWARENESS AND OUTREACH FOR DAM SAFETY. The Administrator, in consultation with other Federal agencies, State, and local governments, dam owners, the emergency management community, the

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private sector, non-governmental organizations and associations, and universities and academia, and others as appropriate, shall carry out a nationwide public awareness and outreach program to provide risk information to the public related to the hazards of dam failures and related matters."

(2) striking subsections (c), (d) and (e); and

(3) redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (c).

Explanation: The Department requests insertion of this provision to provide for a nationwide public awareness and outreach program to provide risk information to Americans living and working downstream of high-hazard and significant-hazard potential dams. The information will assist emergency action planning and mitigate risk to the public from dam incidents and dam failures.

Proposal to Insert New Section 547

SEC. 547. Of the unobligated balance available to "Federal Emergency Management Agency, Disaster Relief Fund", \$200,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled: Provided, That no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That no amounts may be cancelled from the amounts that were designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Explanation: : The Department requests insertion of this provision to rescind carryover budget authority from the Disaster Relief Fund that was not previously designated as an emergency or disaster relief requirement under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Proposal to Insert New Section 548

SEC. 548. (a) (1) For fiscal year 2015, the fees imposed in subsection (a) of section 13031 of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(a)) shall be applied by substituting the following amounts for the amounts provided in such subsection:

(A) For paragraph (1), \$594;

(B) For paragraph (2), \$7.50;

(C) For paragraph (3), \$11.25;

(D) For paragraph (4), \$37.50;

(E) For paragraph (5), \$7.50 for the fee imposed in subparagraph(A) and \$2.60 for the fee imposed in subparagraph (B);

(F) For paragraph (6), \$7.50;

(G) For paragraph (7), \$188; and

(H) For paragraph (8), \$150.

(2) For fiscal year 2015, the dollar amounts in subsection (b) of section 58c of title 19, United States Code, shall be applied by substituting the following amounts for the amounts provided in such subsection:

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- (A) For paragraphs (2) and (3), \$135;
- (B) For subparagraph (A) of paragraph (5), \$8,316;
- (C) For paragraph (6), \$2,100;
- (D) For subparagraph (A)(ii) of paragraph (9), \$1.36; and
- (E) For subparagraph (B)(i) of paragraph (9), not more than \$3.00 per individual airway bill or bill of lading.
- (3) As authorized by section 601(b) of the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 112–42) fees collected from passengers arriving from Canada, Mexico, or an adjacent island pursuant to section 13031(a)(5) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(a)(5)) shall be available until expended.
- (b) For fiscal year 2015, the fees imposed in section 286 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356) shall be applied by substituting the following amounts for the amounts provided in such section:
- (1) For subsection (d), \$9; and
- (2) For paragraph (3) of subsection (e), \$9.

Explanation: The Department requests insertion of this provision to adjust fees for Customs and Border Protection to provide greater flexibility in carrying out its requirements and in the use of appropriated resources to meet frontline mission needs.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 573

[(RESCISSIONS)]

[SEC. 573. Of the funds appropriated to the Department of Homeland Security, the following funds are hereby rescinded from the following accounts and programs in the specified amounts: Provided, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99–177), as amended—

- (1) \$14,500,000 from Public Law 111–83 under the heading "Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements";**
- (2) \$35,500,000 from Public Law 112–10 under the heading "Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements";**
- (3) \$79,300,000 from Public Law 112–74 under the heading "Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements";**
- (4) \$19,879,000 from Public Law 113–6 under the heading "Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements";**
- (5) \$35,000,000 from Public Law 113–6 under the heading "Transportation Security Administration Aviation Security";**
- (6) \$20,000,000 from Public Law 113–6 under the heading "Transportation Security Administration Surface Transportation Security";**
- (7) \$2,000,000 from "Transportation Security Administration Aviation Security" account 70x0550;**
- (8) \$977,000 from "Transportation Security Administration Research and Development" account 70x0553; and**

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(9) \$67,498,000 from unobligated prior year balances from "U.S. Customs and Border Protection Border Security, Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology".]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because it was a onetime directive.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 574

[(RESCISSIONS)]

[SEC. 574. From the unobligated balances made available in the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund established by section 9703 of title 31, United States Code, (added by section 638 of Public Law 102–393) \$100,000,000 shall be rescinded.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because it was a onetime directive.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 575

[(RESCISSIONS)]

[SEC. 575. Of the funds transferred to the Department of Homeland Security when it was created in 2003, the following funds are hereby rescinded from the following accounts and programs in the specified amounts:

- (1) \$306,015 from "U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Salaries and Expenses";**
- (2) \$25,093 from "U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Violent Crime Reduction Program";**
- (3) \$12,864 from "U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Salaries and Expenses" account 70x0504 under Public Law 107–117 (115 Stat 2293);**
- (4) \$1,024,433 from "U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Salaries and Expenses" account 70x0504 under Public Law 108–11 (117 Stat 582);**
- (5) \$33,792 from "Coast Guard, Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements";**
- (6) \$682,854 from "Federal Emergency Management Agency, Office of Domestic Preparedness";**
- (7) \$1,576,761 from "Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Pre- disaster Mitigation Fund"; and**
- (8) \$995,654 from the "Working Capital Fund".]**

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because it was a onetime directive.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 576

[(RESCISSIONS)]

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[SEC. 576. The following unobligated balances made available to the Department of Homeland Security pursuant to section 505 of the Department of Homeland Security Act, 2013 (Public Law 113–6) are rescinded:

- (1) \$58,547 from "Office of the Under Secretary for Management";**
- (2) \$10,595 from "Office of the Chief Financial Officer";**
- (3) \$140,257 from "Office of the Chief Information Officer";**
- (4) \$375,118 from "Analysis and Operations";**
- (5) \$47,996 from "Office of Inspector General";**
- (6) \$408,150 from "U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Salaries and Expenses";**
- (7) \$49,357 from "U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Automation Modernization";**
- (8) \$35,729 from "U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Air and Marine Operations";**
- (9) \$2,635,154 from "U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Salaries and Expenses";**
- (10) \$1,231,880 from "Transportation Security Administration, Federal Air Marshals";**
- (11) \$3,878,889 from "Coast Guard, Operating Expenses";**
- (12) \$245,899 from "Coast Guard, Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements";**
- (13) \$952,007 from "United States Secret Service, Salaries and Expenses";**
- (14) \$118,039 from "National Protection and Programs Directorate, Management and Administration";**
- (15) \$120,625 from "National Protection and Programs Directorate, Office of Biometric Identity Management";**
- (16) \$90,628 from "Office of Health Affairs";**
- (17) \$393,451 from "Federal Emergency Management Agency, Salaries and Expenses";**
- (18) \$314,713 from "Federal Emergency Management Agency, State and Local Programs";**
- (19) \$1,906,158 from "United States Citizenship and Immigration Services";**
- (20) \$389,718 from "Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Salaries and Expenses";**
- (21) \$132,998 from "Science and Technology, Management and Administration"; and**
- (22) \$56,993 from "Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, Management and Administration".]**

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because it was a onetime directive.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 577

[SEC. 577. Of the unobligated balance available to "Federal Emergency Management Agency, Disaster Relief Fund", \$300,522,000 are rescinded: Provided, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That no amounts may be rescinded from the amounts that were designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because it was a onetime directive.

Department of Homeland Security

Departmental Management and Operations



Fiscal Year 2015
One-Time Exhibit

i. Summary of FY Budget Estimates by Appropriation without Emergency Funding

Department of Homeland Security Departmental Management and Operations Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Appropriation

Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted ¹			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	701	699	\$126,472	563	563	\$122,350	586	583	\$128,769	23	19	\$6,419	5	2	\$1,000	18	17	\$5,419
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):	898	898	\$213,811	872	872	\$196,015	854	854	\$195,286	(18)	(18)	(\$729)	(18)	(18)	(\$1,372)	-	-	\$643
DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project	-	-	\$27,514	-	-	\$35,000	-	-	\$73,000	-	-	\$38,000	-	-	\$73,000	-	-	(\$35,000)
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	212	212	\$51,432	208	208	\$75,548	216	212	\$94,626	8	4	\$19,078	8	4	\$17,283	-	-	\$1,795
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:	274	274	\$289,466	274	274	\$299,356	290	290	\$256,343	16	16	(\$43,013)	-	-	(\$1,866)	16	16	(\$41,147)
Subtotal, Discretionary	2,085	2,083	\$708,695	1,917	1,917	\$728,269	1,946	1,939	\$748,024	29	21	\$19,755	(5)	(12)	\$88,045	34	33	(\$68,290)
Total, Departmental Management and Operations	2,085	2,083	\$708,695	1,917	1,917	\$728,269	1,946	1,939	\$748,024	29	21	\$19,755	(5)	(12)	\$88,045	34	33	(\$68,290)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	2,085	2,083	\$708,695	1,917	1,917	\$728,269	1,946	1,939	\$748,024	29	21	\$19,755	(5)	(12)	\$88,045	34	33	(\$68,290)
Less: Rescissions	-	-	(\$874)	-	-	(\$209)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	2,085	2,083	\$707,821	1,917	1,917	\$728,060	1,946	1,939	\$748,024	29	21	\$19,755	(5)	(12)	\$88,045	34	33	(\$68,290)

Footnote:

¹FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes reprogrammings/transfers, and actual FTE/fee collections in FY 2013, as applicable.

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

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

	FY 2013						FY 2014						FY 2015					
	Revised Enacted						Enacted						Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	492	\$88,510	207	\$37,962	699	\$126,472	395	\$85,645	168	\$36,705	563	\$122,350	408	\$90,138	174	\$38,631	582	\$128,769
Chief of Staff	13	1,520	5	652	18	2,172	9	1,435	4	615	13	2,050	9	1,478	4	634	13	2,112
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	25	4,000	10	1,743	35	5,743	17	3,675	7	1,575	24	5,250	19	4,500	8	1,928	27	6,428
Executive Secretary	41	5,300	17	2,272	58	7,572	32	5,180	13	2,220	45	7,400	33	5,403	13	2,316	46	7,719
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	6	1,324	2	567	8	1,891	4	1,225	1	525	5	1,750	4	1,226	2	525	6	1,751
Immediate Office of the Secretary	8	2,756	4	1,181	12	3,937	4	2,835	2	1,215	6	4,050	4	2,765	2	1,185	6	3,950
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	78	14,634	33	6,271	111	20,905	68	15,050	29	6,450	97	21,500	68	15,402	29	6,601	97	22,003
Office of General Counsel	92	14,868	39	6,372	131	21,240	67	13,825	29	5,925	96	19,750	71	14,917	31	6,393	102	21,310
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs	14	1,580	6	677	20	2,257	10	1,575	4	675	14	2,250	10	1,700	4	729	14	2,429
Office of Legislative Affairs	25	3,984	10	1,708	35	5,692	19	3,745	8	1,605	27	5,350	19	3,908	8	1,675	27	5,583
Office of Policy	136	29,112	58	12,476	194	41,588	121	25,550	52	10,950	173	36,500	126	26,929	54	11,541	180	38,470
Office of Public Affairs	22	3,927	10	1,684	32	5,611	16	5,985	7	2,565	23	8,550	16	6,119	7	2,622	23	8,741
Privacy Officer	32	5,505	13	2,359	45	7,864	28	5,565	12	2,385	40	7,950	29	5,791	12	2,482	41	8,273
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):	639	\$157,302	259	\$56,509	898	\$213,811	624	\$145,030	248	\$51,020	872	\$196,015	613	\$144,408	241	\$50,878	854	\$195,286
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management	10	1,868	7	1,245	17	3,113	10	1,641	7	1,094	17	2,700	10	1,654	7	1,103	17	2,757
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer	74	20,260	50	13,507	124	33,767	66	18,000	44	12,000	110	30,000	66	17,563	44	11,709	110	29,272
DHS HQ NAC Project	-	5,441	-	-	-	5,441	-	4,500	-	-	-	4,500	-	4,493	-	-	-	4,493
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer	71	14,773	47	9,848	118	24,621	68	13,200	46	8,800	114	22,000	68	12,752	46	8,501	114	21,253
HRIT	16	5,800	11	3,867	27	9,667	14	4,689	10	3,126	24	7,815	14	5,927	10	3,951	24	9,878
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	215	42,063	144	28,042	359	70,105	212	39,000	141	26,000	353	65,000	201	38,422	134	25,614	335	64,036
Office of the Chief Security Officer	253	67,097	-	-	253	67,097	254	64,000	-	-	254	64,000	254	63,597	-	-	254	63,597
DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project	-	\$27,514	-	-	-	\$27,514	-	\$35,000	-	-	-	\$35,000	-	\$73,000	-	-	-	\$73,000
HQ Consolidation - St. Elizabeths	-	27,514	-	-	-	27,514	-	35,000	-	-	-	35,000	-	57,700	-	-	-	57,700
St. Elizabeths Support Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,300	-	-	-	15,300
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	127	\$30,859	85	\$20,573	212	\$51,432	125	\$45,329	83	\$30,219	208	\$75,548	127	\$56,776	85	\$37,850	212	\$94,626
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:	206	\$161,791	68	\$127,675	274	\$289,466	206	\$164,710	68	\$134,646	274	\$299,356	218	\$135,115	72	\$121,228	290	\$256,343
Salaries and expenses	206	85,875	68	28,625	274	114,500	206	86,250	68	28,750	274	115,000	218	71,583	72	23,861	290	95,444
Information technology services	-	11,864	-	15,100	-	26,964	-	14,960	-	19,040	-	34,000	-	16,996	-	21,631	-	38,627
Infrastructure and Security Activities	-	45,942	-	60,899	-	106,841	-	35,711	-	51,489	-	87,200	-	22,942	-	29,198	-	52,140
Homeland Secure Data Network	-	18,110	-	23,051	-	41,161	-	27,789	-	35,367	-	63,156	-	23,594	-	46,538	-	70,132
Total	1,464	46,976	619	20,573	2,083	708,695	1,350	80,329	567	30,219	1,917	728,269	1,366	129,776	572	37,850	1,938	748,024

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluation				
Department of Homeland Security				
Departmental Management and Operations				
Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2013	2/15/2013	Joint Explanatory Statement; Senate Report 112-74; House Report 112-91	Quarterly Border Security Status Report The Secure Border Initiative shall now be called the Border Security Status Report and shall continue to include all performance metrics and resource data from past reports in their current format, with the exception that they no longer should include resource data on SBI total budget obligations and outlays and budget execution reports. that is included in the BSFTT expenditure plan. Additional the report shall include the following: a. estimates of the impact of programs (such as Operation Streamline) that are intended to reduce the rate of recidivism of illegal border crossers; b. for ports of entry, the maritime domain and between the ports of entry: 1. border crossings, 2. the rate of apprehension of attempted border crossings, 3. the inflow into the US of illegal entrants that evade apprehension and c. data on the subsequent enforcement actions associated with CBP apprehensions such as voluntary return, expedited removal, transfer to ICE custody, transfer to criminal prosecution, Mexican Interior Repatriation Program, and other categories necessary to provide an accurate accounting of such actions.	In department clearance.
2013	5/15/2013	Joint Explanatory Statement; Senate Report 112-74; House Report 112-91	See above.	In department clearance.
2013	8/15/2013	Joint Explanatory Statement; Senate Report 112-74; House Report 112-91	See above.	In department clearance.
2013	11/15/2013	Joint Explanatory Statement; Senate Report 112-74; House Report 112-91	See above.	In department clearance.
2013	4/10/2013	FY 2013 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act House Report 112-492; Explanatory Statement	Buy America Report The Secretary is directed to submit, as part of the fiscal year 2014 budget request, a detailed analysis on how the Department could comply with Title VI of Section 604 of Public Law 111-5, as specified in the House report.	In department clearance.
2013	1/5/2014	FY 2013 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act	Event Fees SEC. 554. For fiscal year 2010 and thereafter, the Secretary of Homeland Security may collect fees from any non-Federal participant in a conference, seminar, exhibition, symposium, or similar meeting conducted by the Department of Homeland Security in advance of the conference, either directly or by contract, and those fees shall be credited to the appropriation or account from which the costs of the conference, seminar, exhibition, symposium, or similar meeting are paid and shall be available to pay the costs of the Department of Homeland Security with respect to the conference or to reimburse the Department for costs incurred with respect to the conference: Provided, that in the event the total amount of fees collected with respect to a conference exceeds the actual costs of the Department of Homeland Security with respect to the conference, the amount of such excess shall be deposited into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: Provided further, that the Secretary shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than January 5, 2011, providing the level of collections and a summary by agency of the purposes and levels of expenditures for the prior fiscal year, and shall report annually thereafter.	In department clearance.

iv: Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

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

Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity

(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity				
	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2015 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	2002			128,769
Chief of Staff				2,112
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman				6,428
Executive Secretary				7,719
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary				1,751
Immediate Office of the Secretary				3,950
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties				22,003
Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement				-
Office of General Counsel				21,310
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs				2,429
Office of International Affairs				-
Office of Legislative Affairs				5,583
Office of State and Local Law Enforcement				-
Office of Policy				38,470
Office of Public Affairs				8,741
Privacy Officer				8,273
Private Sector Office				-
Under Secretary for Management	2002			195,286
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management				2,757
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer				29,272
DHS HQ NAC Project				4,493
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer				21,253
HRIT				9,878
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer				64,036
Office of the Chief Security Officer				63,597
DHS Headquarters Consolidation	N/A			73,000
DHS HQ Consolidation - St. Elizabeths Support Costs				15,300
DHS HQ Consolidation - St. Elizabeths				57,700
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	2002			94,626
Office of the Chief Information Officer	2002			256,343
Salaries and Expenses				95,444
Information Technology Services				38,627
Infrastructure and Security Activities				52,140
Homeland Secure Data Network				70,132
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation	-	-	-	748,024

Department of Homeland Security

Departmental Management and Operations

Office of the Secretary and Executive Management



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Departmental Management and Operations Office of the Secretary and Executive Management

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Office of the Secretary and Executive Management:

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM) provides leadership, direction, and management to the Department. OSEM establishes and implements policy and provides various support functions and oversight to all entities within the Department. OSEM also oversees the Department's ongoing efforts to integrate and consolidate its resources and operations in order to create a more seamless organization and align resources to the highest Department-wide priorities.

B. Budget Activities:

OSEM is a separate appropriation within Departmental Management and Operations (DMO) that provides resources for 12 separate Programs, Projects and Activities (PPAs) including: Immediate Office of the Secretary, Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary, Chief of Staff (COS), Office of the Executive Secretary (ESEC), Office of the General Counsel (OGC), Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL), Office of Public Affairs (OPA), Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA), Privacy Office (PRIV), Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman (CISOMB), Office of Policy (PLCY), and the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs. Below are brief descriptive summaries of the PPAs.

Immediate Office of the Secretary: The Office of the Secretary's role is to provide executive leadership, management, direction, and oversight for the Department's Components. The Secretary represents DHS to the President, Congress, State, local, tribal, and territorial partners, and the general public.

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

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

Office of the Executive Secretary: ESEC supports the Offices of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary with management of their correspondence, decision documents, and other written communications; including briefing books, Congressional questions for the record, and testimony for all Departmental hearings. ESEC is charged with ensuring that all materials presented to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary for signature has been thoroughly cleared with all relevant Components.

Office of the General Counsel: The General Counsel is the chief legal officer for DHS and oversees and integrates more than 1,800 attorneys throughout the Department. OGC is responsible for ensuring that Departmental activities comply with applicable legal requirements, as well as establishing that the Department's efforts to secure the Nation are consistent with the civil rights and civil liberties of the public and observe the rule of law. OGC provides legal advice on areas such as national security, immigration, litigation, international law, maritime safety and security, transportation security, border security law, cyber security, fiscal and appropriations law, environmental law, and many others. OGC also provides legal services in several areas where the law intersects with the achievement of mission goals, such as the coordination of the Department's rulemaking activities, managing interdepartmental clearance of proposed legislation, and providing legal training for law enforcement officers. OGC provides legal counsel for all DHS offices (except those specifically excluded by statute).

Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties: CRCL supports the Department as it secures the Nation while preserving individual liberty, fairness, and equality under the law. CRCL performs four key functions to integrate civil rights and civil liberties into Departmental activities:

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

Office of Public Affairs: OPA is responsible for managing the Department's external and internal communications. The office responds to national media inquiries, maintains and updates the Department's website, writes speeches for senior Department officials, and coordinates speaking events. OPA fosters strategic communication throughout the Department and with external stakeholders through development and coordination of major DHS announcements and rollouts as well as setting common goals to promote "One DHS" objectives. OPA manages the "If You See Something, Say Something™" campaign, which engages the public and key frontline law enforcement personnel to identify and report indicators of terrorism and terrorism-related crime to the proper transportation and law enforcement authorities. The office manages the Department's organizational identity program, which includes usage of the DHS seal and related guidelines. In addition, the office oversees the Department's employee communication activities, which include coordinating communications for Department-wide initiatives, town hall meetings between management and employees, and the operation and management of an intranet site. Per Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5, OPA's incident communications program guides overall Federal incident communication activity and coordinates with State, local, and international partners to ensure accurate and timely information is provided to the public during a crisis.

Office of Legislative Affairs: OLA serves as the Department's primary liaison to Congress. OLA advocates for the policy interests of the Administration and the Secretary. OLA also ensures that all DHS Components are actively engaged with Congress in their specific areas of responsibility. OLA

articulates views on behalf of DHS Components and their legislative initiatives. OLA responds to requests and inquiries from congressional committees, individual Members of Congress, and their staffs. OLA also participates in the Senate confirmation process for all DHS Presidential nominees.

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

Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman: CISOMB assists individuals and employers in resolving problems connected with pending United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) cases. In addition, as required by statute, CISOMB identifies common problems experienced by individuals and employers when seeking USCIS services, and proposes changes to mitigate such problems and improve the delivery of immigration services. In accomplishing each of these missions, the CISOMB works impartially, soliciting information and feedback from USCIS, other government agencies, immigration benefits applicants, and the immigration stakeholder community.

Office of Policy: The Office of Policy (PLCY) serves as a central resource to the Secretary and other Department leaders for policy development and review, strategic planning and analysis, and facilitation of decision-making on the full breadth of issues that may arise across the dynamic homeland security enterprise. PLCY is responsible for strengthening our Nation's homeland security by developing DHS-wide policies, programs, and planning to promote and ensure the highest level of performance, quality, consistency, and integration in the execution of all homeland security missions. PLCY represents and coordinates the consolidated DHS position at White House interagency committee meetings. The Office develops and articulates the long-term strategic view of the Department and translates the Secretary's strategic priorities into the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review, DHS Strategic Plan, and other planning products that drive increased operational effectiveness through integration, prioritization, and resource allocation.

Office of Intergovernmental Affairs: IGA is responsible for communicating and coordinating State, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) government interactions throughout and across the Department. IGA promotes an integrated national approach to homeland security by coordinating and advancing Federal interaction with SLTT governments. IGA is responsible for continuing the homeland security dialogue with our SLTT partners, along with the national associations that represent them. IGA serves as the Secretary's primary point of contact for SLTT elected and appointed officials and their associations to ensure there are open lines of communications between the Department and its homeland security partners.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Office of the Secretary and Executive Management requests 586 positions, 582.5 FTE, and \$128.769 million for FY 2015. The FY 2015 request results in a net increase of 23 positions, 19.5 FTE, and \$6.419 million from the FY 2014 Enacted. Adjustments to base of 5.419 million include:

- Increase of \$207 thousand for annualization of FY 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$650 thousand for FY 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$38 thousand for Working Capital Fund
- Increase of \$887 thousand for increased Retirement Contribution
- Increase of \$3.784 million for Restoration of Prior Year Reductions
- Decrease of \$147 thousand for Travel Efficiencies

The total program increase includes 5 positions, 2.5 FTE and \$1 million for Employment-based Case Inquires for the Office of Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
 Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted ¹			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Immediate Office of the Secretary	12	12	\$3,937	6	6	\$4,050	6	6	\$3,950	-	-	(\$100)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$100)
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	8	8	\$1,891	6	6	\$1,750	6	6	\$1,751	-	-	\$1	-	-	-	-	-	\$1
Chief of Staff	18	18	\$2,172	13	13	\$2,050	13	13	\$2,112	-	-	\$62	-	-	-	-	-	\$62
Executive Secretary	58	58	\$7,572	45	45	\$7,400	46	46	\$7,719	1	1	\$319	-	-	-	1	1	\$319
Office of General Counsel	131	131	\$21,240	96	96	\$19,750	102	102	\$21,310	6	6	\$1,560	-	-	-	6	6	\$1,560
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	113	111	\$20,905	97	97	\$21,500	97	97	\$22,003	-	-	\$503	-	-	-	-	-	\$503
Office of Public Affairs	32	32	\$5,611	23	23	\$8,550	24	24	\$8,741	1	1	\$191	-	-	-	1	1	\$191
Office of Legislative Affairs	35	35	\$5,692	26	26	\$5,350	27	27	\$5,583	1	1	\$233	-	-	-	1	1	\$233
Privacy Officer	45	45	\$7,864	40	40	\$7,950	41	41	\$8,273	1	1	\$323	-	-	-	1	1	\$323
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	35	35	\$5,743	24	24	\$5,250	30	27	\$6,428	6	3	\$1,178	5	3	\$1,000	1	0	\$178
Office of Policy	194	194	\$41,588	173	173	\$36,500	180	180	\$38,470	7	7	\$1,970	-	-	-	7	7	\$1,970
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs	20	20	\$2,257	14	14	\$2,250	14	14	\$2,429	-	-	\$179	-	-	-	-	-	\$179
Subtotal, Discretionary	701	699	\$126,472	563	563	\$122,350	586	583	\$128,769	23	20	\$6,419	5	3	\$1,000	18	17	\$5,419
Total, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM):	701	699	\$126,472	563	563	\$122,350	586	583	\$128,769	23	20	\$6,419	5	3	\$1,000	18	17	\$5,419
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	701	699	\$126,472	563	563	\$122,350	586	583	\$128,769	23	20	\$6,419	5	3	\$1,000	18	17	\$5,419
Less: Rescissions	-	-	(\$874)	-	-	(\$209)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	701	699	\$125,598	563	563	\$122,141	586	583	\$128,769	23	20	\$6,419	5	3	\$1,000	18	17	\$5,419

¹ FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes reprogrammings/transfers, and actual FTE/fee collections in FY 2013, as applicable.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

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

PPA: Immediate Office of the Secretary

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	12	12	3,937
2014 Enacted	6	6	4,050
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(100)
2015 Current Services	6	6	3,950
2015 Total Request	6	6	3,950
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(100)

OSEM requests 6 positions, 6 FTE, and \$3.950 million in FY 2015 for the Immediate Office of the Secretary. Base adjustments include:

- Increase of \$3 thousand for annualization of FY 2014 Pay Raise
- Increase of \$11 thousand for FY 2015 Pay Raise
- Increase of \$12 thousand for increased Retirement Contribution
- Decrease of \$126 thousand in Efficiencies

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Secretary is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate to lead DHS and act as the principal adviser to the President on homeland security matters. The Secretary ensures a coordinated national effort for the accomplishment of all DHS mission requirements, which include but are not limited to the prevention of terrorist attacks in the United States, the reduction of vulnerability to and minimization of impacts from catastrophic events, and the recovery from damage that may occur. The Secretary is a member of the Homeland Security Council, and serves as the principal spokesperson on homeland security issues for the Administration when testifying before the House Homeland Security Committee, the Senate Homeland Security and Government Affairs Committee, and the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

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

PPA: Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	8	8	1,891
2014 Enacted	6	6	1,750
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	1
2015 Current Services	6	6	1,751
2015 Total Request	6	6	1,751
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	1

OSEM requests 6 positions, 6 FTE, and \$1.751 million in FY 2015 for the Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary. Base adjustments include:

- Increase of \$3 thousand for annualization of FY 2014 Pay Raise
- Increase of \$11 thousand for FY 2015 Pay Raise
- Increase of \$8 thousand for increased Retirement Contribution
- Decrease of \$21 thousand in Efficiencies

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary supports the Secretary by providing leadership with a focus on the internal management and direction of the Department to ensure its efficient and effective operation. The Deputy Secretary's role is to provide internal oversight of all Departmental operations, which allows the Secretary to focus on external matters concerning homeland security and DHS.

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

PPA: Chief of Staff

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	18	18	2,172
2014 Enacted	13	13	2,050
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	62
2015 Current Services	13	13	2,112
2015 Total Request	13	13	2,112
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	62

OSEM requests 13 positions, 13 FTE, and \$2.112 million in FY 2015 for the Chief of Staff. Base adjustments include:

- Increase of \$4 thousand for annualization of FY 2014 Pay Raise
- Increase of \$11 thousand for FY 2015 Pay Raise
- Increase of \$1 thousand for Working Capital Fund
- Increase of \$7 thousand for increased Retirement Contribution
- Increase of \$39 thousand for an Restoration of Prior Year Reductions

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Chief of Staff oversees DHS activities, assists the Deputy in managing DHS operations, and supports the Secretary. The Office of the Chief of Staff has direct oversight of all administrative functions that relate to the Immediate Office of the Secretary, and assists the Secretary by coordinating continuity of operations activities for Department Headquarters, directing the Department's resources, and in the Department's goal to Mature and Strengthen the Homeland Security Enterprise.

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

PPA: Executive Secretary

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	58	58	7,572
2014 Enacted	45	45	7,400
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	1	1	319
2015 Current Services	46	46	7,719
2015 Total Request	46	46	7,719
Total Change 2014 to 2015	1	1	319

OSEM requests 46 positions, 46 FTE, and \$7.719 million in FY 2015 for the Office of the Executive Secretary. Base adjustments include:

- Increase of \$13 thousand for annualization of FY 2014 Pay Raise
- Increase of \$38 thousand for FY 2015 Pay Raise
- Increase of \$2 thousand for Working Capital Fund
- Increase of \$62 thousand for increased Retirement Contribution
- Increase of 1 position, 1 FTE, and \$204 thousand for Restoration of Prior Year Reductions

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

ESEC establishes effective and efficient protocols for processing all internal communications, decision management briefings, Congressional questions for the record and reports, and Department-wide testimony. ESEC is the principal liaison between the Department and its Components, and coordinates all external correspondence for the Immediate Office of the Secretary and all directorates. ESEC establishes and maintains budget and personnel activities for the Office of the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, the Chief of Staff, as well as the Executive Secretariat.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Office of General Counsel
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Office of General Counsel

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	131	131	21,240
2014 Enacted	96	96	19,750
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	6	6	1,560
2015 Current Services	102	102	21,310
2015 Total Request	102	102	21,310
Total Change 2014 to 2015	6	6	1,560

OSEM requests 102 positions, 102 FTE, and \$21.310 million in FY 2015 for the Office of General Counsel. Base adjustments include:

- Increase of \$37 thousand for annualization of FY 2014 Pay Raise
- Increase of \$103 thousand for FY 2015 Pay Raise
- Increase of \$7 thousand for Working Capital Fund
- Increase of \$156 thousand for increased Retirement Contribution
- Increase of 6 positions, 6 FTE, and \$1.257 million for Restoration of Prior Year Reductions
 - The proposed increase will restore positions that manage the Department's expansive regulatory program; the intellectual property rights of DHS; the administration's immigration efforts; litigation; the ethics program; and general administrative legal support.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

OGC provides legal counsel for all DHS offices except those specifically excluded by statute. OGC's legal services cover several areas including: national security; immigration; litigation; international law; maritime safety and security; transportation security; border security law; cyber security; fiscal and appropriations law; environmental law; labor and employment; intellectual property law; emergency rescue; recovery and response authorities; civil, criminal and administrative law; civil rights and civil liberties; privacy; legislative and regulatory actions; intelligence; information sharing; safeguarding and disclosure; Congressional response; procurement; and, the regulation of infrastructure security.

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

PPA: Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	113	111	20,905
2014 Enacted	97	97	21,500
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	503
2015 Current Services	97	97	22,003
2015 Total Request	97	97	22,003
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	503

OSEM requests 97 positions, 97 FTE, and \$22.003 million in FY 2015 for the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties. Base adjustments include:

- Increase of \$38 thousand for annualization of FY 2014 Pay Raise
- Increase of \$120 thousand for FY 2015 Pay Raise
- Increase of \$15 thousand for Working Capital Fund
- Increase of \$166 thousand for increased Retirement Contribution
- Increase of \$164 thousand for Restoration of Prior Year Reductions

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

CRCL provides DHS with advice on the full range of civil rights and civil liberties issues, investigates complaints by the public about civil rights and civil liberties violations, and offers recommendations to solve problems uncovered by those investigations. CRCL provides training and technical assistance to DHS personnel and SLTT partners and conducts outreach and engagement with communities whose civil rights and civil liberties are affected by DHS activities. CRCL is specifically involved in the oversight of ICE's 287(g) and Secure Communities programs by providing policy advice, investigations, and training to SLTT partners. CRCL also works on countering domestic violent extremism through community engagement initiatives and training for SLTT partners. The office acts as the DHS-designated single point of contact for human rights treaties and complaints. CRCL also facilitates U.S. Government-wide communication to community leaders after a security or other incident, through its Incident Community Coordination Teams. CRCL provides information to the public on the responsibilities and functions of, and how to contact, the Officer for Civil Rights and

Civil Liberties, including how to file civil rights and civil liberties complaints. It conducts administrative adjudication of disability discrimination claims under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. CRCL leads the Department's Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) and diversity programs and is responsible for DHS-wide policies, training, and complaint adjudication processes to promote EEO and diversity for all employees and applicants

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Office of Public Affairs
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Office of Public Affairs

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	32	32	5,611
2014 Enacted	23	23	8,550
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	1	1	191
2015 Current Services	24	24	8,741
2015 Total Request	24	24	8,741
Total Change 2014 to 2015	1	1	191

OSEM requests 24 positions, 23.5 FTE, and \$8.741 million in FY 2015 for the Office of Public Affairs. Base adjustments include:

- Increase of \$9 thousand for annualization of FY 2014 Pay Raise
- Increase of \$39 thousand for FY 2015 Pay Raise
- Increase of \$1 thousand for Working Capital Fund
- Increase of \$31 thousand for increased Retirement Contribution
- Increase of 1 position, 0.5 FTE, and \$111 thousand for Restoration of Prior Year Reductions

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Office of Public Affairs (OPA) is responsible for oversight and management of all external and internal communications. On a daily basis, OPA responds to national media inquiries, maintains and updates the Department's website, writes speeches for principals and reviews and coordinates speaking events for Department officials. OPA fosters strategic communication throughout DHS and with external stakeholders. For the "If You See Something, Say Something™" campaign, OPA works with a variety of cities, states, and private sector partners, including universities, major sports leagues and entertainment venues to raise public awareness on indicators of terrorism and terrorism-related crimes, and to emphasize the importance of reporting suspicious activity to the proper state and local law enforcement authorities. OPA manages the DHS Organizational Identity Program, which provides guidelines for the proper use of the DHS seal and related identities. OPA oversees DHS employee communication activities, which include Connect and town hall meetings between management and employees. The Incident Communications Team coordinates incident communications with the White House, Federal departments, and agencies, and state, local, and international partners to ensure

accurate and timely information is provided to the public during an incident. Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5-Management of Domestic Incidents (HSPD-5) ensures that potentially life-saving information is provided to the public in a timely manner and mandates communicating emergency information to the public.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Office of Legislative Affairs
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Office of Legislative Affairs

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	35	35	5,692
2014 Enacted	26	26	5,350
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	1	1	233
2015 Current Services	27	27	5,583
2015 Total Request	27	27	5,583
Total Change 2014 to 2015	1	1	233

OSEM requests 27 positions, 27 FTE, and \$5.583 million in FY 2015 for the Office of Legislative Affairs. Base adjustments include:

- Increase of \$10 thousand for annualization of FY 2014 Pay Raise
- Increase of \$32 thousand for FY 2015 Pay Raise
- Increase of \$1 thousand for Working Capital Fund
- Increase of \$42 thousand for increased Retirement Contribution
- Increase of 1 position, 1 FTE, and \$148 thousand for Restoration of Prior Year Reductions

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

OLA serves as the Department's primary liaison to Congress and advocates for the policy interests of the Administration and the Secretary. OLA ensures that all DHS Components are actively engaged with Congress in their specific areas of responsibility. OLA responds to requests and inquiries from congressional committees, individual Members of Congress, and their staffs, and participates in the Senate confirmation process for all DHS Presidential nominees.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Privacy Officer
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Privacy Officer

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	45	45	7,864
2014 Enacted	40	40	7,950
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	1	1	323
2015 Current Services	41	41	8,273
2015 Total Request	41	41	8,273
Total Change 2014 to 2015	1	1	323

OSEM requests 41 positions, 41 FTE, and \$8.273 million in FY 2015 for the Privacy Officer. Base adjustments include:

- Increase of \$14 thousand for annualization of FY 2014 Pay Raise
- Increase of \$44 thousand for FY 2015 Pay Raise
- Increase of \$3 thousand for Working Capital Fund
- Increase of \$66 thousand for increased Retirement Contribution
- Increase of 1 position, 1 FTE, and \$196 thousand for Restoration of Prior Year Reductions

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Privacy Officer is responsible for protecting the Department's collection, use, and disclosure of Personally Identifiable Information (PII) and other departmental information. These responsibilities include coordinating and implementing policy development and compliance Department-wide for the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and for the Privacy Act. The office adjudicates all appeals from denials by any Department Component of access to information under these two Acts. The Office has oversight of all privacy and disclosure policy matters, including the completion of privacy impact statements on all new programs and systems, as required by the E-Government Act of 2002 and Section 222 of the Homeland Security Act.

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	35	35	5,743
2014 Enacted	24	24	5,250
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	1	0	178
2015 Current Services	25	24	5,428
2015 Program Change	5	3	1,000
2015 Total Request	30	27	6,428
Total Change 2014 to 2015	6	3	1,178

OSEM requests 30 positions, 27 FTE, and \$6.428 million in FY 2015 for the Citizenship and Immigration Services CISOMB. Base adjustments include:

- Increase of \$9 thousand for annualization of FY 2014 Pay Raise
- Increase of \$30 thousand for FY 2015 Pay Raise
- Increase of \$2 thousand for Working Capital Fund
- Increase of \$43 thousand for increased Retirement Contribution
- Increase of 1 position, 0.5 FTE, and \$94 thousand for Restoration of Prior Year Reductions

Program Changes include:

- Increase of 5 positions, 2.5 FTE, and \$1 million for Employment-based Case Inquires

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The statutory mission of CISOMB is to assist individuals and employers in resolving problems with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) and to propose changes in USCIS's administrative practices. CISOMB accomplishes this mission through individual case assistance in the employment-based, family, and humanitarian areas; and by proposing impartial, operationally sound recommendations to USCIS. CISOMB engages in outreach to national and community-based organizations, trade and industry associations, faith-based communities, and immigration professionals. CISOMB also meets regularly with USCIS officials across the country, as well as with other Federal and State Government partners. CISOMB hosts an Annual Conference, and, by statute, provides Congress with a comprehensive Annual Report analyzing pervasive and serious problems affecting the delivery of immigration services.

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

PPA: Office of Policy

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	194	194	41,588
2014 Enacted	173	173	36,500
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	7	7	1,970
2015 Current Services	180	180	38,470
2015 Total Request	180	180	38,470
Total Change 2014 to 2015	7	7	1,970

OSEM requests 180 positions, 180 FTE, and \$38.470 million in FY 2015 for the Office of Policy. Base adjustments include:

- Increase of \$62 thousand for annualization of FY 2014 Pay Raise
- Increase of \$196 thousand for FY 2015 Pay Raise
- Increase of \$6 thousand for Working Capital Fund
- Increase of \$276 thousand for increased Retirement Contribution
- Increase of 7 positions, 7 FTE, and \$1.430 million for Restoration of Prior Year Reductions
 - The proposed increase will restore positions that are responsible for preparing strategic inputs for the capabilities and requirements process and ensuring that strategic guidance is properly reflected in the various DHS decision processes across the broader acquisition life cycle. Specifically, these positions will enable the Office of Policy to serve as Executive Secretary for the new Department Strategy Council (DSC), prepare prioritized strategic input into the capabilities and requirements process, support Capability Based Assessments as part of the requirements process, prepare the Department's annual Integrated Planning Guidance in support of the resource allocation process, support Analyses of Alternatives, ensure strategy direction is appropriately reflected in the acquisition oversight process, and to serve on the executive steering committee and various working groups that oversee DHS decision processes.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

PLCY serves as the Department's principal source of thought leadership, policy development, and decision analysis for DHS senior leadership, Secretarial initiatives, and for other critical matters that

may arise in a dynamic threat environment. This office leads the coordination, integration, and development of DHS-wide policies, programs, strategies, and plans across the Department's mission portfolios. Further, the office facilitates decision-making by providing timely advice and analysis to the Secretary and other Departmental leaders.

PLCY also represents the Department at White House interagency policy committee meetings on the areas in the mission portfolios and also represents DHS on strategic planning efforts and major interagency strategy reviews. The office develops long-term strategic priorities to increase operational effectiveness and mission execution. Furthermore, PLCY is charged with and provides the Department with an integrated and DHS-wide capability for strategy development, strategic planning, long-term assessment, and decision analysis, including statistical and economic analysis and risk assessment and modeling.

The office also leads the charge on several Congressionally mandated and authorized programs and responsibilities to include: the development and execution of the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR); work with states to move forward on the security standards of the REAL ID Act; work on interagency reviews concerning cases brought before the Committee on Foreign Investments in the United States; and the delivery of several reporting requirements on immigration and certain border security statistics.

PLCY Integration and Implementation (PII) provides policy development and analysis across the Department's mission portfolios, including: counterterrorism; chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN); transborder security; immigration; resilience; and screening. The Assistant Secretary for PII serves as the Department's primary representative to the National Security Council (NSC) Counterterrorism, Transborder Security, Maritime, Resilience, and Weapons of Mass Destruction IPCs; the Assistant Secretary is also a key leadership official for interactions with Congress on these issues.

Private Sector Office (PSO) fosters strategic communications with leaders of businesses, trade associations, and other non-governmental organizations to create stronger relationships with DHS. PSO is the lead office and point of contact for advising the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and Component heads on prospective programs, initiatives, and regulations, which relate to the private sector. PSO informs senior DHS leadership on the economic impact to the private sector from DHS activities across all five QHSR mission areas. In addition, PSO leads DHS in the promotion of public-private partnerships and best practices to improve the Nation's homeland security and aid in both economic and national security.

Office for State and Local Law Enforcement (OSLLE) serves as the Department's principal liaison to the non-Federal law enforcement community. As such, OSLLE is responsible for coordinating national-level policies related to non-Federal law enforcement's role in preventing, preparing for, protecting against, and responding to natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other hazards within the United States.

The Office of Strategy, Planning, Analysis, and Risk (SPAR) provides the Department with an integrated and DHS-wide capability for strategy development, strategic planning, long-term assessment, and decision analysis, including statistical and economic analysis and risk assessment and

modeling. The Assistant Secretary for SPAR serves as the Department's primary point of contact for strategy and policy planning offices in DHS Components, other federal departments and agencies, and the White House. SPAR also represents DHS on NSC's Strategic Planning IPC and major interagency strategy reviews. SPAR is taking a leading role in developing a process for the Department to link strategy and policy with capabilities and requirements analysis, programming and budgeting, and major investment oversight. PLCY will direct the restored 7 positions, 7 FTE and \$1.430 million in FY 2015 funding to SPAR in support of this initiative, to include oversight of the Strategy Development phase, ensuring appropriate inputs are ready for the subsequent capabilities, and requirements analysis.

The Homeland Security Advisory Council is composed of external senior leaders who provide advice and recommendations to the Secretary on matters related to homeland security. The council's subcommittees address several key homeland security issues including: enhancing DHS's cybersecurity workforce; enhancing border-crossing infrastructure on our borders by establishing mechanisms for public/private partnerships; and improving information sharing with faith-based communities.

Office of International Affairs (OIA) plays a critical role in developing and achieving integrated foreign engagement driven by the Secretary's priorities. OIA administers the DHS Attaché program and coordinates the placement of component personnel abroad. It monitors and reviews the negotiation of all international agreements and arrangements and leads crosscutting negotiations on behalf of the Secretary, the Deputy Secretary, and the DHS Components. In coordination with other DHS components, OIA serves as the principal point of liaison with the Department of State and the diplomatic community. OIA develops, coordinates, and drives departmental strategies, plans, and activities for DHS to develop foreign partner security capabilities and international cooperative programs that align with the overarching DHS strategy.

OIA has four DHS HQ Attachés located in Brussels, Belgium; London, England; Mexico City, Mexico; and Ottawa, Canada who are fully funded within the Office of Policy's direct appropriated funding. DHS also has an HQ Attaché in Kabul, Afghanistan, who is fully funded through an interagency agreement with the Department of State. Provided in Appendix I is a detailed breakout of funding and funding sources associated with all DHS attaché positions and secondment positions across the Department.

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

PPA: Office of Intergovernmental Affairs

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	20	20	2,257
2014 Enacted	14	14	2,250
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	179
2015 Current Services	14	14	2,429
2015 Total Request	14	14	2,429
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	179

OSEM requests 14 positions, 14 FTE, and \$2.429 million in FY 2015 for the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs. Base adjustments include:

- Increase of \$5 thousand for annualization of FY 2014 Pay Raise
- Increase of \$15 thousand for FY 2015 Pay Raise
- Increase of \$18 thousand for increased Retirement Contribution
- Increase of \$141 thousand for Restoration of Prior Year Reductions

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

IGA serves as the voice and advocate for the State, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) elected and appointed officials within the Department as well as the primary liaison between those officials and DHS leadership and senior officials. IGA's stakeholder community consists of the Nation's more than 500,000 elected and appointed officials.

These officials include governors, state homeland security advisors (HSAs), mayors, county executives, city and county appointed officials, leadership of the 566 federally recognized Native American and Native Alaskan tribes, emergency managers, and the various national associations that represent these officials. On a daily basis, IGA coordinates and consults with the Department's stakeholders in the homeland security enterprise as they develop and implement policy and budget decisions that impact SLTT homeland security efforts as well as the Department and our operations.

IGA manages communications with SLTT officials and coordinates outreach activities across the spectrum of Departmental issues, initiatives, and programs confronting all agencies and Components

of the Department. IGA also coordinates with counterpart Intergovernmental Affairs Offices within other Executive Branch agencies and the White House. IGA strives to ensure that elected and appointed government officials across the nation at the state, local, tribal and territorial levels are informed of DHS policies programs, and priorities. IGA coordinates messaging and activities with the other DHS stakeholder offices—including Private Sector Office, State and Local Law Enforcement, Public Affairs, and Legislative Affairs—to ensure that the full spectrum of our partners are engaged in the homeland security process.

IV. Program Justification Change

Program Increase 1: Employment-based Case Inquires
PPA: Citizenship and Immigration Services CISOMB
Program Increase: Positions 5, FTE 3, Dollars \$1,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Base			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level ¹	11	3	549	11	3	577	2	1	116
Program Increase	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	1,000
Total Request	11	3	549	11	3	577	7	4	1,116

Description of Item

The Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services (CISOMB) assists individuals and employers in resolving problems with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). USCIS issues immigration benefits, and serves employers primarily through its service center operations.

Employment-based immigration inquiries comprise approximately one third of CISOMB's caseload. CISOMB is on pace to receive approximately 6,000 inquiries during the 2014 Reporting Period (April 1, 2013 to March 30, 2014), which is 33% more than in the previous reporting year. CISOMB received approximately 4,500 inquiries in each of the previous two reporting periods. As of February 1, 2014, ten months into the 2014 reporting year, CISOMB received 5,035 inquiries, approximately 500 inquiries per month.

Justification

CISOMB requires that individuals and employers seeking assistance wait 60 days past USCIS processing times, so they can avail themselves of the USCIS customer service avenues. In many cases, applicants and petitioners already have waited months, if not years, to resolve their issues. In addition, CISOMB requires that, where possible, individuals and employers show evidence that they have sought to resolve their case by first contacting USCIS. Previously, CISOMB encouraged, but did not require, individuals and employers to take such steps.

With an increased caseload, it has become a challenge for CISOMB to meet its case processing performance goals. These goals are to review all incoming requests for case assistance within 30 days to provide expedited processing, where appropriate, and to take action to resolve 90% of case inquiries

¹ Currently, there are two teams that process requests for assistance, which are broken down into four main categories – employment, family, humanitarian, and general. In FY13, employment-based requests made up approximately 30% of all requests, and accordingly, staff spent approximately a third of their time on employment-based requests. At this time, there is not a team solely dedicated to assisting with employment-based requests.

within 90 days. The additional resources provided in this program increase will enable CISOMB to meet and exceed these performance goals, assuming case inquiries continue at expected levels.

Staffing

With the program increase, CISOMB will be able to hire five additional positions at an approximate cost of \$521,000² whose efforts will be devoted to employment-based analysis and casework. CISOMB will hire three Immigration Law Analysts, an Assistant Chief to lead a team specializing in employment-based issues, and one Management Program Analyst to develop reports to more effectively identify systemic trends including employment-based immigration issues. Specific positions and grade levels are as follows:

One GS-14, Assistant Chief of Employment (Lead Immigration Law Analyst)
One GS-13, Management Program Analyst
Two GS-13, Immigration Law Analysts
One GS-12, Immigration Law Analyst

With an increase in positions, CISOMB will be able to process inquiries more efficiently by specializing staff in specific areas of immigration, including employment-based matters. The faster CISOMB processes its inquiries, the more timely it can identify and address emerging trends.

Due to the savings from hiring the employees mid-year, CISOMB will use a portion of the funds from the program increase to continue development of the office's online case intake tool and case management system. In FY 2016 and beyond, funds not spent on Personnel Compensation & Benefits and WCF will be put towards technology development, as well as operations and maintenance; outreach; and training.

Technology

CISOMB will allocate approximately \$423,500 to enhance its online and case management systems, including a new online tool to capture systemic trends in employment and other immigration benefits areas. Stakeholders would be able to report trends through this mechanism, and the CISOMB would be able to run reports on various systemic issues to determine their prevalence and whether they are specific to certain regions of the country. CISOMB would also expand its casework analytics and reporting capabilities and implement an electronic customer satisfaction survey to measure the individual and employer experience in seeking assistance from the CISOMB's Office.

CISOMB currently spends between \$250k and \$300k on operations and maintenance for the existing online intake tool and case management system, and expects that there will be a minimal increase for these system enhancements.

Outreach/Travel

CISOMB will allocate approximately \$20,000 to make USCIS site visits and meet with employment-based stakeholders across the country. CISOMB will host roundtables in major metropolitan areas and meet with employers in various industries including academia, agriculture, construction, financial services, healthcare, hospitality, and information technology. The CISOMB and senior staff will travel

² The total cost of the five additional positions includes Working Capital Fund (WCF) costs. Ombudsman anticipates an upward adjustment in WCF costs in the mid-year review due to onboarding five additional employees in the April/May time period.

to the USCIS service centers in California, Nebraska, Texas, and Vermont that receive and adjudicate most employment-based immigration benefits.

With additional outreach to the employment-based immigration community, CISOMB will ensure that these stakeholders are aware of the CISOMB's case assistance services. Outreach to employment-based stakeholders is efficient as employers are often repeat users that file multiple inquiries with USCIS and the CISOMB's Office. This differs from outreach geared toward individuals and families who often file one-off or a small number of immigration benefits application/petitions.

Training

Approximately \$35,000 would be set aside to provide training to each new staff member. The Assistant Chief of Employment and Immigration Law Analysts will provide training for professional development and to enhance their employment-based immigration law knowledge. In the past, CISOMB has found that conferences sponsored by immigration business associations, trade organizations and bar associations provide staff not only with advanced immigration law training, but also with the opportunity to network and share information about the office. The management program analyst will provide training related to data mining, performance metrics, and technology (the CISOMB case management system is based on Microsoft's CRM/SharePoint applications, so this individual will need to be an expert in navigating these programs).

Impacts on Performance

With the program increase, CISOMB will be able to effectively manage its growing caseload, processing an additional 150 to 210 inquiries per month. These additional resources will ensure CISOMB meets its performance goals of reviewing each inquiry within 30 days and taking action to resolve 90% of the inquiries within 90 days.

These funds also will enable CISOMB to specialize its teams to achieve casework efficiencies. Analysts with in-depth knowledge of employment-based issues will be able to resolve inquiries more expeditiously, as well as identify systemic issues. The analysts dedicated to resolving employment-based inquiries will build relationships with USCIS Service Centers, which handle the processing of the majority of employment-based immigration benefits.

Enhancements to the online case tool will provide customers a simple way to report trends. The hiring of a management program analyst will provide CISOMB with more effective reporting. These additions will improve the way CISOMB identifies, tracks, and reports systemic issues, enabling CISOMB to make timely recommendations to USCIS that are then reported to Congress.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Homeland Security, as authorized by section 102 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 112), and executive management of the Department of Homeland Security, as authorized by law, \$[122,350,000]*128,769,000: Provided, That* not to exceed \$45,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further, That* all official costs associated with the use of government aircraft by Department of Homeland Security personnel to support official travel of the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary shall be paid from amounts made available for the Immediate Office of the Secretary and the Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary: [*Provided further, That* the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, expenditure plans for the Office of Policy, the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman, and the Privacy Officer:] *Provided further, That* expenditure plans for [the offices in the previous provision] *the Office of Policy, the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman, and the Privacy Officer* shall [also] be submitted at the time the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2016 is submitted pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code.

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$122,350,000] <u>\$128,769,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
[<i>Provided further, That</i> the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, expenditure plans for the Office of Policy, the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman, and the Privacy Officer:]	Removed due to redundancy.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change**Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management**FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	701	699	\$126,472
FY 2014 Enacted	563	563	\$122,350
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise	-	-	\$207
Increase Retirement Contribution	-	-	\$887
Pay Increase	-	-	\$650
Restoration of Prior Year Reduction	18	17	\$3,784
Working Capital Fund	-	-	\$38
Total, Increases	18	17	\$5,566
Decreases			
Travel Efficiency	-	-	(\$147)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$147)
Total Other Adjustments	18	17	\$5,419
Total Adjustments-to-Base	18	17	\$5,419
FY 2015 Current Services	581	580	\$127,769
Program Changes			
Increases			
Employment-based Case Inquires	5	3	\$1,000
Total, Increases	5	3	\$1,000
Total Program Changes	5	3	\$1,000
FY 2015 Request	586	583	\$128,769
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	23	20	\$6,419

C. Summary of Requirements

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

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	701	699	\$126,472
FY 2014 Enacted	563	563	\$122,350
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	18	17	\$5,566
Decreases	-	-	(\$147)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	18	17	\$5,419
FY 2015 Current Services	581	580	\$127,769
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	5	3	\$1,000
Total, Program Changes	5	3	\$1,000
FY 2015 Request	586	583	\$128,769
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	23	20	\$6,419

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Immediate Office of the Secretary	6	6	\$4,050	-	-	(\$100)	-	-	-	6	6	\$3,950	-	-	(\$100)
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	6	6	\$1,750	-	-	\$1	-	-	-	6	6	\$1,751	-	-	\$1
Chief of Staff	13	13	\$2,050	-	-	\$62	-	-	-	13	13	\$2,112	-	-	\$62
Executive Secretary	45	45	\$7,400	1	1	\$319	-	-	-	46	46	\$7,719	1	1	\$319
Office of General Counsel	96	96	\$19,750	6	6	\$1,560	-	-	-	102	102	\$21,310	6	6	\$1,560
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	97	97	\$21,500	-	-	\$503	-	-	-	97	97	\$22,003	-	-	\$503
Office of Public Affairs	23	23	\$8,550	1	1	\$191	-	-	-	24	24	\$8,741	1	1	\$191
Office of Legislative Affairs	26	26	\$5,350	1	1	\$233	-	-	-	27	27	\$5,583	1	1	\$233
Privacy Officer	40	40	\$7,950	1	1	\$323	-	-	-	41	41	\$8,273	1	1	\$323
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	24	24	\$5,250	1	0	\$178	5	3	\$1,000	30	27	\$6,428	6	3	\$1,178
Office of Policy	173	173	\$36,500	7	7	\$1,970	-	-	-	180	180	\$38,470	7	7	\$1,970
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs	14	14	\$2,250	-	-	\$179	-	-	-	14	14	\$2,429	-	-	\$179
Total	563	563	\$122,350	18	17	\$5,419	5	3	\$1,000	586	583	\$128,769	23	20	\$6,419

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

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

Collections by Source:	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	\$15	4	4	\$15
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	\$257	12	12	\$257
Office of Inspector General	-	-	\$2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Director of National Intelligence	1	1	\$162	-	-	-	1	1	\$116	1	1	\$116
Intelligence and Analysis	6	6	\$584	6	6	\$1,110	7	7	\$909	1	1	(\$201)
Operations Coordination	2	2	\$394	2	2	\$400	2	2	\$364	-	-	(\$36)
National Protection and Programs Directorate	21	21	\$4,500	23	22	\$4,911	14	14	\$2,879	(9)	(8)	(\$2,032)
FEMA	-	-	\$70	1	-	\$50	1	1	\$50	-	1	-
DHS - United States Secret Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	\$101	2	1	\$101
DHS - Coast Guard	-	-	-	1	-	\$50	1	1	\$50	-	1	-
Department of Defense	1	1	\$47	1	1	\$222	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(\$222)
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	2	2	\$735	6	3	\$525	-	-	-	(6)	(3)	(\$525)
Customs and Border Protection	-	-	\$84	5	3	\$465	4	2	\$202	(1)	(1)	(\$263)
FPS	12	12	\$1,919	1	-	\$125	11	11	\$2,020	10	11	\$1,895
Transportation Security Administration	2	2	\$145	3	3	\$365	2	1	\$101	(1)	(2)	(\$264)
United States Citizenship and Immigration Services	2	2	\$333	2	1	\$100	-	-	-	(2)	(1)	(\$100)
Science and Technology	6	6	\$888	6	6	\$1,172	5	5	\$939	(1)	(1)	(\$233)
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	3	3	\$510	1	1	\$225	2	2	\$434	1	1	\$209
Office of Health Affairs	3	3	\$583	3	3	\$600	3	3	\$535	-	-	(\$65)
Office of Policy	1	1	\$47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FLETC	-	-	\$3	-	-	\$134	-	-	-	-	-	(\$134)
Department of State	4	4	\$14,264	40	30	\$31,249	1	1	\$403	(39)	(29)	(\$30,846)
Total Budgetary Resources	66	66	\$25,270	101	81	\$41,703	72	68	\$9,375	(29)	(13)	(\$32,328)

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Immediate Office of the Secretary	2	2	\$62	1	1	\$172	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(\$172)
Office of Policy	9	9	\$16,915	44	34	\$32,157	1	1	\$402	(43)	(33)	(\$31,755)
Office of Public Affairs	2	2	\$83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Legislative Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	\$116	1	1	\$116
Office of General Counsel	51	51	\$7,823	54	45	\$8,810	70	66	\$8,785	16	21	(\$25)
Office of Civil Rights and Liberties	2	2	\$387	2	1	\$564	-	-	\$72	(2)	(1)	(\$492)
Total Obligations	66	66	\$25,270	101	81	\$41,703	72	68	\$9,375	(29)	(13)	(\$32,328)

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

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

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$58,379	\$55,629	\$59,862	\$4,233
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$5,165	\$4,746	\$4,899	\$153
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$675	\$462	\$463	\$1
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$427	\$477	\$482	\$5
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$20,658	\$19,815	\$22,335	\$2,520
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$85,304	\$81,129	\$88,041	\$6,912
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$3,292	\$3,317	\$3,196	(\$121)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$43	\$4	\$4	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$9,990	\$11,514	\$9,985	(\$1,529)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$33	\$16	\$16	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$24	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$46	\$32	\$32	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$3,633	\$3,611	\$3,611	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,543	\$2,523	\$2,307	(\$216)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$19,137	\$18,951	\$20,332	\$1,381
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$551	\$180	\$180	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$84	\$84	\$84	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$466	\$289	\$255	(\$34)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$705	\$646	\$672	\$26
31.0 Equipment	\$259	\$54	\$54	-
32.0 Land and Structures	\$362	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$41,168	\$41,221	\$40,728	(\$493)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$126,472	\$122,350	\$128,769	\$6,419
Total Requirements	\$126,472	\$122,350	\$128,769	\$6,419
Full Time Equivalents	699	563	582.5	19.5

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Office of the Secretary and Executive Management

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	67	64	76	12
Total, EX	4	4	4	-
GS-15	191	152	152	-
GS-14	163	125	131	6
GS-13	86	63	68	5
GS-12	80	58	58	-
GS-11	49	52	52	-
GS-9	27	29	29	-
GS-8	10	4	4	-
GS-7	17	8	8	-
GS-5	1	1	1	-
GS-4	6	3	3	-
Total Permanent Positions	701	563	586	23
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	701	628	562	(66)
Headquarters	695	557	580	23
Foreign Field	6	6	6	-
Total, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management:	701	563	586	23
Full Time Equivalents	699	563	586	22
Average ES Salary	160,546	162,152	163,773	1,621
Average GS Salary	106,452	107,517	108,592	1,075
Average Grade	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing
N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

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

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	552	514	661	147
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	342	342	346	4
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	4	4	4	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	330	380	384	4
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	186	170	244	74
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	1,414	1,410	1,639	229
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	1,485	1,485	1,359	(126)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	325	371	305	(66)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	28	28	28	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	572	688	551	(137)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	45	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	2	2	2	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	56	56	56	-
31.0 Equipment	10	10	10	-
Total, Other Object Classes	2,523	2,640	2,311	(329)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	3,937	4,050	3,950	(100)
Full Time Equivalents	12	6	6	-

Immediate Office of the Secretary Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	552	514	661	147
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	342	342	346	4
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	4	4	4	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	330	380	384	4
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	186	170	244	74
Total, Salaries & Benefits	1,414	1,410	1,639	229

Salaries and Benefits fund compensation directly related to duties performed by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$229,000, which consists of \$11,000 for 1% pay inflation, \$3,000 for annualization of 2014 pay raise, \$12,000 for increased pension contributions, and a \$203,000 realignment of funds within the office to account for a new Secretary onboarding for a full year.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,485	\$1,485	\$1,359	(\$126)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2015 request reflects a savings of \$126,000 achieved by utilizing lower cost methods of transportation.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$325	\$371	\$305	(\$66)

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$66,000 due to a reduction in rent costs funded through the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$572	\$688	\$551	(\$137)

Purchases from government accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from DHS WCF and other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$137,000 for a decrease to the Working Capital Fund charges.

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

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	425	355	350	(5)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	443	443	447	4
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	44	44	44	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	240	207	218	11
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	1,152	1,049	1,059	10
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	371	322	301	(21)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	128	127	102	(25)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	31	17	-	(17)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	177	217	271	54
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	9	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	1	1	1	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	17	15	15	-
31.0 Equipment	5	2	2	-
Total, Other Object Classes	739	701	692	(9)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	1,891	1,750	1,751	1
Full Time Equivalents	8	6	6	-

Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	425	355	350	(5)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	443	443	447	4
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	44	44	44	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	240	207	218	11
Total, Salaries & Benefits	1,152	1,049	1,059	10

Salaries and Benefits fund compensation directly related to duties performed by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2015 request reflects a net increase of \$10,000, which consists of \$11,000 for 1% pay inflation, \$3,000 for annualization of 2014 pay

raise, an increase of \$8,000 for increased pension contributions, and a decrease of \$12,000 due to a realignment of funds within the office for increased Working Capital Fund costs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$371	\$322	\$301	(\$21)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2015 request reflects a savings of \$21,000 achieved by utilizing lower cost methods of transportation.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$128	\$127	\$102	(\$25)

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$25,000 due to a decrease in GSA rent costs funded through the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$31	\$17	\$0	(\$17)

Other services include contractual services with non- Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$17,000 due to a realignment of funds within the office for increased non-rent Working Capital Fund costs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$177	\$217	\$271	\$54

Purchases from government accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from DHS WCF and other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$54,000 for increased Working Capital Fund charges.

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

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	456	472	477	5
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	687	667	674	7
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	10	10	10	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	330	322	332	10
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	1,483	1,471	1,493	22
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	169	169	169	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	71	82	66	(16)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	16	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	410	312	358	46
25.6 Medical Care	5	5	5	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	16	9	19	10
31.0 Equipment	2	2	2	-
Total, Other Object Classes	689	579	619	40
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	2,172	2,050	2,112	62
Full Time Equivalents	18	13	13	-

Chief of Staff Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	456	472	477	5
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	687	667	674	7
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	10	10	10	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	330	322	332	10
Total, Salaries & Benefits	1,483	1,471	1,493	22

Salaries and Benefits funds compensation directly related to duties performed by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$22,000, which consists of an increase of \$11,000 for 1% pay inflation, a \$4,000 increase for annualization of 2014 pay raise, and a \$7,000 increase for pension contributions.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$71	\$82	\$66	(\$16)

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$16,000 due to a reduction in GSA rent costs funded through the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$410	\$312	\$358	\$46

Purchases from government accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from DHS WCF and other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$46,000, which consists of an increase of \$31,000 for non-rent Working Capital Fund costs and \$15,000 increase for restoration of previous reductions taken in interagency agreement costs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$16	\$9	\$19	\$10

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$10,000 for a restoration of previous reductions taken in supplies.

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

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	4,136	3,829	4,059	230
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	174	174	175	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	82	15	15	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	1,285	1,098	1,252	154
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	5,677	5,116	5,501	385
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	4	4	4	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	579	673	540	(133)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	2	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	6	2	2	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	15	15	15	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	1,199	1,505	1,567	62
25.6 Medical Care	10	10	10	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	75	70	75	5
31.0 Equipment	5	5	5	-
Total, Other Object Classes	1,895	2,284	2,218	(66)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	7,572	7,400	7,719	319
Full Time Equivalents	58	45	46	1

Executive Secretary Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	4,136	3,829	4,059	230
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	174	174	175	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	82	15	15	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	1,285	1,098	1,252	154
Total, Salaries & Benefits	5,677	5,116	5,501	385

Salaries and Benefits funds compensation directly related to duties performed by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$385,000, which consists of an increase of \$38,000 for 1% pay inflation, \$13,000 for

annualization of 2014 pay raise, an increase of \$62,000 for increased pension contributions, a \$68,000 realignment within the office to account for a new Executive Secretary onboard for a full year, and an increase of \$204,000 and 1 FTE for a restoration of prior reductions.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$579	\$673	\$540	(\$133)

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$133,000 due to a decrease in GSA rent costs funded through the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$1,199	\$1,505	\$1,567	\$62

Purchases from government accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from DHS WCF and other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$62,000 for non-rent Working Capital Fund charges.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$75	\$70	\$75	\$5

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$5,000 due to a realignment within the office from Working Capital Fund rent costs.

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

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	10,874	9,682	11,060	1,378
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	1,208	1,158	1,170	12
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	80	50	50	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	97	97	98	1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	3,198	2,687	3,418	731
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	15,457	13,674	15,796	2,122
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	115	85	85	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	1,839	2,125	1,742	(383)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	435	55	55	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	560	100	100	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	2,622	3,599	3,420	(179)
25.6 Medical Care	22	22	22	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	15	5	5	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	145	80	80	-
31.0 Equipment	30	5	5	-
Total, Other Object Classes	5,783	6,076	5,514	(562)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	21,240	19,750	21,310	1,560
Full Time Equivalents	131	96	102	6

Office of General Counsel Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	10,874	9,682	11,060	1,378
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	1,208	1,158	1,170	12
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	80	50	50	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	97	97	98	1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	3,198	2,687	3,418	731
Total, Salaries & Benefits	15,457	13,674	15,796	2,122

Salaries and Benefits compensation directly related to duties performed by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$2,122,000, which consists of \$37,000 for the annualization of FY14 pay raise, \$103,000 for 1% pay inflation, increased retirement contribution of \$156,000, a restoration of prior year reduction of \$1,257,000 for 6 position, 6 FTE, and \$569,000 realignment from rent and non-rent Working Capital Fund to account for the annualization of onboard employees in FY14 and promotions.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,839	\$2,125	\$1,742	(\$383)

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$383,000 due to a reduction in GSA rent costs funded through the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$2,622	\$3,599	\$3,420	(\$179)

Purchases from government accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from DHS WCF and other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$179,000 for non-rent Working Capital Fund charges.

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

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	10,411	11,240	11,359	119
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	290	313	316	3
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	91	98	99	1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	3,209	3,465	3,666	201
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	14,001	15,116	15,440	324
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	150	175	175	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	4	4	4	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	2,440	2,529	2,566	37
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	25	16	16	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	10	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	15	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	688	657	657	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	896	270	270	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	1,864	2,653	2,795	142
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	101	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	209	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	80	80	80	-
31.0 Equipment	60	-	-	-
32.0 Land and Structures	362	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	6,904	6,384	6,563	179
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	20,905	21,500	22,003	503
Full Time Equivalents	111	97	97	-

Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	10,411	11,240	11,359	119
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	290	313	316	3
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	91	98	99	1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	3,209	3,465	3,666	201
Total, Salaries & Benefits	14,001	15,116	15,440	324

Salaries and Benefits fund compensation directly related to duties performed for the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$324,000, which consists of \$120,000 for 1 % pay inflation, \$38,000 for annualization of 2014 pay raise, and an increase of \$166,000 for increased pension contributions.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,440	\$2,529	\$2,566	\$37

GSA Rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$37,000 due to an increase in GSA rent costs funded through the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$1,864	\$2,653	\$2,795	\$142

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from DHS WCF and other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The FY 2015 request reflects a net increase of \$142,000 consisting of a \$164,000 restoration of prior year reductions in interagency agreement costs and a decrease of \$22,000 in the Working Capital Fund charges.

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

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	2,116	1,846	2,199	353
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	836	744	856	112
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	8	7	7	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	880	871	944	73
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	3,840	3,468	4,006	538
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	25	220	220	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	597	830	556	(274)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	30	2,825	2,825	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	359	359	311	(48)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	708	824	799	(25)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	26	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	4	4	4	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	22	20	20	-
Total, Other Object Classes	1,771	5,082	4,735	(347)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	5,611	8,550	8,741	191
Full Time Equivalents	32	23	23.5	0.5

Office of Public Affairs Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	2,116	1,846	2,199	353
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	836	744	856	112
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	8	7	7	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	880	871	944	73
Total, Salaries & Benefits	3,840	3,468	4,006	538

Salaries and Benefits funds compensation directly related to duties performed for the Office of Citizenship & Immigration Ombudsman by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$538,000, which consists of \$9,000 for the annualization of FY14 pay raise, \$39,000 for 1% pay inflation, \$31,000 for increased retirement contribution, \$111,000 and .5 FTE for a restoration of prior year reduction, and \$348,000 realignment within the office from rent and non-rent Working Capital Fund to account for the annualization of onboarding employees, promotions, and within-grade-increases.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$597	\$830	\$556	(\$274)

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$274,000 due to a reduction in GSA rent costs funded through the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$359	\$359	\$311	(\$48)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$48,000 attained through a reduction in scope for Bulletin News contract.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$708	\$824	\$799	(\$25)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from DHS WCF and other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$25,000 for non-rent Working Capital Fund charges.

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

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	2,705	2,671	2,838	167
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	374	375	380	5
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1	1	1	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	918	925	1,037	112
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	3,998	3,972	4,256	284
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	40	40	40	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	426	441	432	(9)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	1	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	6	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	460	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	625	844	802	(42)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	83	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	4	4	4	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	49	49	49	-
Total, Other Object Classes	1,694	1,378	1,327	(51)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	5,692	5,350	5,583	233
Full Time Equivalents	35	26	27	1

Office of Legislative Affairs Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	2,705	2,671	2,838	167
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	374	375	380	5
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1	1	1	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	918	925	1,037	112
Total, Salaries & Benefits	3,998	3,972	4,256	284

Salaries and Benefits fund compensation directly related to duties performed for the Office of Legislative Affairs by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$284,000, which consists of \$32,000 for 1% pay inflation, \$10,000 for the annualization of FY14 pay raise, \$42,000 for increased retirement contribution, a \$148,000 and 1 FTE for the restoration of prior year reductions, and a \$51,000 realignment of funds within the office from Working Capital Fund to account for within-grade increases.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$426	\$441	\$432	(\$9)

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$9,000 due to a reduction in GSA rent costs funded through the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$625	\$844	\$802	(\$42)

Purchases from government accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from DHS WCF and other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$42,000 for non-rent Working Capital Fund charges.

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

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	4,445	4,143	4,361	218
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	363	363	367	4
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	30	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	1,213	1,380	1,537	157
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	6,051	5,886	6,265	379
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	50	57	57	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	532	593	569	(24)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	19	20	20	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	180	74	74	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	42	38	38	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	853	1,187	1,155	(32)
25.6 Medical Care	5	5	5	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	45	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	87	90	90	-
Total, Other Object Classes	1,813	2,064	2,008	(56)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	7,864	7,950	8,273	323
Full Time Equivalents	45	40	41	1

Privacy Officer Mission Statement

The Department of Homeland Security's Privacy Office protects the collection, use, and disclosure of personal and Departmental information. The Privacy Office ensures that appropriate access to information is consistent with the vision, mission, and core values of DHS, and implements the policies of the Department to defend and to protect the individual rights, liberties, and information interests of our citizens. Through internal education outreach and the establishment of internal clearance procedures and milestones for program development, the Privacy Office is helping DHS components to consider privacy whenever developing new programs or revising existing ones. The Privacy Office evaluates the use of new technologies to ensure that privacy protections are given primary consideration in the development and implementation of these new systems. In this process, DHS professionals have become educated about the need to consider and the framework for considering the privacy impact of their technology decisions. The Chief Privacy Officer and the staff review Privacy Act system notices before they are sent forward and ensure that they collect only those records that are necessary to support the DHS mission. The Privacy Office also guides DHS agencies in developing appropriate privacy policies for their programs and serves as a resource for any questions that may arise concerning privacy, information collection, or disclosure.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	4,445	4,143	4,361	218
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	363	363	367	4
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	30	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	1,213	1,380	1,537	157
Total, Salaries & Benefits	6,051	5,886	6,265	379

Salaries and Benefits compensation directly related to duties performed by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$379,000, which consists of \$14,000 for the annualization of FY14 pay raise, \$44,000 for 1% pay inflation, \$66,000 for increased retirement contributions, \$196,000 and 1 FTE for a restoration of prior year reduction, and \$59,000 realignment from rent and non-rent Working Capital Fund to account for promotions and within-grade-increases.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$532	\$593	\$569	(\$24)

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$24,000 due to a reduction in GSA rent costs funded through the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$853	\$1,187	\$1,155	(\$32)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from the DHS WCF and other government agencies including intra-agency service requirements. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$32,000 attained through reductions in scope to contracts and interagency agreements.

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

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	3,108	2,573	2,928	355
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	27	28	28	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	30	35	35	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	950	917	1,085	168
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	4,115	3,553	4,076	523
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	66	66	86	20
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	453	450	465	15
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	8	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	1	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	208	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	53	76	101	25
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	576	731	1,360	629
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	44	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	197	284	250	(34)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	22	90	90	-
Total, Other Object Classes	1,628	1,697	2,352	655
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	5,743	5,250	6,428	1,178
Full Time Equivalents	35	24	27	3

Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	3,108	2,573	2,928	355
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	27	28	28	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	30	35	35	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	950	917	1,085	168
Total, Salaries & Benefits	4,115	3,553	4,076	523

Salaries and Benefits funds compensation directly related to duties performed for the Office of Citizenship & Immigration Ombudsman by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$523,000, which consists of an increase of \$9,000 for the annualization of FY14 pay raise, \$30,000 for 1% pay inflation, increased retirement contribution of \$43,000, a restoration of prior year reduction of \$94,000 for 1 position, .5 FTE, program change of \$289,000 for 5 positions, 2.5 FTE, and \$58,000 realignment from Working Capital Fund and Other Goods and Services to account for within-grade-increases.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$66	\$66	\$86	\$20

Travel includes all costs for transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. FY15 request reflects an increase of \$20,000 for additional outreach to the employment-based immigration community; CISOMB will ensure that these stakeholders are aware of the Ombudsman's Office and the case assistance services it provides. Outreach to employment-based stakeholders must be efficient as employers are often repeat users that file multiple inquiries with USCIS and the Ombudsman's Office.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$453	\$450	\$465	\$15

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$15,000 due to an increase in GSA rent costs funded through the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$53	\$76	\$101	\$25

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2015 request reflects a net increase of \$25,000, which consists of a \$10,000 realignment to personnel costs, and an increase of \$35,000 to provide professional development training to new personnel, enhancing their employment-based immigration law knowledge.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$576	\$731	\$1,360	\$629

Purchases from government accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from DHS WCF and other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The FY 2015 request reflects a net increase of \$629,000, which consists of a non-rent Working Capital Fund decrease of \$27,000, and an increase of \$656,000 for enhancements to the online case management system and the estimated increased Working Capital Fund cost for new personnel.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$197	\$284	\$250	(\$34)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from the DHS WCF. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$34,000 due to a realignment within the office to support increased Working Capital Fund costs.

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

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	18,095	17,242	18,427	1,185
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	289	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	294	196	196	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	7,937	7,455	8,234	779
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	26,615	24,893	26,857	1,964
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	746	615	621	6
22.0 Transportation of Things	39	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	2,443	3,111	2,496	(615)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	10	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	10	10	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	2,092	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	71	1,608	1,432	(176)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	9,053	5,962	6,753	791
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	243	180	180	-
25.6 Medical Care	29	29	29	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	100	62	62	-
31.0 Equipment	147	30	30	-
Total, Other Object Classes	14,973	11,607	11,613	6
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	41,588	36,500	38,470	1,970
Full Time Equivalents	194	173	180	7

Office of Policy Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	18,095	17,242	18,427	1,185
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	289	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	294	196	196	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	7,937	7,455	8,234	779
Total, Salaries & Benefits	26,615	24,893	26,857	1,964

Salaries and Benefits fund for compensation directly related to duties performed for the Office of Policy by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$1,964,000, which consists of \$196,000 for 1% pay inflation, \$62,000 for annualization of 2014 pay raise, an increase of \$276,000 for increased pension contributions, and an increase of \$1,430,000 and 7 FTE for a restoration of prior reductions.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$746	\$615	\$621	\$6

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$6,000 due to a realignment of fund within the office from Working Capital Fund charges.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,443	\$3,111	\$2,496	(\$615)

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$615,000 in GSA rent costs funded through the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$71	\$1,608	\$1,432	(\$176)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$176,000 due to a realignment of funds within the office for increased Working Capital Fund charges.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$9,053	\$5,962	\$6,753	\$791

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from the DHS WCF and other government agencies including intra-agency service requirements. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$791,000 in non-rent Working Capital Fund charges.

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

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	1,056	1,062	1,143	81
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	132	139	140	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1	2	2	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	312	318	368	50
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	1,501	1,521	1,653	132
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	71	79	79	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	157	182	146	(36)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	12	12	12	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	478	429	501	72
25.6 Medical Care	2	2	2	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	36	25	36	11
Total, Other Object Classes	756	729	776	47
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	2,257	2,250	2,429	179
Full Time Equivalents	20	14	14	-

Office of Intergovernmental Affairs Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	1,056	1,062	1,143	81
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	132	139	140	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1	2	2	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	312	318	368	50
Total, Salaries & Benefits	1,501	1,521	1,653	132

Salaries and Benefits fund compensation directly related to duties performed for the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs (IGA) by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$132,000, which consists of \$5,000 for the

annualization of FY14 pay raise, \$15,000 for 1% pay inflation, \$18,000 for increased retirement contributions, and \$94,000 realignment from rent and non-rent Working Capital Fund charges to account for career ladder promotions, within-grade-increases, and annualization of onboard employees in FY14 and promotions.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$157	\$182	\$146	(\$36)

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$36,000 due to a reduction in GSA rent costs funded through the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$478	\$429	\$501	\$72

Purchases from government accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from DHS WCF and other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The FY 2015 request reflects a net increase of \$72,000, which consists of a \$58,000 decrease for non-rent Working Capital Fund charges and an increase of \$130,000 for interagency agreement costs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$36	\$25	\$36	\$11

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$11,000 for a realignment of funds within the office from non-rent Working Capital Fund.

I. Changes in Full Time Employment

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	699	699	563
Increases			
Intergovernmental Affairs	5	-	-
Chief of Staff	4	-	-
Office of the Secretary	6	-	-
Executive Secretary	-	-	1
Privacy Officer	2	-	1
Citizenship and Immigration Ombudsman	5	-	3
Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	12	-	-
Office of Legislative Affairs	3	-	1
Office of Public Affairs	3	-	1
Office of the General Counsel	-	-	6
Office of Policy	-	-	7
Office of the Deputy Secretary	1	-	-
Subtotal, Increases	41	-	20
Decreases			
Intergovernmental Affairs	-	(6)	-
Chief of Staff	-	(5)	-
Office of the Secretary	-	(6)	-
Executive Secretary	(6)	(13)	-
Privacy Officer	-	(5)	-
Citizenship and Immigration Ombudsman	-	(11)	-
Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	-	(14)	-
Office of Legislative Affairs	-	(9)	-
Office of Public Affairs	-	(9)	-
Office of the General Counsel	-	(35)	-
Office of Policy	(24)	(21)	-
Office of the Deputy Secretary	1	(2)	-
Subtotal, Decreases	(30)	(136)	-
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	699	563	583
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	(136)	20

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
Immediate Office of the Secretary	\$649	\$1,039	\$836	(\$203)
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	300	339	368	29
Chief of Staff	367	394	409	15
Executive Secretary	1,650	2,178	1,674	(504)
Office of General Counsel	4,431	5,661	5,099	(562)
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	4,262	5,061	5,076	15
Office of Public Affairs	1,282	1,631	1,332	(299)
Office of Legislative Affairs	1,049	1,285	1,234	(51)
Privacy Officer	1,270	1,682	1,626	(56)
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	1,024	1,176	1,164	(12)
Office of Policy	6,589	7,257	7,433	176
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs	421	550	456	(94)
Total Working Capital Fund	\$23,294	\$28,253	\$26,707	(\$1,546)

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Departmental Management and Operations
Under Secretary for Management



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Departmental Management and Operations Under Secretary for Management

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Under Secretary for Management:

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Management Directorate ensures delivery of effective and efficient business and management services throughout the Department, to enable the Department to achieve its mission to lead the unified national effort to secure America. It does so by providing policy, guidance, operational oversight and support, and innovative solutions for the management needs of the entire Department.

B. Budget Activities:

USM is an appropriation within Departmental Management and Operations (DMO) that provides resources for seven separate Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPAs) including: Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management, Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer, the DHS Nebraska Avenue Complex Project, Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer, Human Resources Information Technology, Office of the Chief Procurement Officer, and Office of the Chief Security Officer. Below are brief descriptive summaries of each PPA:

Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management

The Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management's (OUSM) primary mission is to provide leadership and oversight for all Departmental management lines of business, including information technology, security, budget and financial management, procurement and acquisition, human capital, and administrative services.

Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer

The Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCSRO) is responsible for the overall leadership, internal controls and oversight of Department-wide logistics; asset life-cycle management, including aircraft, motor vehicles, ships, boats and sensitive assets; real property; personal property; environmental management; historic preservation; energy; DHS Headquarters consolidation; reduction of the DHS facilities footprint Nationwide; and support of DHS Headquarters operations. The OCSRO focus is to deliver affordable readiness, which entails providing affordable support products and services needed to enable people across DHS to perform their missions effectively. The OCSRO team accomplishes this through building partnerships and collaboration, leveraging best practices, and fostering innovation.

DHS Nebraska Avenue Complex Consolidation Project

The Nebraska Avenue Complex (NAC) currently serves as the headquarters facility for DHS, as well as the location for many mission support functions. DHS continues to invest in this property to sustain our overall operational capabilities. The NAC investments will be leveraged as the

Department realigns the overall real estate portfolio to support the integration of DHS operations in the National Capital Region.

Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer

The Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO) provides overall management and administration for the Department's human capital policies, programs, and practices for attracting, retaining, and developing the skilled workforce needed to protect and secure our Nation. The work of the OCHCO is critical to supporting and enabling the Secretary's workforce strategy, which centers around four key goals: building an effective, mission-focused, diverse, and inspiring cadre of leaders; recruiting a highly qualified and diverse workforce; retaining an engaged workforce; and solidifying a unified DHS culture of mission performance, adaptability, accountability, and results.

Human Resources Information Technology

The Human Resources Information Technology (HRIT) program provides leadership and enterprise IT solutions to enable core HR functionality and data access efficiency. The program manages, in partnership with the Operational Components and the Office of the Chief Information Officer, the Department's HRIT portfolio and consolidates, integrates, and modernizes core HR systems by planning, acquiring, configuring, implementing, and supporting the ongoing operation of enterprise HRIT systems and services.

Office of the Chief Procurement Officer

The Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO) is responsible for the overall management, administration, and oversight of Department-wide acquisition, financial assistance, strategic sourcing, and competitive sourcing programs, including direct management and oversight of the Office of Procurement Operations. OCPO activities include oversight and strategic support; policy and acquisition workforce issues; procurement ombudsman and industry liaison; and, small and disadvantaged business utilization. The DHS procurement mission is to effectively deliver mission capability through the contracting of critical supplies and services.

Office of the Chief Security Officer

The Office of the Chief Security Officer (OCSO) leads the collaborative security program to safeguard DHS people, information, and property. The office develops, implements, and oversees the Department's security policies, programs, and standards; delivers security training and education to DHS personnel; and, provides security support to DHS Components. The office manages operational security systems and Homeland Security Presidential Directive-12 card issuance for the Department. Additionally, the OCSO provides liaison support to the intelligence community on security matters affecting DHS.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Under Secretary for Management (USM) requests 854 FTP, 854 FTE and \$195.286 million for FY 2015. This is a net decrease of 18 FTP/FTE and \$729 thousand from the FY 2014 Enacted Budget.

The USM Adjustments-to-Base include:

- An increase of \$0.731 million for the 2015 pay increase.
- An increase of \$0.279 million for the annualization of the 2014 pay raise.
- An increase of \$0.038 million for Working Capital Fund.
- An increase of \$1.057 million for increased retirement contributions.
- A decrease of \$0.522 million for efficiencies.
- A decrease of \$0.948 million for the non-recur of one-time costs associated with personnel security file scanning, cost increases for SSBI's, secure video teleconference, and physical security equipment and parts for the NAC.

Program Changes include:

- An increase of \$1.143 million in HRIT for Enterprise-wide Talent Management System.
- An increase of \$0.879 million in HRIT for Portfolio Management.
- A decrease of \$0.825 million in OCRSO Contractor Support.
- A decrease of \$0.007 million in NAC Contract Support.
- A decrease of \$0.784 million in OCHCO Contractor Support and Non-pay expenses.
- A decrease of 18 FTP/FTE and \$1.770 million in OCPO APCP.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted *			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management	17	17	\$3,113	17	17	\$2,700	17	17	\$2,757	-	-	\$57	-	-	-	-	-	\$57
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer	124	124	\$33,767	110	110	\$30,000	110	110	\$29,272	-	-	(\$728)	-	-	(\$825)	-	-	\$97
DHS HQ NAC Project	-	-	\$5,441	-	-	\$4,500	-	-	\$4,493	-	-	(\$7)	-	-	(\$7)	-	-	-
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer	118	118	\$24,621	114	114	\$22,000	114	114	\$21,253	-	-	(\$747)	-	-	(\$784)	-	-	\$37
HRIT	27	27	\$9,667	24	24	\$7,815	24	24	\$9,878	-	-	\$2,063	-	-	\$2,022	-	-	\$41
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	359	359	\$70,105	353	353	\$65,000	335	335	\$64,036	(18)	(18)	(\$964)	(18)	(18)	(\$1,770)	-	-	\$806
Office of the Chief Security Officer	253	253	\$67,097	254	254	\$64,000	254	254	\$63,597	-	-	(\$403)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$403)
Subtotal, Discretionary	898	898	\$213,811	872	872	\$196,015	854	854	\$195,286	(18)	(18)	(\$729)	(18)	(18)	(\$1,364)	-	-	\$635
Total, Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):	898	898	\$213,811	872	872	\$196,015	854	854	\$195,286	(18)	(18)	(\$729)	(18)	(18)	(\$1,364)	-	-	\$635
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	898	898	\$213,811	872	872	\$196,015	854	854	\$195,286	(18)	(18)	(\$729)	(18)	(18)	(\$1,364)	-	-	\$635
Less: Rescission	-	-	(\$186)	-	-	(\$59)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	898	898	\$213,625	872	872	\$195,956	854	854	\$195,286	(18)	(18)	(\$729)	(18)	(18)	(\$1,364)	-	-	\$635

* FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes reprogramming/transfers, and actual FTE in FY 2013.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

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

PPA: Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	17	17	3,113
2014 Enacted	17	17	2,700
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	57
2015 Current Services	17	17	2,757
2015 Total Request	17	17	2,757
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	57

The Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management (OUSM) requests 17 FTP, 17 FTE, and \$2.757 million for FY 2015. This is a net increase of \$57 thousand from the FY 2014 Enacted Budget.

OUSM Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Increase of \$17 thousand for the 2015 pay increase.
- Increase of \$5 thousand for the annualization of the 2014 pay raise.
- Increase of \$38 thousand for Working Capital Fund contributions.
- Increase of \$17 thousand for increased retirement contributions.
- Decrease of \$20 thousand in efficiencies gained through reductions in overall square footage and rent costs.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

OUSM ensures the offices within the Management Directorate function effectively and efficiently in support of the Department. The requested funding will allow the OUSM to continue to: oversee the functions of the Management Directorate offices; further DHS efforts to enhance functional integration; respond quickly to queries from within and outside the Department; and, identify and track performance related to the responsibilities of the Department. The USM continues using an integrated approach to the management of strategic investments and resource allocation decisions to build a strong and accountable management foundation, remaining committed to demonstrating measurable, sustained progress over the coming years in all management functions.

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	124	124	33,767
2014 Enacted	110	110	30,000
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	97
2015 Current Services	110	110	30,097
2015 Program Change	-	-	(825)
2015 Total Request	110	110	29,272
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(728)

The Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO) requests 110 FTP, 110 FTE, and \$29.272 million for FY 2015. This is a net decrease of \$728 thousand from the FY 2014 Enacted Budget.

OCRSO Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Increase of \$86 thousand for the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$43 thousand for annualization of the 2014 pay raise.
- Increase of \$120 thousand for increased retirement contributions.
- Decrease of \$152 thousand in efficiencies gained through reductions in overall square footage and rent costs.

Program Changes include:

- Decrease of \$825 thousand for contractor support and expenses.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

OCRSO is responsible for the overall leadership, internal controls and oversight of Department-wide logistics; asset life-cycle management, including aircraft, motor vehicles, ships, boats and sensitive assets; real property; personal property; environmental management; historic preservation; energy; DHS Headquarters Consolidation; reduction of the DHS facilities footprint nationwide; and, support of DHS Headquarters operations.

OCRSO mission is achieved through the following programs:

Asset Management Program: The Asset Management Program provides policy and internal controls DHS-wide to support life-cycle management of all DHS assets and environmental sustainment programs. The organization is comprised of four major areas and focuses: sustainability & environmental programs, real property, personal property and mobile assets, and capital planning.

Operations Support: Operations Support provides effective delivery of Department administrative support services. The Office of Support Services integrates and centrally manages Corporate or shared services to allow common work practices, standardization, control and monitoring to ensure the corporate services comply with the laws and DHS policies, and provide economic benefit due to consolidating like functions and economies of scale. Office of Support Services provides the day-to-day services that support mail screening and delivery operations, the transit subsidy benefits program, employee parking, executive sedan, employee shuttle, executive dining facility, Federal Occupational Health clinics, occupational health and safety, and facilities management support. The approach of OCRSO is to strengthen these support services through an integrated portfolio approach and by building stronger relationships with other DHS support organizations while aggressively driving down costs without sacrificing readiness. The functional areas include facilities management, support services and HQ consolidation.

Affordable Readiness and Integration: Affordable Readiness and Integration serves as the focal point to collaborate on the efficiency of mission support activities across the Department. The primary functions of this organization include logistics integration, regional support coordination, and Departmental collaboration. This is achieved through identifying opportunities for shared mission support services across the Components, developing and implementing common business practices, achieving total asset visibility across all DHS asset categories and making data-driven decisions. The mission support activities impacted by this program include real estate, fuel, vehicles, aviation, and other mission support-related activities. The goal in each of these areas is to identify opportunities for greater efficiency (e.g., shared facilities, greater standardization of assets) and then to guide (and sometimes lead) the development and implementation of a plan to realize that efficiency. The efficiencies are focused on achieving affordable readiness – meeting mission needs at the lowest cost.

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
DHS HQ NAC Project
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: DHS HQ NAC Project

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	5,441
2014 Enacted	-	-	4,500
2015 Current Services	-	-	4,500
2015 Program Change	-	-	(7)
2015 Total Request	-	-	4,493
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(7)

The DHS Headquarters Project at the Nebraska Avenue Complex (NAC) requests \$4.493 million for FY 2015. This is a net decrease of \$7 thousand from the FY 2014 Enacted Budget.

Program Changes include:

- Decrease of \$7 thousand for contractor support and expenses.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The NAC currently serves as the headquarters facility for DHS. The NAC and other current locations continue to operate at nearly full capacity in order to meet the Department's current space demands. DHS's long-range headquarters consolidation plans include the retention of the NAC as a key location for Departmental programs. The NAC investments will be leveraged as the overall real estate portfolio is realigned to support DHS operations and integration in the NCR. Accordingly DHS will need to continue to invest in this property in order to sustain operational capabilities and use it as one of the sites for DHS Components within the National Capital Region (NCR).

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	118	118	24,621
2014 Enacted	114	114	22,000
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	37
2015 Current Services	114	114	22,037
2015 Program Change	-	-	(784)
2015 Total Request	114	114	21,253
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(747)

The Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO) requests 114 FTP, 114 FTE, and \$21.253 million for FY 2015. This is a net decrease of \$747 thousand from the FY 2014 Enacted Budget.

OCHCO Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Increase of \$97 thousand for the 2015 pay increase.
- Increase of \$41 thousand for annualization of the 2014 pay raise.
- Increase of \$149 thousand for increased retirement contributions.
- Decrease of \$250 thousand in efficiencies gained through the use of Blanket Purchase Agreements for purchases from Government accounts.

Program Changes include:

- Decrease of \$784 thousand for the reduction of contractor support and non-pay expenses.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

OCHCO provides overall management and administration of the Department's human capital policies, programs, and practices for attracting, retaining and developing the skilled workforce needed to protect and secure our Nation. DHS must build a strategic workforce planning capability to serve as the foundation for a balanced workforce and build a pipeline of talent to ensure the continued development, recognition, and advancement of our current workforce. OCHCO is committed to implementing the DHS Workforce Strategy. This strategy outlines the human capital goals of the Department and the development and implementation of plans to address the inherent complexities and significant challenges the Department continues to face as it matures.

OCHCO's key programs are:

Human Capital Policy and Programs: Human Capital Policy and Programs develops and implements Department-wide policy, programs, and strategic human capital guidance. The program ensures policies reinforce the highest standards of commitment, performance excellence, integrity and accountability in terms of alignment with mission priorities and compliance with laws and regulations. Human Capital Policy and Programs represent the Department to external stakeholders, participates in government-wide working groups and task forces, and serves as the liaison to Office of Personnel Management on human capital initiatives.

Balanced Workforce: The Balanced Workforce Program Management Office is responsible for strategic planning for the DHS workforce. This includes ensuring the proper mix of federal and contract employees, determining the number of workers and specific competencies and skills needed to reduce the Department's mission risk, providing human capital data management and analysis to ensure appropriate data oversight, and driving workforce planning decisions.

Leader Development: OCHCO coordinates Department-wide training and development strategies, policy and programs to cultivate a capable workforce with the critical knowledge, skills, and abilities to lead DHS in mission accomplishment. The DHS Leader Development Program (LDP) provides an integrated framework that enables both Department-wide consistency and mission-related Component flexibility in fostering a DHS culture of leadership effectiveness. The purpose of the LDP is to create and sustain a high-performing, diverse, engaged, and inspiring cadre of effective leaders now and into the future. Other key learning and leader developmental activities include the Secretary's Honors Program, the Pathways Program, the Presidential Management Fellows Program, and the Rotations and Mentoring Programs. Learning and Leader Development, on behalf of OCHCO, also has oversight for the DHS Headquarters Training Center which centralizes three DHS HQ training operations in one location; including OCHCO's Learning and Development Institute. The Institute provides training, conference, and meeting space for all DHS Components and other Federal departments and agencies to optimize an environment that increases learning effectiveness.

Diversity and Inclusion: Diversity and Inclusion (D&I) partners with the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties to provide Department-wide leadership and guidance on diversity and inclusion management, including: recruitment and outreach, career development and workplace inclusion, leadership commitment, and management accountability. D&I manages the Department's efforts regarding veteran's employment as required by Executive Order 13583. The DHS Veterans Employment Program Office develops and implements strategies to increase the number of veterans hired and employed by DHS. D&I also executes the DHS HQ Harassment Prevention Program, which includes a process independent of the HQ EEO complaint process to promptly investigate allegations of workplace harassment and provide prompt resolution and appropriate corrective action, when appropriate and necessary.

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

PPA: HRIT

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	27	27	9,667
2014 Enacted	24	24	7,815
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	41
2015 Current Services	24	24	7,856
2015 Program Change	-	-	2,022
2015 Total Request	24	24	9,878
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	2,063

The Human Resources Information Technology (HRIT) requests 24 FTP, 24 FTE, and \$9.878 million for FY 2015. This is a net increase of \$2.063 million from the FY 2014 Enacted Budget.

HRIT Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Increase of \$15 thousand for the 2015 pay increase.
- Increase of \$4 thousand for annualization of the 2014 pay raise.
- Increase of \$22 thousand for increased retirement contribution.

Program Changes include:

- Increase of \$1.143 million for the Enterprise-wide Talent Management System.
- Increase of \$879 thousand for HRIT Portfolio Management.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The HRIT program, managed by Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS), was established to support the mission of consolidating, integrating, and modernizing the Department's HRIT infrastructure. HRIT provides the flexibility and management information that will allow the Department to evolve in response to changing business, legislative, and economic drivers.

The HRIT program drives efficiencies and reforms across the Department to achieve four strategic goals aimed at consolidating and strengthening decision support information across the Department:

- Optimize HRIT capabilities to support efficient Human Resources (HR) processes across DHS.

- Improve transparency, accountability, and efficiency of HRIT services to support the advancement of DHS Enterprise HR services.
- Strengthen and unify the Department's ability to collect and share actionable enterprise HR information in support of the DHS mission.
- Enhance operations support and service delivery for enterprise HR systems and services across the Department.

Benefits of this investment include portfolio management in terms of transparency into HRIT spend data, which will allow for the reduction of data calls and leverages the existing DHS reporting processes. This will reduce duplicative investments, identify potential opportunities for the reuse of HRIT assets and will help establish priorities for future investments. It will also provide analysis on Component investment into HR systems which is a core necessity for effective HRIT business case analysis, as well as a key driver for investment and consolidation decisions. In addition it will allow for optimized strategic to leverage purchasing power and eliminate the burden of managing duplicate contracts.

The development and implementation of consistent and consolidated HRIT systems across DHS is critical to achieving management integration. The HRIT program plans for, acquires and implements systems and services by leveraging existing enterprise solutions. This effort reduces redundancies and increases the functionality of HR systems across the enterprise. The program is governed by the HRIT Executive Steering Committee (ESC) established by the Deputy Secretary in January 2010.

Key Strategies and Action Plans:

The HRIT Strategic Plan FY 2012-16 established the direction and approach for achieving a prescribed shift toward Departmental/Federal HRIT systems and services. In FY 2015, HRIT will continue to move forward with projects identified in the FY13/14 Annual Operations plan such as Enterprise Talent Management System and the Balanced Workforce Assessment Tool. The FY13/14 Annual Operations Plan initiated projects based on the priorities established by the ESC and the funding available while aligning with the following key principles of HRIT Portfolio Management:

- **Enterprise Services:** Maintain the commitment demonstrated by executive stakeholders to achieve a major transformation for HRIT from a Component and system-centric model toward an enterprise services model where department and government-wide services are selected that meet the majority of the HR business needs across DHS. This shift will reduce HRIT redundancies and promote economies of scale to enhance the quality and consistency of every aspect of HRIT, promote seamless processing, and drive cost efficiencies.
- **Strategic Sourcing:** Enhance the use of strategic sourcing to leverage purchasing power and eliminate the burden of managing duplicate contracts. Continued access to a comprehensive DHS systems inventory and HRIT contract information is paramount to this effort. Identify and leverage solutions that currently exist within the Department, where possible, to reduce the cost and time to deliver enterprise services.
- **Governance:** Continue to engage and develop partnerships among HR, Training and IT leadership through the HRIT ESC, working groups (e.g. the HRIT Advisory Team) and management councils (e.g. the Human Capital Leadership Council and Training Leaders Council). The ESC will foster communication and collaboration among Components on the

planning and budgeting of the HRIT portfolio and investments; resulting in enterprise services that address Departmental needs efficiently and effectively.

- Investment Planning: Place a greater emphasis on developing investment strategies to drive cost reductions and improve budget alignment across the Department. Added levels of rigor in the planning process will help ensure Components better understand and prepare for the cost implications associated with the transition to enterprise services that benefit the entire Department.
- Project Execution: Actively involve stakeholders in the identification of core needs and drive toward common business processes and requirements that can be delivered using modular development to shorten the time to implement enterprise services. Adhere to the direction set forth in the DHS IT Strategic Plan, where appropriate, to align with key initiatives, such as the shift toward cloud computing in alignment with the Federal CIO's 25 point implementation plan. Institutionalize change management practices to increase success of enterprise systems and services implemented.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS

DHS Human Resources Information Technology (HRIT):

The HRIT Investment mission, as outlined in the *Future Year Homeland Security Plan (FYHSP)* is to implement and manage a consolidated suite of modernized HRIT business solutions, reducing redundancies and increasing the functionality of HR systems across the Enterprise. HRIT funds are used to plan for, acquire, configure, and implement Commercial Off the Shelf (COTS)/ Government Off the Shelf (GOTS) packages and eGov/ Human Resources Line of Business (HRLoB) shared services to consolidate, modernize, and/or replace HRIT systems at the Enterprise-level. The program is governed by the HRIT Executive Steering Committee (ESC), supported by the Deputy Secretary within a January 15, 2010 memorandum. Upon successful acquisition and deployment to DHS components, the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) resource requirement are funded by Working Capital Fund (WCF) component contributions. The DHS Chief Human Capital Officer (CHCO) and Component Human Capital (HC) Executives, in partnership with the Chief Information Officer (CIO), have redefined a long-term strategic plan for HRIT through a Human Capital Segment Architecture (HCSA) study. The goal of HRIT is to execute the blue print as identified in the HCSA study and seek solutions that will reduce redundancy and save money for the Department. The program's objective is to make available contract vehicles by which HR offices can obtain needed services and systems; deploy existing systems; support systems through vendor management and in-house support. There remains a critical need for enterprise solutions in areas such as staffing, learning management, performance management and personnel accountability for continued operation, in the event of a declared emergency.

The HRIT program, which is funded through WCF in addition to funding HRIT investments, provides mission critical HR services in support of essential HR functions including providing support for payroll, time and attendance, training and other necessary HR functions.

HRIT program supports key enterprise projects including Data Management and Reporting, critical enhancements to the Balance Workforce Assessment Tool following 24 months of initial operation. These projects have reached significant milestones and accomplishments and provide DHS cost savings.

HRIT is currently in the early phase of Enterprise Talent Management System (ETMS) implementation. ETMS, a critical enterprise capability, is an integrated, enterprise capability for the automated administration of learning programs, training content and reporting of learning events. ETMS increases the ability for employees to locate and enroll in training courses and developmental opportunities across the Department. Maintaining funding for the Enterprise Talent Management System remains the priority that will require delaying current project timelines and deferring new and existing project initiatives that focus on enterprise contract consolidations with estimated cost savings.

This project is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- HRIT Appropriated \$9.878 million
- HRIT WCF Fee For Service \$55.946 million.

HRIT Appropriated:

FY 2013 PPA Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
\$9,667	\$7,815	\$9,878

FY 2015 HRIT Appropriated Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
FTEs (\$4,773)	Salaries and Expenses	This funding covers the government salaries, benefits, awards, travel, training and Working Capital Fund charges for the employees funded within this PPA. The 24 FTEs requested provide management and support for the consolidation, integration and modernization of the Department's HRIT infrastructure managed within this office and program management oversight and support for critical and mandatory HR IT Departmental activities (including time and attendance, payroll, personnel actions, and training).
Enterprise Talent Management System* (\$3,092)	Deployment, Implementation and Program Support	Consolidates nine Component-based Learning Management Systems (LMS) and automates Employee Performance Management (EPM) processes into a single Department-wide integrated LMS/EPM solution. ETMS also receives funding from the e-Training Working Capital Fund (WCF). The following reflects current projected available funding. ETMS is funded out of the e-Training WCF and the HRIT PPA for FY 2015: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: right;"> HRIT Appropriated \$3.0 million E-Training WCF \$1.8million </div> </div>

		*ETMS is in the early stages of development and initial testing. As the project matures, resources, requirements and schedule implementation timelines are continually re-evaluated and reassessed to ensure the solution is effective for the entire enterprise.
Contractor, Integration Support and IT services (\$2,013)	Support for Key Enterprise Projects, Program and Project Support	Support for ongoing enterprise projects to include ETMS and Human Capital (HC) data management and reporting; HRIT Portfolio Management; new HRIT ESC approved projects as defined by the outcome of the HCSA. Obtaining DHS CIO services for Cloud Hosting and service related support for the Human Capital Data Warehouse.

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Office of the Chief Procurement Officer

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	359	359	70,105
2014 Enacted	353	353	65,000
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	806
2015 Current Services	353	353	65,806
2015 Program Change	(18)	(18)	(1,770)
2015 Total Request	335	335	64,036
Total Change 2014 to 2015	(18)	(18)	(964)

The Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO) requests 335 FTP, 335 FTE, and \$64.036 million for FY 2015. This is a net decrease of 18 FTP/FTE and \$964 thousand from the FY 2014 Enacted Budget.

OCPO Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Increase of \$310 thousand for the 2015 pay increase.
- Increase of \$105 thousand for annualization of the 2014 pay raise.
- Increase of \$391 thousand for increased retirement contributions.

Program Changes include:

- Decrease of 18 FTE and \$1.770 million for the Acquisition Professional Career Program (APCP).

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The DHS Procurement mission is to effectively deliver mission capability through the contracting of critical supplies and services. OCPO is responsible for the overall management, administration, and oversight of Department-wide acquisition, financial assistance, strategic sourcing, and competitive sourcing programs; including direct management and oversight of the Office of Procurement Operations. OCPO activities include oversight and strategic support, policy and acquisition workforce, Procurement Ombudsman and Industry Liaison, and small and disadvantaged business utilization.

OCPO key programs are:

Acquisition Support and Oversight: OCPO is responsible for facilitating centralized hiring of the acquisition workforce; including the Acquisition Professional Career Program (APCP) for initial entry into select acquisition career fields, and strategic acquisition workforce planning to ensure succession, development, and retention of a professional workforce. They serve as the principle liaison for the acquisition community. They are responsible for developing and implementing a DHS acquisition oversight strategy in accordance with Management Directive (MD) 0784 and implementing internal controls for DHS's acquisition function in accordance with OMB Circular A-123. Finally, OCPO provides support to program managers Department-wide and assist in the development of a DHS-wide acquisition management system.

Strategic Initiatives: OCPO is responsible for developing DHS acquisition regulations and policies, developing proposed acquisition legislation, and responding to proposed acquisition legislation. They are responsible for the Department's implementation of the Federal Activities Inventory Reform (FAIR) Act of 1998, the Revised OMB Circular A-76 and the President's Management Agenda (PMA) Competitive Sourcing Initiative. Lastly, OCPO is responsible for managing the DHS strategic sourcing program and developing corporate strategies for the acquisition of shared commodities to achieve efficiencies and economies of scale.

Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU): In support of the Small Business Act to maximize small business procurement opportunities, the OSDBU assists, counsels, and advises small businesses of all types on procedures for contracting with the DHS. Additionally, the OSDBU works closely with each Departmental organizational element to implement the Department's small business procurement assistance program.

The Under Secretary for Management is continuing to lead an effort to improve the overall acquisition process, namely strengthening the early requirements development process and enhancing OCPO's ability to manage the implementation and execution of acquisition programs. The establishment and institutionalization of MD-102 and the Management Directorates Office of Program Accountability and Risk Management (PARM) have been instrumental in helping the Department establish a foundation of acquisition practices to govern how to manage DHS acquisition investments.

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
Office of the Chief Security Officer
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Office of the Chief Security Officer

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	253	253	67,097
2014 Enacted	254	254	64,000
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(403)
2015 Current Services	254	254	63,597
2015 Total Request	254	254	63,597
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(403)

The Office of the Chief Security Officer (OCSO) requests 254 FTP, 254 FTE, and \$63.597 million for FY 2015. This is a net decrease of \$403 thousand from the FY 2014 Enacted Budget.

OCSO Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Increase of \$206 thousand for the 2015 pay increase.
- Increase of \$81 thousand for annualization of the 2014 pay raise.
- Increase of \$358 thousand for increased retirement contributions.
- Decrease of \$100 thousand in efficiencies gained through the reduction of supplies and materials purchases.
- A non-recur of \$948 thousand in one time contract costs providing various security operational support and services.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

OCSO provides security personnel trained to lead, govern, integrate, and manage the security functions of the Department. The Chief Security Officer serves as the chair of the DHS CSO Council, in consultation with the head security officials for each Component. OCSO provides security solutions in support of DHS missions and objectives, and implements Department-wide security programs, policies, and standards to effectively and efficiently safeguard DHS personnel, property, facilities, and information.

OCSO directly provides security services to the Components and offices within the DHS HQ organization, as well as delivers effective business security support services to each Component of the DHS HQ organization through the integration of the following security disciplines:

Administrative Security: OCSO implements and oversees policies, programs, and standards necessary to ensure the protection of collateral classified and sensitive but unclassified information; creates self-inspection programs that ensure classified and sensitive information is protected; and safeguards information for DHS, State and local fusion centers, major metropolitan police departments, and State emergency operations centers.

Internal Security and Investigations: OCSO administers security audits, inspections, and investigations involving alleged crimes against DHS or its employees, and allegations of illegal activities by DHS personnel; provides investigative and liaison support to the intelligence community on security matters affecting DHS.

Special Security Programs: OCSO provides security policy oversight, management, and guidance for the protection of Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) and information received from the intelligence community; provides administrative, industrial, and operational security programs for the handling and protection of SCI; and delivers security education and training.

Physical Security: OCSO manages and implements physical security policies, programs, and standards for DHS facilities; provides access control, physical barriers, surveillance equipment, and technical services.

Personnel Security: OCSO provides personnel security and suitability policies, programs, and standards, including procedures for granting, denying, and revoking access to classified information; initiates and adjudicates personnel security and suitability background investigations and periodic reinvestigations of applicants and appointees.

Systems Security: OCSO manages, supports, and coordinates the OCSO systems and related processes, and collaborates with the OCIO to secure the OCSO proprietary operational systems.

Identity Management: OCSO implements the Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 (HSPD-12) requirement for a common identification standard for federal employees and contractors through the Working Capital Fund.

IV. Program Justification Changes

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

Program Increase 1: HRIT - Enterprise-wide Talent Management System
PPA: HRIT
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$1,143

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	1,143
Total Request	-	-	1,837	-	-	2,987	-	-	1,143

Description of Item

The Enterprise-Wide Talent Management System (ETMS) provides a technical solution for sharing information and offering courses across components to all DHS personnel. ETMS will consolidate nine separately Component-funded Learning Management Systems (LMS). HRIT has funded the migration of the DHS Components to the new ETMS solution starting in FY 2013.

Justification

In direct support of the Secretary's Efficiency Review to instill fiscal discipline, cut costs, and streamline human resources and information technology operations, the DHS Chief Human Capital Officer called for a review of the Department's LMS. The Homeland Security Studies and Analysis Institute was tasked to examine Department-wide LMS use and to consider alternate deployment strategies for a more cost-effective solution. During the same time period, the DHS Human Resources Information Technology (HRIT) Executive Steering Committee (ESC) commissioned the Human Capital Segment Architecture Project, which identified and prioritized 15 Strategic Improvement Initiatives for enterprise HRIT. The \$1.143 million will provide Components access to functionality to automate a largely manual process for Employee Performance Management (EPM).

Funding ETMS will allow visibility of cross-component training opportunities for employees directly supporting the DHS Workforce Strategy Goal #3 to retain an engaged workforce. ETMS enables the building of an effective, mission focused leadership cadre which directly supporting the DHS Workforce Strategy Goal #1. The Department can ensure that all employees are on valid performance plans that are appropriately aligned to the Department's strategic goals with the objective of improving

overall mission performance. Components will achieve an incremental increase on average of 5-15 percent per year above current baseline for the period FY 2014-FY 2018.

Addressing EPM was identified as one of the top priorities. In January 2012, the HRIT ESC directed the merge of LMS with EPM as a Department-wide contract vehicle for the acquisition of a comprehensive ETMS. The ETMS integrates two of the Department's most highly utilized and disparate systems into a single integrated solution for approximately 240,000 federal employees (LMS and EPM) and 158,000 contractors, as well as authorized state and local users (for LMS only). A formal business case analysis was completed in cooperation with the OCPO Strategic Sourcing Program Office, which analyzed the business rationale, benefits, and cost differential between maintaining the status quo and consolidating LMS and performance management capabilities into an enterprise-wide DHS Talent Management System. Under the status quo architecture, the Department spent in FY 2013 approximately \$15 million on learning management systems, performance management systems, and associated program support planned for within the scope of the ETMS Project. This amount includes expenditures for licensing fees, software maintenance, and operations and maintenance. Costs are accrued using multiple contracts across DHS that support enterprise LMS and performance management capability. If the Department were to consolidate into a single DHS enterprise system the resultant savings is conservatively estimated at \$0.5 million annually, with a total savings of \$2 million. This is based on historical discounts typically received by the Department for similar services and commodities of approximately 15-percent or more.

In addition, significant cost avoidance in supervisory man-hours for EPM of approximately \$8.1 million annually across DHS will result due to improved efficiency in employee work plan and appraisal preparation. Non-monetary benefits are important considerations in the business case analysis. For example, employee engagement is the extent to which employee commitment, both emotional and intellectual, exists relative to accomplishing the work, mission, and vision of the organization. This remains an area for improvement based on data collected in annual Federal Employee Viewpoint Surveys. In their analysis of the aforementioned 2011 survey, *The Partnership for Public Service* determined six of the top 10 agencies use a Talent Management System to support their learning development and employee performance management.

In summary, ETMS provides a more efficient LMS/EPM capability at a lower cost than is currently spent for a disjointed partial solution. The enterprise approach not only lowers operating costs, but also maximizes non-monetary benefits. DHS expects to achieve additional cost reductions by leveraging its volume purchasing, requesting discounts below the General Service Agreement Information Technology Schedule 70, and driving a number of process efficiencies to further reducing the cost of LMS/EPM systems and services across the Department, including:

- Dramatically improving the efficiency and reliability of both the employee performance management and learning management processes by providing a unified data structure that permits decision makers to easily create and view reports reflecting a holistic human capital management perspective;
- Improving the responsiveness and cost-effectiveness of the learning management process and enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of training design, delivery and administration; and
- Enhancing DHS and Component visibility; and, improving DHS and Component ability to respond quickly to changing conditions and information requests from oversight organizations.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

ETMS will allow increased efficiency in delivering online training and professional development courses across the Department. DHS will have the ability to “push” training to its operational Components in order to comply with laws, titles, presidential directives, etc. ETMS will enable the managers, supervisors, and leaders to measure and report on learning and performance outcomes in a cost-effective manner.

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

Program Increase 2: HRIT - Portfolio Management - HRIT
PPA: HRIT
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$879

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	4,636
Program Increase							-	-	879
Total Request	-	-	4,545	-	-	4,636	-	-	5,515

Description of Item:

The Human Resources Information Technology (HRIT) program remains steadfast in its mission to consolidate, integrate, and modernize the Department's HRIT infrastructure to provide the flexibilities and management information that will allow the Department to evolve in response to changing business, legislative, and economic drivers. To date, the HRIT program has focused on defining, acquiring and implementing enterprise-level services such as NFC's Payroll Processing, EmpowHR personnel action processing and Time and Attendance systems. In August 2011, the program completed a Human Capital Segment Architecture study (HCSA) to create a shared vision across the HR and IT communities, resulting in an HRIT "Blueprint" action plan and a five-year HRIT Strategic Plan (November 2011). The Strategic Plan prioritized the Department's needs and revised the way in which the program acquires and pays for HRIT enterprise services to advance the mission.

Justification:

DHS is requesting \$879 thousand in funding in support of HRIT Portfolio Management. The HCSA study resulted in the identification of 15 Strategic Improvement Opportunities of which there were 50 recommendations and 80 projects for potential HRIT initiatives. This funding will allow HRIT to continue identifying and moving forward with solutions to address the 80 projects identified by the HCSA.

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

Program Decrease 1: Office of Chief Readiness Support Officer - Contractor Support - OCRSO
PPA: Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(833)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	3,430
Program Decrease							-	-	(833)
Total Request	-	-	3,275	-	-	3,430	-	-	2,597

Description of Item:

The Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO) will reduce funding for contract support. This support is used to help identify areas in which DHS could reduce costs thus finding potential efficiencies and savings. OCRSO will also reduce funding in support of their systems capabilities for the OCRSO Data Warehouse.

Justification:

OCRSO will reduce contract support for OCRSO led programs which work to decrease costs and improve efficiencies across the DHS Components. Some examples of previous areas identified for review are: fuel integration, mail delivery alternatives, establishment of the HQ Support Services Center, Warehouse Integration and WCF business analysis.

OCRSO will further reduce system capabilities of the OCRSO Data Warehouse in order support critical DHS priorities. The contract support and Data Warehouse work will not be completely stopped but will be reduced in scope which will extend the timeline for these projects. Funding and support, both Federal and contractor, will be realigned as needed to support the OCRSO mission.

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

There will be minimal impact on OCRSO's performance.

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

Program Decrease 2: DHS HQ NAC Project - Contractor Support - NAC
PPA: DHS HQ NAC Project
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(7)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	4,500
Program Decrease							-	-	(7)
Total Request	-	-	5,441	-	-	4,500	-	-	4,493

Description of Item:

The Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO) is reducing funding for contractor support for the real property program at the Nebraska Avenue Complex (NAC).

Justification:

OCRSO is responsible for real property including DHS Headquarters operations to include: design, construction, furniture and move management, as well as other services. In order to support DHS's critical mission requirements OCRSO is reducing contractor support at the NAC. By reducing contractor support this will reduce the speed and efficiency that OCRSO currently delivers these services to operational stakeholders. OCRSO will continue to prioritize services as needed to ensure the continued support and safety of the NAC and the occupants.

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

OCRSO will still provide services to the NAC occupants; however, the funding reduction will cause a slight delay in schedule and responsiveness to execute office and furniture moves and scheduled upgrades to the facilities on the complex.

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

Program Decrease 3: Office of Chief Human Capital - Contractor Support and Non-pay Expenses - OCHCO
PPA: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(784)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	8,373
Program Decrease							-	-	(784)
Total Request	-	-	9,244	-	-	8,373	-	-	7,589

Description of Item:

In order to support DHS mission critical priorities, OCHCO proposes to reduce contractor support and non-pay expenses (travel, training, and supplies).

Justification:

Currently 92-percent of the OCHCO Salaries and Expense budget supports the salaries and benefits of the workforce and the remaining eight-percent is used for expenses to maintain the office, including service contracts. OCHCO is proposing to reduce contractor support and non-pay expenses (travel, training and supplies) in order to support DHS's critical mission needs. OCHCO is planning to re-compete the requirement associated with the Federal Employee View Point Survey. Currently, this requirement is procured via an Inter-Agency Agreement (IAA) with OPM. Additionally, OCHCO recently awarded an HR Services Blanket Purchase Agreement that will allow OCHCO to procure services, with competitive pricing, to support a cross section of HR functional areas in lieu of OCHCO awarding IAAs to other agencies and incurring increasingly costly fees to provide the same service. Reductions will also be made to non-pay expenses such as travel, training, and supplies. OCHCO will continue to monitor travel and training using multiple stops for a trip and in-house or local training whenever possible.

OCHCO will continue to evaluate the organization to ensure we have the appropriate resources to support the Department's human capital priorities. Accordingly, the CHCO has been conducting strategic meetings with OCHCO and Departmental HR leadership teams to address priorities and ensure they are appropriately resourced.

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

The reduction to contractor support and non-pay expenses will not greatly impact on OCHCO's strategic goals. OCHCO will be able to absorb some of the contractor duties with their federal employees and will also realign resources to meet mission critical items.

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

Program Decrease 4: Office of Chief Procurement - APCP - OCPO
PPA: Office of the Chief Procurement Officer
Program Decrease: Positions (18), FTE (18), Dollars \$(1,770)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							150	150	23,899
Program Decrease							(18)	(18)	(1,770)
Total Request	150	150	28,265	150	150	23,899	132	132	22,129

Description of Item:

The President's March 4, 2009 memorandum on Government Contracting required agencies to improve acquisition practices and performance by maximizing competition and value, minimizing risk, and reviewing the ability of the acquisition workforce to develop, manage, and oversee acquisitions appropriately. Subsequent guidance from the Office of Management and Budget, including memorandum M-09-25 Improving Government Acquisition issued July 29, 2009, and the Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) Memorandum of October 27, 2009 Acquisition Workforce Development Strategic Plan for Civilian Agencies- FY2010-2014, provided guidance to agencies to strengthen the acquisition workforce and increase the civilian agency workforce by five-percent to more effectively manage acquisition performance. In support of OMB's emphasis on strengthening the Federal acquisition workforce, The Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO) was authorized 200 Acquisition Professional Career Program (APCP) FTE in FY 2010 to increase the Department's acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities. The increase was designed to mitigate the risks associated with gaps in either capacity or capability of the acquisition workforce and improve the effectiveness of the workforce.

Justification:

The APCP has served as an invaluable, Department-wide program to hire and develop entry level contract specialists. Hiring, developing, and retaining a competent and capable acquisition workforce has been a priority to OCPO. In order to support critical DHS priorities, OCPO will reduce the number of future participants by 18 FTP/ FTE in the APCP Program. OCPO will also curtail the development of new course offerings available to the APCP Program.

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

Reduced funding will decrease the Department's ability to attract and hire qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the OFPP Act. Currently 36-percent of the acquisition workforce is eligible for retirement in FY 2014.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Management, as authorized by sections 701 through 705 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 341 through 345), [\$196,015,000] **\$195,286,000**¹, of which not to exceed \$2,250 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided, That of the total amount made available under this heading, [\$4,500,000] **\$4,493,000**² shall remain available until September 30, [2018] **2019**³, solely for the alteration and improvement of facilities, tenant improvements, and relocation costs to consolidate Department headquarters operations at the Nebraska Avenue Complex; and [\$7,815,000] **\$9,878,000**⁴ shall remain available until September 30, [2015] **2016**⁵, for the Human Resources Information Technology program: *Provided further*, That the Under Secretary for Management shall, pursuant to the requirements contained in House Report 112-331, submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives at the time of the President's budget proposal for fiscal year [2015] **2016**⁶ is submitted pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a Comprehensive Acquisition Status Report, which shall include the information required under the heading "Office of the Under Secretary for Management" under title I of division D of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112-74), and quarterly updates to such report not later than 45 days after the completion of each quarter.

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$196,015,000] <u>\$ 195,286,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ...[\$4,500,000] <u>\$4,493,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ ...[2018] <u>2019</u> ...	Year change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁴ ...[\$7,815,000] <u>\$9,878,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
^{5 & 6} ...[2015] <u>2016</u> ...	Year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM): FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	898	898	\$213,811
FY 2014 Enacted	872	872	\$196,015
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2015 Pay Increase	-	-	\$731
Annualization of 2014 Pay Increase	-	-	\$279
Increased Retirement Contributions	-	-	\$1,057
Working Capital Fund Increase	-	-	\$38
Total, Increases	-	-	\$2,105
Decreases			
Efficiencies	-	-	(\$522)
Non recur of one-time costs for security operational support and services	-	-	(\$948)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$1,470)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$635
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$635
FY 2015 Current Services	872	872	\$196,650
Program Changes			
Increases			
HRIT - Enterprise-wide Talent Management System	-	-	\$1,143
HRIT - Portfolio Management - HRIT	-	-	\$879
Total, Increases	-	-	\$2,022
Decreases			
DHS HQ NAC Project - Contractor Support - NAC	-	-	(\$7)
Office of Chief Human Capital - Contractor Support and Non-pay Expenses - OCHCO	-	-	(\$784)
Office of Chief Procurement - APCP - OCPO	(18)	(18)	(\$1,770)
Office of Chief Readiness Support Officer - Contractor Support - OCRSO	-	-	(\$825)
Total, Decreases	(18)	(18)	(\$3,386)
Total Program Changes	(18)	(18)	(\$1,364)
FY 2015 Request	854	854	\$195,286
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	(18)	(18)	(\$729)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	898	898	\$213,811
FY 2014 Enacted	872	872	\$196,015
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$2,105
Decreases	-	-	(\$1,470)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$635
FY 2015 Current Services	872	872	\$196,650
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$2,022
Decreases	(18)	(18)	(\$3,386)
Total, Program Changes	(18)	(18)	(\$1,364)
FY 2015 Request	854	854	\$195,286
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	(18)	(18)	(\$729)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management	17	17	\$2,700	-	-	\$57	-	-	-	17	17	\$2,757	-	-	\$57
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer	110	110	\$30,000	-	-	\$97	-	-	(\$825)	110	110	\$29,272	-	-	(\$728)
DHS HQ NAC Project	-	-	\$4,500	-	-	-	-	-	(\$7)	-	-	\$4,493	-	-	(\$7)
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer	114	114	\$22,000	-	-	\$37	-	-	(\$784)	114	114	\$21,253	-	-	(\$747)
HRIT	24	24	\$7,815	-	-	\$41	-	-	\$2,022	24	24	\$9,878	-	-	\$2,063
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	353	353	\$65,000	-	-	\$806	(18)	(18)	(\$1,770)	335	335	\$64,036	(18)	(18)	(\$964)
Office of the Chief Security Officer	254	254	\$64,000	-	-	(\$403)	-	-	-	254	254	\$63,597	-	-	(\$403)
Total	872	872	\$196,015	-	-	\$635	(18)	(18)	(\$1,364)	854	854	\$195,286	(18)	(18)	(\$729)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Collections by Source:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	-	-	\$6,784	-	-	\$293	-	-	\$293	-	-	-
DHS - United States Coast Guard	-	-	\$2,326	-	-	\$128	-	-	\$128	-	-	-
Customs & Border Protection	-	-	\$17,327	-	-	\$220	-	-	\$220	-	-	-
Science & Technology	-	-	\$732	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Various	-	-	\$1,063	-	-	\$494	-	-	\$494	-	-	-
DHS - United States Secret Service	-	-	\$1,915	-	-	\$98	-	-	\$98	-	-	-
DHS - Federal Emergency Management Agency	-	-	\$7,349	-	-	\$153	-	-	\$153	-	-	-
DHS - US Visit	-	-	\$336	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DHS - National Protection & Programs Directorate	-	-	\$1,561	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Analysis and Operations	-	-	\$4,073	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	-	-	\$10,680	-	-	\$224	-	-	\$224	-	-	-
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	-	-	\$837	-	-	\$89	-	-	\$89	-	-	-
FPS	-	-	\$3,191	-	-	\$1,417	-	-	\$1,417	-	-	-
Transportation Security Administration	-	-	\$18,517	-	-	\$442	-	-	\$442	-	-	-
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	-	-	\$277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Health Affairs	-	-	\$173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Inspector General	-	-	\$284	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$77,425	-	-	\$3,558	-	-	\$3,558	-	-	-

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Office of Security	-	-	\$25,453	-	-	\$3,214	-	-	\$3,214	-	-	-
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer	-	-	\$51,345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer	-	-	\$627	-	-	\$344	-	-	\$344	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	\$77,425	-	-	\$3,558	-	-	\$3,558	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM): Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$80,352	\$75,514	\$75,387	(\$127)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$1,801	\$1,468	\$1,470	\$2
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,409	\$1,897	\$1,183	(\$714)
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$166	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$24,086	\$22,168	\$23,119	\$951
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$107,814	\$101,047	\$101,159	\$112
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$344	\$573	\$573	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$10,886	\$12,085	\$12,132	\$47
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$264	\$168	\$168	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$11	\$58	\$58	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$175	\$95	\$95	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$29,705	\$26,201	\$24,980	(\$1,221)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$16,968	\$9,423	\$10,354	\$931
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$41,687	\$42,297	\$41,796	(\$501)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$362	\$220	\$221	\$1
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$3,019	\$2,452	\$2,454	\$2
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$866	\$1,091	\$991	(\$100)
31.0 Equipment	\$1,682	\$305	\$305	-
32.0 Land and Structures	\$28	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$105,997	\$94,968	\$94,127	(\$841)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$213,811	\$196,015	\$195,286	(\$729)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$213,811	\$196,015	\$195,286	(\$729)
Full Time Equivalents	898	872	854	(18)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	35	37	37	-
GS-15	191	178	176	(2)
GS-14	202	201	202	1
GS-13	146	146	157	11
GS-12	123	96	92	(4)
GS-11	123	76	72	(4)
GS-9	27	113	93	(20)
GS-8	1	1	1	-
GS-7	33	11	14	3
GS-6	1	-	-	-
GS-5	4	4	2	(2)
GS-4	11	9	8	(1)
GS-3	1	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	898	872	854	(18)
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	898	872	854	(18)
Total, Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM)::	898	872	854	(18)
Full Time Equivalents	898	872	854	(18)
Average ES Salary	174,770	176,518	178,283	1,765
Average GS Salary	113,775	112,329	113,452	1,123
Average Grade	14	14	14	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	1,497	1,187	1,216	29
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	110	111	112	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	39	39	39	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	534	539	561	22
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	2,180	1,876	1,928	52
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	10	10	10	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	353	376	329	(47)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	2	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	7	3	3	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	17	10	10	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	436	376	428	52
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	41	18	18	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	25	20	20	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	42	11	11	-
Total, Other Object Classes	933	824	829	5
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	3,113	2,700	2,757	57
Full Time Equivalents	17	17	17	-

Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	1,497	1,187	1,216	29
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	110	111	112	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	39	39	39	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	534	539	561	22
Total, Salaries & Benefits	2,180	1,876	1,928	52

The Immediate Office of the USM requests \$1,928,000 to fund the salaries and benefit costs for 17 FTEs, providing departmental leadership, management and oversight in FY 2015. This is a net increase of \$52,000 due to the annualization of the 2014 pay increase, the 2015 pay increase, and the increased retirement contributions.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$353	\$376	\$329	(\$47)

GSA Rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rented space and related services. The FY2015 budget request includes a decrease of \$47,000 due to a reduction of overall square footage.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$436	\$376	\$428	\$52

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY2015 request includes an increase of \$52,000 for additional services anticipated.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	12,826	8,503	8,832	329
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	478	89	89	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	207	232	-	(232)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	3,842	2,598	2,750	152
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	17,353	11,422	11,671	249
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	16	64	64	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	1,302	1,419	1,267	(152)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	88	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	2	58	58	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	2	36	36	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	5,835	7,363	6,528	(835)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	2,140	2,065	2,067	2
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	4,540	5,149	5,157	8
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	78	84	84	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	2,185	2,024	2,024	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	142	177	177	-
31.0 Equipment	84	139	139	-
Total, Other Object Classes	16,414	18,578	17,601	(977)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	33,767	30,000	29,272	(728)
Full Time Equivalents	124	110	110	-

Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	12,826	8,503	8,832	329
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	478	89	89	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	207	232	-	(232)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	3,842	2,598	2,750	152
Total, Salaries & Benefits	17,353	11,422	11,671	249

Salaries and benefits include costs for 110 FTEs in FY 2015. This is a net increase of \$249,000 and includes the annualization of the 2014 pay increase, the 2015 pay increase, and the increased retirement contributions.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,302	\$1,419	\$1,267	(\$152)

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. There is a decrease of \$152,000 projected in FY 2015 due to space reductions.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$5,835	\$7,363	\$6,528	(\$835)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The decrease of \$835,000 in this account is reflective of a reduction to contractor support.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,140	\$2,065	\$2,067	\$2

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. There is an increase of \$2,000 in FY 2015 due to inflation.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$4,540	\$5,149	\$5,157	\$8

Purchases from Government accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. This account reflects a \$8,000 increase due to inflation.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
DHS HQ NAC Project
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	5,441	4,500	4,493	(7)
Total, Other Object Classes	5,441	4,500	4,493	(7)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	5,441	4,500	4,493	(7)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

DHS HQ NAC Project Mission Statement

The Nebraska Avenue Complex (NAC) currently serves as the headquarters facility for DHS, as well as the support location for additional mission support functions. DHS continues to invest in this property to sustain our overall operational capabilities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	-	-	-

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$5,441	\$4,500	\$4,493	(\$7)

Purchases from Government accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. This account reflects a decrease of \$7,000 in contractor support for areas such as move management.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	11,727	10,555	10,660	105
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	623	617	617	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	182	205	-	(205)
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	166	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	3,597	2,526	2,708	182
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	16,295	13,903	13,985	82
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	17	76	76	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	2,283	2,411	2,444	33
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	103	103	103	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	2	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	10	9	9	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	273	275	277	2
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	1,518	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	4,016	5,110	4,246	(864)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	31	30	30	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	1	1	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	70	61	61	-
31.0 Equipment	3	21	21	-
Total, Other Object Classes	8,326	8,097	7,268	(829)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	24,621	22,000	21,253	(747)
Full Time Equivalents	118	114	114	-

Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	11,727	10,555	10,660	105
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	623	617	617	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	182	205	-	(205)
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	166	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	3,597	2,526	2,708	182
Total, Salaries & Benefits	16,295	13,903	13,985	82

Salary and Benefit costs support 114 FTEs. This is a net increase of \$82,000 from due to the annualization of the 2014 pay increase, the 2015 pay increase, and the increased retirement contribution.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,283	\$2,411	\$2,444	\$33

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2014 request includes a net increase of \$33,000 due to inflation.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$273	\$275	\$277	\$2

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. There is an increase of \$2,000 for FY 2015 due to inflation.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$4,016	\$5,110	\$4,246	(\$864)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. These costs represent OCHCO's costs for WCF excluding rent. There is a decrease of \$864,000 due to a reduction in services required as well \$250,000 which is due to efficiencies found using Blanket Purchase Agreements.

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

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	2,090	1,548	1,563	15
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	18	11	11	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	601	427	453	26
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	2,709	1,986	2,027	41
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	7	7	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	287	288	288	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	4,128	3,065	4,248	1,183
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	2,300	2,217	3,056	839
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	231	233	233	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	12	18	18	-
31.0 Equipment	-	1	1	-
Total, Other Object Classes	6,958	5,829	7,851	2,022
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	9,667	7,815	9,878	2,063
Full Time Equivalents	27	24	24	-

HRIT Mission Statement

The HRIT Investment's mission is to implement and manage a consolidated suite of modernized HRIT business solutions, reducing redundancies and increasing the functionality of HR systems across the Enterprise. HRIT funds the planning, acquisition, configuration, and implementation of COTS/GOTS packages and eGov/HRLoB shared services to consolidate, modernize, and/or replace HRIT systems at the Enterprise-level. The program is governed by the HRIT Executive Steering Committee (ESC), established per Deputy Secretary guidance. Once IT solutions have been acquired and deployed to DHS components, their Operations and Maintenance (O&M) is funded via Component contributions to Working Capital Funds (WCF).

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	2,090	1,548	1,563	15
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	18	11	11	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	601	427	453	26
Total, Salaries & Benefits	2,709	1,986	2,027	41

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 24 FTEs. The FY 2015 Request includes an increase of \$41,000 in personnel compensation to fund the annualization of the 2014 pay increase, the 2015 pay increase, and the increased retirement contributions.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$4,128	\$3,065	\$4,248	\$1,183

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. There is an increase of \$1,183,000 in FY 2015 due to a reprioritization of funding requirements for contracts.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$2,300	\$2,217	\$3,056	\$839

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The net \$839,000 increase is due to contract reprioritization and the request for \$1,143,000 for the Enterprise-Wide Talent Management System.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	28,465	28,269	27,398	(871)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	590	590	590	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	261	264	267	3
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	8,575	8,430	8,565	135
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	37,891	37,553	36,820	(733)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	44	186	186	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	3,115	3,536	3,426	(110)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	54	65	65	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	3	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	161	50	50	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	13,553	13,649	13,701	52
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	8,907	4,283	4,029	(254)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	4,821	4,898	4,976	78
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	88	88	89	1
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	150	152	154	2
26.0 Supplies and Materials	306	540	540	-
31.0 Equipment	1,012	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	32,214	27,447	27,216	(231)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	70,105	65,000	64,036	(964)
Full Time Equivalents	359	353	335	(18)

Office of the Chief Procurement Officer Mission Statement

The Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO) is responsible for the overall management, administration, and oversight of Department-wide acquisition, financial assistance, strategic sourcing, and competitive sourcing programs, including direct management and oversight of the Office of Procurement Operations. OCPO activities include oversight and strategic support, policy and acquisition workforce, Procurement Ombudsman and Industry Liaison, and small and disadvantaged business utilization. The DHS Procurement mission is to effectively deliver mission capability through the contracting of critical supplies and services

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	28,465	28,269	27,398	(871)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	590	590	590	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	261	264	267	3
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	8,575	8,430	8,565	135
Total, Salaries & Benefits	37,891	37,553	36,820	(733)

The OCPO requests \$36,820,000 to fully fund the salaries and benefit costs for 335 FTEs. The net decrease of \$733,000 reflects the annualization of the 2014 pay increase, the 2015 pay increase, the increased retirement contributions, and a reduction of 18 FTE.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$3,115	\$3,536	\$3,426	(\$110)

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. There is a decrease of \$110,000 in FY2015 due to space consolidation.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$13,553	\$13,649	\$13,701	\$52

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. There is an increase of \$52,000 due to inflation and increased contract requirements.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$8,907	\$4,283	\$4,029	(\$254)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. There is a decrease of \$254,000 in FY 2015 due to various administrative reductions.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$4,821	\$4,898	\$4,976	\$78

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY2015 budget requests an increase of \$78,000 associated with increased contract costs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$88	\$88	\$89	\$1

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. There is an increase of \$1,000 due to inflation.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$150	\$152	\$154	\$2

Operation and maintenance of equipment include all payments for the operation and maintenance of equipment when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. There is a projected increase of \$2,000 in FY 2015 due to inflation.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
Office of the Chief Security Officer
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	23,747	25,452	25,718	266
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	61	62	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	702	1,146	866	(280)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	6,937	7,648	8,082	434
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	31,386	34,307	34,728	421
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	257	230	230	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	3,833	4,343	4,666	323
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	19	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	4	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	9,750	4,623	4,183	(440)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	258	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	20,133	20,047	19,440	(607)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	124	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	428	22	22	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	294	284	184	(100)
31.0 Equipment	583	144	144	-
32.0 Land and Structures	28	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	35,711	29,693	28,869	(824)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	67,097	64,000	63,597	(403)
Full Time Equivalents	253	254	254	-

Office of the Chief Security Officer Mission Statement

The OCSO leads the collaborative security program to safeguard the Department's people, information, and property so that the Department can secure the homeland. The office develops, implements, and oversees the Department's security policies, programs, and standards; delivers security training and education to DHS personnel; conducts investigations of criminal activities within or directed against DHS; and provides security support to DHS Components and operational security services to DHS HQ. The OCSO also manages and governs the operational security systems and HSPD-12 card issuance on behalf of the Department through the WCF.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	23,747	25,452	25,718	266
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	61	62	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	702	1,146	866	(280)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	6,937	7,648	8,082	434
Total, Salaries & Benefits	31,386	34,307	34,728	421

The OCSO requests \$34,728,000 to fully fund the salaries and benefit costs of 254 FTEs. The net increase of \$421,000 includes an annualization of the 2014 pay increase, the 2015 pay increase, and the increase of retirement contributions.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$3,833	\$4,343	\$4,666	\$323

The OCSO requests \$4,666,000 for all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The increase of \$323,000 is due to inflationary factors.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$9,750	\$4,623	\$4,183	(\$440)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2015 request includes a net decrease of \$440,000 due to a reduction in Nebraska Avenue visitor center operations, background investigation task orders, and completion of document scanning contract.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$20,133	\$20,047	\$19,440	(\$607)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2015 request includes a net decrease of \$607,000 due in part to the reduction of the NAC guard force operations, nonrecurring contracts, background investigations, and the foreign visitor management program.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$294	\$284	\$184	(\$100)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2015 request includes a decrease of \$100,000 as a result of the DHS Federal Government Strategic Sourcing Initiative for micropurchases and internal efficiency measures.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	897	898	872
Increases			
Annualization of Previous Years Positions	17	-	-
Office of the Chief Security Officer - Transfer In	-	6	-
Immediate Office of the USM - Transfer In	2	-	-
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer - Transfer In	3	-	-
Subtotal, Increases	22	6	-
Decreases			
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer - Transfer Out	(15)	(6)	-
FTE Realignment due to Shared Services move to WCF	(7)	-	-
Right sizing	-	(5)	-
Reduction of APCP	-	-	(18)
Mission Support Reduction	-	(21)	-
Subtotal, Decreases	(22)	(32)	(18)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	898	872	854
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	1	(26)	(18)

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management	\$1,051	\$805	\$1,095	\$290
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer	5,335	6,568	6,533	-35
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer	5,070	6,267	5,987	-280
HRIT	1,600	1,600	1,600	0
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	8,093	10,305	9,490	-815
Office of the Chief Security Officer	9,953	15,856	12,156	-3,700
Total Working Capital Fund	\$31,102	\$41,401	\$36,861	-\$4,540

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Departmental Management and Operations

Office of the Chief Financial Officer



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Departmental Management and Operations Office of the Chief Financial Officer

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement:

The mission of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) is to ensure that the funds necessary to carry out the Department's mission are obtained, allocated, and spent in support of the Department's priorities and in accordance with law and policies.

The DHS OCFO goals are to:

- Provide timely, accurate, and actionable financial information to decision makers and stakeholders.
- Integrate performance and develop program plans and budgets that are well-justified and balanced to support DHS priorities.
- Provide assurance that internal controls are effective.
- Provide quality, cost-effective financial management services and operations.
- Develop and maintain financial and resource management skillsets to ensure sustained achievement of the DHS CFO mission.
- Strengthen financial assistance accountability.

Under OCFO, the following Divisions fulfill these functions:

Budget:

- Issue guidance to the Department's Components to ensure that all phases of budget formulation and execution are effectively and efficiently completed;
- Determine that sufficient resources are available to support activities of the appropriate fiscal year;
- Administer the Department's budget, appropriations, and expenditures of funds;
- Collaborate with Program Analysis & Evaluation (PA&E) and DHS Components to formulate annual budget submissions, ensure these properly reflect DHS requirements, and assist in the presentation and defense of submissions to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and Congress;
- Coordinate and review budget execution for each Component and appropriation, conduct spend plan and execution reviews, and act on requests for modifications;
- Conduct special studies and analyses of execution of financial plans and recommend reprogrammings as necessary for effective funds utilization;
- Prepare budgetary reports as necessary or as required by OMB and Congress;
- Prepare the Secretary to testify on the budget request and coordinate responses to Questions for the Record;

- Track, monitor status, and validate budgetary information of reports to Congress required by appropriations bills;
- Ensure technical accuracy and consistency of Component budget materials in accordance with OMB or Congressional guidance;
- Manage and coordinate Components' input into MAX, the on-line budget preparation data system;
- Analyze budgetary impact of pending legislation, testimony, and other documents; and,
- Coordinate and review apportionments, reappropriations, and allotments for all DHS appropriations.

Program Analysis and Evaluation (PA&E):

- Develop and perform analyses and evaluations of alternative plans, programs, personnel levels, and budget submissions for the Department in relation to homeland security objectives, projected threats, vulnerability assessments, estimated costs, resource constraints, and the most recent homeland security strategy;
- Provide guidance and oversee the development of the Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP) of the Department;
- Lead the performance measurement and reporting for DHS mission-oriented programs, and oversee preparation of the DHS performance plan and other performance reporting;
- Integrate performance measurement into strategic planning, resource allocation, program evaluation, evaluation of management personnel, and the culture of DHS;
- Act as the Deputy Performance Improvement Officer (PIO) in order to supervise performance management activities, provide advice on program performance goals, convene responsible parties to assess and improve program performance, and guide the use of performance measures in personnel performance appraisals;
- Develop and promote improved analytical tools and methods for analyzing homeland security planning and resource allocation;
- Establish policies for and oversee the integration of the planning, programming, and budgeting system of the Department;
- Coordinate with and support the Office of Policy on DHS long-term strategic planning; and
- Improve strategic analysis and Department-wide acquisition decision-making through capabilities and requirements analysis.

Financial Management:

- Develop and oversee Departmental financial management policy;
- Provide guidance for and oversee Financial Systems Modernization (FSM) efforts in conjunction with the Resource Management Transformation (RMT) Division;
- Coordinate the Department's participation in government-wide financial management initiatives;
- Manage the DHS Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER);

- Prepare the Department's consolidated financial statements and other required financial information, including the Annual Financial Report;
- Provide guidance and oversight to DHS Components on accounting and financial reporting requirements and coordinate the annual audit of the Department's financial statements included in the Annual Financial Report; and
- Administer the DHS Bankcard Program (purchase, travel, and fleet), develop and document bankcard policy, provide training and internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that the objectives of the Bankcard Program are met, and ensure that fraudulent or improper use and untimely payment are identified in a timely manner and appropriate corrective action is taken.

Risk Management and Assurance:

- Implement the *Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act* and its guidelines, *OMB Circular A-123: Management's Responsibility for Internal Control*, the *Chief Financial Officers Act*; the *DHS Financial Accountability Act*, and the *Improper Payments Information Act*;
- Lead the Department's assessment of internal controls;
- Coordinate the development and implementation of Mission Action Plans to address material weaknesses and other significant conditions;
- Issue guidance on and coordinate preparation of the Secretary's year-end Internal Control Assurance Statements; and
- Conduct reviews of key financial processes to ensure internal controls are designed and operating effectively, with the goal of identifying weaknesses before they become problems.

Financial Assistance Policy and Oversight:

- Advise senior DHS leadership regarding the situation-specific application of government-wide statutes, regulations, OMB circulars, Executive Orders, and DHS Financial Assistance Policy as these relate to use of federal funds;
- Define the DHS Financial Assistance Line of Business, including streamlining and standardizing business models and business processes and developing supporting technology;
- Lead the development of a DHS-wide, end-to-end financial assistance (grants) management system to ensure a transaction audit trail and improve financial assistance award reporting;
- Develop and distribute DHS Financial Assistance Policy for use across DHS to communicate legal requirements, regulation, circulars, Executive Directives, Comptroller General Decisions, and other legal issuances related to the use of federal funds;
- Provide oversight to ensure DHS and recipient compliance with requirements regarding the use of federal funds;
- Assess OMB Circular A-133: Audits of States, Local Governments and Non-Profit Organizations high risk audit findings, resolve high risk findings backlog, and develop Cost Policy to assist recipients in avoiding repeat high risk findings;
- Oversee the reporting requirements of the Federal Financial Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 for the Department;

- Increase the accuracy, timeliness, and reliability of all DHS financial assistance award data and ensure any end-to-end system has auto reporting capabilities; including file transfer to public venues and robust ad hoc query capability;
- Develop and maintain Grant Officer/Assistance Officer standards and qualifications; and
- Articulate the steady state for an adequate centralized DHS Financial Assistance Policy and Oversight function.

Financial Operations:

- Oversee budget formulation and execution for Departmental Management and Operations (DMO) offices, including the Offices of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM) and the Under Secretary for Management (USM);
- Provide budget execution, accounting, and financial management and reporting services for DMO including managing apportionments, allotments, funds certifications, invoice processing, general ledger, payroll reconciliations, bank card, and travel;
- Oversee and manage the DHS Working Capital Fund (WCF);
- Perform internal audits and audit follow-up for DMO offices; and
- Provide reasonable assurance on internal controls over financial reporting and internal controls over operations.

GAO and OIG Audit Liaison:

- Coordinate the Department's engagement in Government Accountability Office (GAO) and Office of the Inspector General (OIG) audits; including entrance and exit conferences, and the Department's response to audit reports and findings;
- Track the Department's implementation of audit recommendations; and
- Provide oversight and guidance to Component-level GAO and OIG audit liaison offices and to DHS employees involved in audits, investigations, and inspections.

Resource Management Transformation:

- Provide guidance, training, integration assistance, and implementation of the new eTravel system (ETS2) for DHS;
- Provide guidance for and oversee Financial Systems Modernization (FSM) efforts in conjunction with the Financial Management (FM) Division; and
- Oversee and develop business intelligence activities and capabilities including developing executive reporting capabilities and implementing tracking databases.

Workforce Development:

- Provide the training and tools to support individual staff performance and career path development, and execute talent management initiatives to recruit the next generation of financial management leaders;
- Provide experiences and opportunities designed to establish a strong foundation in financial management disciplines to optimize career building at DHS; and
- Create a pipeline of strong candidates for senior financial management leadership roles at DHS.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The OCFO requests \$94.626 million, 216 full-time positions (FTP) and 212 full-time equivalents (FTE). This is an increase of \$19.078 million from FY 2014 Enacted when including the funds appropriated by a General Provision and managed by OCFO for DHS Financial Systems Modernization efforts. Program changes include an increase of \$1.461 million in support of the capabilities and requirements analysis and an increase of \$15.822 million for Component Financial Systems Modernization.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Financial Officer**

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted ¹			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	212	212	\$51,432	208	208	\$75,548	216	212	\$94,626	8	4	\$19,078	8	4	\$17,283	-	-	\$1,795
Total, Office of the Chief Financial Officer	212	212	\$51,432	208	208	\$75,548	216	212	\$94,626	8	4	\$19,078	8	4	\$17,283	-	-	\$1,795
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	212	212	\$51,432	208	208	\$75,548	216	212	\$94,626	8	4	\$19,078	8	4	\$17,283	-	-	\$1,795
Less: Rescissions	-	-	(\$114)	-	-	(\$11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	212	212	\$51,318	208	208	\$75,537	216	212	\$94,626	8	4	\$19,078	8	4	\$17,283	-	-	\$1,795

¹FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes reprogrammings/transfers, and actual FTE/fee collections in FY 2013, as applicable.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Financial Officer
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Office of the Chief Financial Officer

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	212	212	51,432
2014 Enacted	208	208	75,548
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	1,795
2015 Current Services	208	208	77,343
2015 Program Change	8	4	17,283
2015 Total Request	216	212	94,626
Total Change 2014 to 2015	8	4	19,078

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

OCFO ensures that the funds necessary to carry out the Department's mission are obtained, allocated, and expended in accordance with the Department's priorities and relevant law and policies. This mission is supported by the Budget, PA&E, and Financial Operations divisions. OCFO also provides guidance and oversight of the Department's budget, financial management, and resource management systems. This guidance and oversight is supported by the Financial Management, Risk Management and Assurance, Financial Assistance Policy and Oversight, GAO and OIG Audit Liaison, Resource Management Transformation, and Workforce Development divisions.

Adjustments to Base include:

- Increase of \$196 thousand for the 2015 pay raise.
- Increase of \$65 thousand for annualization of the 2014 pay raise.
- Increase of \$15 thousand for increased retirement contributions.
- Increase of \$1.605 million for personnel compensation right sizing.
- Decrease of \$86 thousand for efficiencies in travel and rent space.

Program Changes include:

- Increase of \$1.461 million and 8 FTP/4 FTE for the implementation of the capabilities and requirement analysis.
- Increase of \$15.822 million for Component Financial Systems Modernization.

IV. Program Justification Changes

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Financial Officer
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Capabilities and Requirements Analysis

Program Increase: Positions 8, FTE 4, Dollars \$1,461

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							8	4	1,461
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	1,461

Justification:

This funding is essential to implement improved investment lifecycle management. While requirements development occurs throughout DHS Components, no formal structural capacity to govern a Department-wide capabilities and requirements process exists. Ideally, major capital investment needs should flow from broader strategy, policy, and goals to determine the least costly or most effective solution for an intended level of investment. Formal governance structures and improved analysis of capability alternatives are necessary to ensure investments are set up to successfully deliver on operational needs and mission outcomes when initiated. In 2013, DHS CFO worked with Science and Technology (S&T), the Office of Acquisition Support and Operations Analysis (ASOA), and the Office of Policy to examine how assessments across Components of a capabilities baseline, future requirements, and lifecycle costs through portfolio management could be leveraged as a primary means of prioritizing capabilities and to inform tradeoffs in the allocation of program resources. This increase will allow the CFO to:

- Improve analytic capability and staff capacity to evaluate capability gaps, tradeoffs, and conduct cost effectiveness analysis. New staff will be drawn from a variety of diverse disciplines, including operations research with background in physics, economics, engineering, mathematics, or computer science. New personnel will work to identify capabilities that exist and develop portfolio baselines consistent with enterprise architecture portfolios. This will aid translation of joint capability decisions into resource allocation decisions.
- Coordinate with business partners (Policy, S&T/ASOA, DHS Budget, PARM, OCIO/EBMO) and operational Components.

- Develop repeatable management processes and doctrine for oversight of joint DHS capabilities and requirements development and assessment.
- Develop capabilities roadmaps to define the courses of action necessary to target wasteful duplication in the current capabilities landscape and assess affordable alternatives to fill gaps.
- Enable investment portfolio affordability analysis in advanced of programming and budgeting to inform targeted risk-based decisions.
- Introduce regimented approval of study plans for analyses of alternatives for enterprise requirements and capability development plans currently required under MD-102, Acquisition Management.
- Effectively integrate existing annual information technology portfolio reviews into investment lifecycle management.
- Inform knowledge management and business intelligence efforts directed at portfolio assessment.

These actions are essential to ensuring strategy drives prioritization of mission needs, selection of optimal solutions, and developing time phased resource plans in an integrated, transparent, and cost-effective manner.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Financial Officer
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Component Financial Systems Modernization

Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$15,822

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	29,548
Program Increase							-	-	15,822
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	29,548	-	-	45,370

Justification:

OCFO requests funding on behalf of DHS Components to support requirements related to Component migrations to new financial systems. Funds will be used for a number of items: the Discovery phase with a Federal Shared Service Provider, base requirement and design work, data migration and conversion, the first year of software licenses, basic organizational change management and training, user acceptance testing, and quality assurance and contractor support.

Requested funding will be used to support USCG, TSA, NPPD, and S&T who are seeking to transition to a financial management solution that eliminates operational constraints, fills existing mission gaps, complies with federal requirements and guidelines, and provides a fully automated, integrated, streamlined, and reliable core financial system. Funding is also requested for CBP in support of their transition to a shared service provider.

Without this funding DHS will be unable to support the migration of these Components to a financial system that will address areas such as systematic internal control weaknesses, audit readiness/sustainability and improve the Department's ability to leverage IT systems to effectively and efficiently process and report financial data.

DHS considers the FSM initiative a high priority and all stakeholders are committed to its success. DHS actions are ongoing and include:

- Establishing governance and senior level sponsorship at DHS Headquarters;
- Working with Components to draft Alternatives Analyses for their financial systems modernization initiative; and

- Working with Treasury's Office of Financial Innovation and Transformation to address financial systems needs for each DHS Component.

By closing capability gaps, the solution selected will reduce life cycle costs and enhance efficiency and effectiveness. When successful transition occurs, stakeholders will see elimination of unnecessary customizations, easier adoption of best practices and increased use of standard government processes that will allow USCG, TSA, NPPD, and S&T to focus on their core missions.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses for enforcement of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer as authorized by section 103 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 113) [\$75,548,000] **\$94,626,000**:
Provided, That the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives at the time the President's budget proposal for fiscal year [2015] **2016** is submitted pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the Future Years Homeland Security Program, as authorized by section 874 of Public Law 107-296 (6 U.S.C. 454).

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$75,548,000] \$94,626,000 ...	Dollar change only.
² ... [2015] 2016	Year change only.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Office of the Chief Financial Officer FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	212	212	\$51,432
FY 2014 Enacted	208	208	\$75,548
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2015 Pay Increase	-	-	\$196
Annualization of 2014 pay increase	-	-	\$65
Increased Retirement Contributions	-	-	\$15
Personnel Compensation Rightsizing	-	-	\$1,605
Total, Increases	-	-	\$1,881
Decreases			
Efficiencies	-	-	(\$86)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$86)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$1,795
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$1,795
FY 2015 Current Services	208	208	\$77,343
Program Changes			
Increases			
Capabilities and Requirements Analysis	8	4	\$1,461
Component Financial Systems Modernization	-	-	\$15,822
Total, Increases	8	4	\$17,283
Total Program Changes	8	4	\$17,283
FY 2015 Request	216	212	\$94,626
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	8	4	\$19,078

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Financial Officer
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	212	212	\$51,432
FY 2014 Enacted	208	208	\$75,548
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$1,881
Decreases	-	-	(\$86)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$1,795
FY 2015 Current Services	208	208	\$77,343
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	8	4	\$17,283
Total, Program Changes	8	4	\$17,283
FY 2015 Request	216	212	\$94,626
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	8	4	\$19,078

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	208	208	\$75,548	-	-	\$1,795	8	4	\$17,283	216	212	\$94,626	8	4	\$19,078
Total	208	208	\$75,548	-	-	\$1,795	8	4	\$17,283	216	212	\$94,626	8	4	\$19,078

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Chief Financial Officer
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Collections by Source:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Office of Director of National Intelligence	1	1	\$150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security	-	-	-	-	-	\$200	-	-	\$200	-	-	-
Office of Intelligence and Analysis	-	-	\$50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	1	1	\$200	-	-	\$200	-	-	\$200	-	-	-

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	1	1	\$200	-	-	\$200	-	-	\$200	-	-	-
Total Obligations	1	1	\$200	-	-	\$200	-	-	\$200	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Office of the Chief Financial Officer Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$21,868	\$22,086	\$24,404	\$2,318
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$997	\$1,007	\$1,017	\$10
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$345	\$348	\$351	\$3
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,722	\$6,789	\$7,571	\$782
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$29,932	\$30,230	\$33,343	\$3,113
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$27	\$25	\$20	(\$5)
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,803	\$2,876	\$2,795	(\$81)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$45	\$56	\$56	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$15	\$35	\$35	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$9,072	\$49,781	\$48,616	(\$1,165)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$328	\$333	\$338	\$5
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$8,961	\$8,814	\$8,929	\$115
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$90	\$96	\$96	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	\$27	\$27	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$110	\$165	\$165	-
31.0 Equipment	\$49	\$206	\$206	-
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$21,500	\$62,414	\$61,283	(\$1,131)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$51,432	\$92,644	\$94,626	\$1,982
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(\$17,096)	-	\$17,096
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$51,432	\$75,548	\$94,626	\$19,078
Full Time Equivalents	212	208	212	4

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Office of the Chief Financial Officer

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	11	10	10	-
Total, EX	1	1	1	-
GS-15	31	31	32	1
GS-14	81	81	82	1
GS-13	28	29	31	2
GS-12	12	12	16	4
GS-11	10	10	10	-
GS-9	19	17	17	-
GS-7	15	13	13	-
GS-6	1	1	1	-
GS-5	3	3	3	-
Total Permanent Positions	212	208	216	8
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	212	208	216	8
Total, Office of the Chief Financial Officer:	212	208	216	8
Full Time Equivalents	212	208	212	4
Average ES Salary	165,238	166,890	168,559	1,669
Average GS Salary	116,392	117,556	118,732	1,176
Average Grade	14	14	14	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

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

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	21,868	22,086	24,404	2,318
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	997	1,007	1,017	10
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	345	348	351	3
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	6,722	6,789	7,571	782
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	29,932	30,230	33,343	3,113
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	27	25	20	(5)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	2,803	2,876	2,795	(81)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	45	56	56	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	15	35	35	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	9,072	49,781	48,616	(1,165)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	328	333	338	5
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	8,961	8,814	8,929	115
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	90	96	96	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	27	27	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	110	165	165	-
31.0 Equipment	49	206	206	-
Total, Other Object Classes	21,500	62,414	61,283	(1,131)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(17,096)	-	17,096
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	-	(17,096)	-	17,096
Total Requirements	51,432	75,548	94,626	19,078
Full Time Equivalents	212	208	212	4

Office of the Chief Financial Officer Mission Statement

The mission of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) is to provide guidance and oversight of the Department's budget, financial management, investment review, and resource management systems to ensure funds necessary to carry out the Department's missions are obtained, allocated, and expended in accordance with the Department's priorities and relevant law and policies.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	21,868	22,086	24,404	2,318

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	21,868	22,086	24,404	2,318
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	997	1,007	1,017	10
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	345	348	351	3
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	6,722	6,789	7,571	782
Total, Salaries & Benefits	29,932	30,230	33,343	3,113

Salary and Benefit costs support 212 FTEs. The FY 2015 request includes 8 FTP/4 FTE for the implementation of the capabilities and requirement analysis, the annualization of the 2014 pay increase, the 2015 pay increase, and the increased retirement contributions.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$27	\$25	\$20	(\$5)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. There is a decrease of \$5,000 in FY 2015. OCFO's FY 2010 travel totaled \$125,000 and OCFO has exceeded the mandatory 30% travel reduction from their FY 2010 levels.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,803	\$2,876	\$2,795	(\$81)

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. There is a decrease in FY 2015 of \$81,000 due to the reduction of the OCFO space at the Nebraska Avenue Complex.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$9,072	\$49,781	\$48,616	(\$1,165)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The decrease of \$1,165,000 is due to the obligation of carryover totaling \$17,906,000 in Financial Systems Modernization funding from FY 2013 for planned obligations in FY 2014.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$328	\$333	\$338	\$5

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. There is a \$5,000 increase in FY 2015 due to inflation.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$8,961	\$8,814	\$8,929	\$115

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. These costs represent OCFO's costs for WCF excluding rent. There is an increase of \$115,000 due to increases in the following activities: TIER, Transit, HSPD-12, Financial Statement and Internal Controls Audits, and Enterprise License Agreements.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	212	212	208
Increases			
Request for capabilities and requirement analysis	-	-	4
Subtotal, Increases	-	-	4
Decreases			
Mission support FTE reduction	-	(4)	-
Subtotal, Decreases	-	(4)	-
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	212	208	212
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	(4)	4

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	\$7,455	\$8,845	\$8,710	-\$135
Total Working Capital Fund	\$7,455	\$8,845	\$8,710	-\$135

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy
N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Departmental Management and Operations Office of the Chief Information Officer

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Office of the Chief Information Officer:

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO), in collaboration with the DHS Chief Information Officer Council, is responsible for implementing the programs necessary to align DHS's Information Technology (IT) personnel, resources, and assets, including all systems and infrastructure, to support Department-wide missions and activities. OCIO's mission is to provide DHS and its partners with the IT services required to lead a unified national effort to prevent and deter terrorist attacks as well as protect against and respond to threats and hazards.

The Department's goals and priorities require IT capabilities and services to:

- Establish secure IT services and capabilities to protect the Homeland and enhance our Nation's preparedness, mitigation, and recovery capabilities;
- Strengthen and unify the Department's ability to share information and services internally and with Federal, State, local, tribal, international, and private industry partners;
- Improve IT service and program performance, transparency, accountability, and efficiencies through effective governance and enterprise architecture (EA); and
- Develop and implement a comprehensive approach to IT employee recruitment, development, retention, and recognition to ensure that the right personnel and skill sets are in place to achieve Department-wide excellence in IT delivery.

These goals directly align to the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) *25 Point Implementation Plan to Reform Federal Information Technology Management*. Specifically, the DHS CIO is committed to implementing modular system development, improving performance on IT programs, implementing a "Cloud First" policy, and reducing the number of data centers. OCIO is driving consolidation of commodity IT, in particular IT infrastructure.

Per OMB memorandum M-11-29, *Chief Information Officer Authorities*, the role of Agency CIOs is changing from policymaking and infrastructure maintenance to managing by portfolio to deliver enterprise-wide IT solutions. The OCIO has implemented OMB's PortfolioStat process to identify opportunities to eliminate duplication, consolidate the acquisition and management of commodity IT services, and increase the use of shared-service delivery models. The CIO is also responsible for implementing an enterprise information security program to protect sensitive mission data through continuous monitoring of DHS networks, and developing an enhanced risk assessment process.

DHS continues the OMB TechStat review process for troubled IT programs and has implemented the process at the Component level. This process has improved the transparency of program health across the Department and is focused on identifying program risks and failures and taking corrective action in alignment with the tenets of IT reform.

To achieve its mission, OCIO is committed to recruiting talented, capable IT program managers that are held accountable for the performance of IT programs.

B. Budget Activities:

OCIO activity functions are divided into four major Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPAs):

Salaries and Expenses

Salaries and Expenses is a crosscutting program that provides executive leadership, technology management, and acquisition and financial support functions to all offices within the OCIO. It covers payments for most Working Capital Fund (WCF) services, such as rent, mail services, contracting support, and financial management support received from other management lines of business. Funding for the Secretary's executive travel team which provides DHS leadership with secure telecommunications capabilities, is also included within Salaries and Expenses.

Information Technology Services

Information Technology Services (ITS) supports development, implementation, and maintenance of IT functional services, including enterprise architecture (EA), enterprise data management, information sharing, IT strategic policy and planning, performance measurement, capital planning and investment control (CPIC), and program/portfolio management. It also covers geospatial technologies, application delivery, enterprise hosting, and portal consolidation. ITS also includes the Office of Accessible Systems and Technology (OAST), which provides guidance and oversight to all DHS Components on implementing and maintaining initiatives to ensure electronic and technological information is accessible to DHS employees and customers with disabilities.

Infrastructure and Security Activities

Infrastructure and Security Activities (ISA) are a set of IT projects that provide integration and protection of DHS information. This PPA funds the DHS OCIO effort to continue to consolidate multiple disparate networks into DHS OneNet. ISA funds manage infrastructure support which includes support for network and data center services and DHS Component enterprise applications. ISA also provides funds to maintain Trusted Internet Connection (TIC) capability and move all network traffic behind the TIC. The DHS OCIO's immediate and long-term goal, executed through ISA, is to protect the Department's IT resources from cyber threats, provide One DHS Infrastructure platform, and foster information sharing across the Department and with external stakeholders, such as Federal, State, and local government agencies and their partners.

ISA also includes the IT security function, which sets IT security policy, and provides security architecture, certification and accreditation (C&A) remediation, Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) compliance and oversight, operations and maintenance

(O&M) for legacy infrastructure and new infrastructure investments, and IT awareness and training programs.

Homeland Secure Data Network

The Homeland Secure Data Network (HSDN) program enables agencies to collaborate and communicate effectively at a Secret-classified level among Federal and State governments and supporting entities. HSDN provides the capabilities to enable DHS to electronically collect, disseminate, and exchange both tactical and strategic Secret-level information throughout DHS and between DHS and its partners. The HSDN PPA also includes the Communications Security (COMSEC) Central Office of Record (COR) that develops and publishes policy and procedures for the operation and use of COMSEC equipment and cryptographic keying material within DHS, ensuring compliance with government-wide and Departmental policies and procedures. The HSDN PPA also includes funding for Sharing and Safeguarding Classified Information in response to Executive Order 13587, which directs structural reforms to improve information security across the Federal Government.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The OCIO requests \$256.343 million, 290 full-time positions (FTP) and 290 full-time equivalents (FTE). This is a net decrease of \$43.013 million and an increase of 16 FTE from FY 2014 Enacted.

Adjustments to Base include:

- Increase of \$122 thousand for Annualization of the 2014 pay raise.
- Increase of \$366 thousand for the 2015 pay raise.
- Increase of 16 FTE and \$0 for National Operations Center/Security Operations Center (NOC/SOC) program.
- Increase of \$2.347 million for Personnel Compensation Rightsizing.
- Increase of \$378 thousand for Increased Retirement Contributions.
- Increase of \$863 thousand for the Information Sharing Environment Office in the ISA PPA.
- Decrease of \$67 thousand for efficiencies.
- Decrease of \$313 thousand for reduction in Working Capital Fund contributions.
- Decrease of \$2.134 million in non-recurring Identity, Access, and Credential Management (ICAM) costs.
- Decrease of \$509 thousand for the Information Sharing Environment Office in the ITS PPA.
- Decrease of \$42.2 million in non-recurring Data Center Migration costs.

Program Changes include:

- Increase of \$6.976 million for Sharing and Safeguarding Classified Information.
- Decrease of \$873 thousand for the executive correspondence tracking system operations and maintenance and SharePoint hosting.
- Decrease of \$129 thousand in contractor support for the Continuity of Operations program and telecommunications for the Secretary.
- Decrease of \$5.560 million for information security and infrastructure activities.

- Decrease of \$2.280 million for IT governance across program and portfolio governance, enterprise architecture, geospatial, information sharing, and various centers of excellence.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
 Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted ¹			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Salaries and expenses	274	274	\$114,500	274	274	\$115,000	290	290	\$95,444	16	16	(\$19,556)	-	-	(\$129)	16	16	(\$19,427)
Information technology services	-	-	\$26,964	-	-	\$34,000	-	-	\$38,627	-	-	\$4,627	-	-	(\$3,153)	-	-	\$7,780
Infrastructure and Security Activities	-	-	\$106,841	-	-	\$87,200	-	-	\$52,140	-	-	(\$35,060)	-	-	(\$5,560)	-	-	(\$29,500)
Homeland Secure Data Network	-	-	\$41,161	-	-	\$63,156	-	-	\$70,132	-	-	\$6,976	-	-	\$6,976	-	-	-
Subtotal, Discretionary	274	274	\$289,466	274	274	\$299,356	290	290	\$256,343	16	16	(\$43,013)	-	-	(\$1,866)	16	16	(\$41,147)
Total, Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:	274	274	\$289,466	274	274	\$299,356	290	290	\$256,343	16	16	(\$43,013)	-	-	(\$1,866)	16	16	(\$41,147)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	274	274	\$289,466	274	274	\$299,356	290	290	\$256,343	16	16	(\$43,013)	-	-	(\$1,866)	16	16	(\$41,147)
Less: Rescissions	-	-	(\$60)	-	-	(\$140)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	274	274	\$289,406	274	274	\$299,216	290	290	\$256,343	16	16	(\$43,013)	-	-	(\$1,866)	16	16	(\$41,147)

¹FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes reprogrammings/transfers, and actual FTE/fee collections in FY 2013, as applicable.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Salaries and Expenses
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Salaries and Expenses

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	274	274	114,500
2014 Enacted	274	274	115,000
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	16	16	(19,427)
2015 Current Services	290	290	95,573
2015 Program Change	-	-	(129)
2015 Total Request	290	290	95,444
Total Change 2014 to 2015	16	16	(19,556)

The OCIO requests \$95.444 million for Salaries and Expenses. This is a decrease of \$19.556 million from the FY 2014 Enacted Budget.

The Adjustments-to-Base are as follows:

- Increase of \$122 thousand for Annualization of the 2014 pay raise.
- Increase of \$366 thousand for the 2015 pay raise.
- Increase of \$378 thousand for Increased Retirement Contributions.
- Increase of \$2.347 million for Personnel Compensation Rightsizing.
- Decrease of \$67 thousand for efficiencies.
- Decrease of \$313 thousand for reduction in Working Capital Fund contributions.
- Realignment of Applications Operations and Maintenance (\$10.423 million) to Information Technology Services PPA.
- Realignment of Infrastructure Transformation Program (\$2.008 million) to Infrastructure and Security Activities PPA.
- Realignment of Information Security Program (\$9.829 million) to Infrastructure and Security Activities PPA.

The Program Changes are as follows:

- Decrease of \$129 thousand in contractor support for the Continuity of Operations program and telecommunications for the Secretary.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Salaries and Expenses PPA provides funds for the Infrastructure Operations and the Records Management and Printing programs in addition to salaries and benefits, shared services, and payments to the DHS Working Capital Fund.

Infrastructure Operations

Infrastructure Operations (IO) includes initiatives for IT security and continuity operations, providing alternate sites with necessary IT communications capabilities to support emergency operations during periods of activation by the President or the DHS Secretary for Continuity of Operations (COOP). In accordance with *Presidential Decision Directive 67*, *Federal Continuity Directive 1 (FCD1)*, and *Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-20: National Continuity Policy*, Federal agencies are mandated to develop COOP plans. A COOP facilitates the performance of, and is crucial to, the business continuity of the Department's critical systems. A COOP functions during an emergency or any other situation that may disrupt normal operation. As such, IT is a critical element of business continuity.

It is critical that DHS and its Components ensure information residing, created, received, transmitted within, and shared by the Department is secured in a manner compliant with Federal Acts, Memorandums, Circulars, Executive Orders, and Presidential Directives. OCIO has a leadership role in meeting legislative requirements and Executive directives regarding information security and using best practices to ensure the viability of systems supporting DHS business missions. OCIO is also responsible for ensuring systems and accompanying security controls and measures are functional and active, which is accomplished through use of security software residing on the DHS network.

Records Management and Printing

Under the Federal Records Act, DHS is mandated to properly preserve and protect Agency records and establish an agency records management program. The Department has established the DHS Records Leadership Council to assist the CIO in managing, overseeing and advising on the Department's records management policies, procedures, and operational effectiveness. The records program is leading the collaboration with Information Governance coalescing records, Freedom of Information Act Collection, and eDiscovery collection. The records program works closely with the Office of the Chief Privacy Officer and Office of General Counsel to develop a department-wide solution in meeting the information governance challenge.

The Department consolidated fragmented printing services into a single Service Level Agreement with the Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to process and provide all printing services for DHS Headquarters. This consolidation improved the Department's ability to provide quality and timely printing materials for DHS mission activities related to law enforcement, cybersecurity, science and technology, national protection and infrastructure and several other direct mission areas.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Information Technology Services
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Information Technology Services

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	26,964
2014 Enacted	-	-	34,000
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	7,780
2015 Current Services	-	-	41,780
2015 Program Change	-	-	(3,153)
2015 Total Request	-	-	38,627
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	4,627

The OCIO requests \$38.627 million in FY 2015 for Information Technology Services. This is an increase of \$4.627 million from FY 2014 Enacted.

The Adjustments-to-Base are as follows:

- Decrease of \$2.134 million for a non-recur in Identity, Credential and Access Management (ICAM) costs.
- Decrease of \$509 thousand for the Information Sharing Environment Office.
- Realignment of \$10.423 million for Applications Operations and Maintenance from the Salaries and Expenses PPA.

The Program Changes are as follows:

- Decrease of \$2.280 million for IT governance across program and portfolio governance, enterprise architecture, geospatial, information sharing, and various centers of excellence.
- Decrease of \$873 thousand for the executive correspondence tracking system operations and maintenance and SharePoint hosting.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The IT Services PPA provides funding for the following eight programs:

Enterprise Architecture: Enterprise Architecture (EA) provides a "blueprint" for systematically defining DHS's baseline IT environment, target environment, and transition plan for implementing mission-critical capabilities. The program establishes a Department-wide roadmap to improve mission

effectiveness and efficiency, eliminate existing stove-piped systems, and increase system interoperability and information sharing. EA ensures the essential evolution of information systems and the development of a common IT environment.

Enterprise Data Management: The Enterprise Data Management Program provides the architectural guidance and governance for utilization of Departmental data assets. The Enterprise Data Management Office (EDMO) establishes the guidance and provides oversight for DHS data policy, data management, and data stewardship efforts. EDMO participates in efforts to investigate and identify new opportunities for managing and delivering mission-required data more effectively and efficiently. The program supports the development of the Department-wide roadmap for identifying trusted and reliable data to eliminate existing stovepipe data systems, and increases data systems interoperability and information sharing. Data architecture is the key governance tool to ensure mission needs drive technology investments. Through the use of data architecture practices and the Federal Enterprise Architecture Data Reference Model, EDMO expects to recommend realignment of key IT investments and acquisitions that will reduce maintenance costs of existing systems and drive common requirements for development of centralized services.

EDMO initiated development of cost models to identify the value of data management efforts. To date models have been developed for several different Component areas, Component Enterprise and Data Architecture team, data quality efforts for system modernization, and a back office business report generation team. This effort is continuing to work on cost models for several other data and architecture efforts.

EDMO holds the primary responsibility for the adoption, training, and implementation of the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) within the Department. A national program supported by the Federal government, NIEM connects communities of people who share a common need to exchange information in order to advance their missions. The NIEM model is applied to support the development and dissemination of enterprise-wide information exchange standards and processes. These standards and processes enable Federal, State, local and tribal jurisdictions to share critical information effectively in emergency situations and support the daily operations of agencies throughout the nation. NIEM enables information reuse, management of information as an enterprise asset, and information sharing.

Geospatial Management: The Geospatial Information Office (GIO) serves as the central point of coordination for the alignment and integration of geospatial investments across the Department by providing oversight and guidance to DHS Components for geospatial policy and technology matters. The GIO executes a comprehensive program that enables the effective, collaborative, and integrated application of geospatial capabilities (e.g., infrastructure, software, data, and services). This provides DHS stakeholders the ability to integrate, analyze and visualize specific mission data from a mapping perspective. Such capabilities leverage base geographic data, mission specific data/infrastructure, satellite imagery, geo-coding services, and geo-analytical tools. DHS requires coordinated and, in some cases, consolidated enterprise geospatial solutions for emergency management, intelligence and operations, law enforcement, and other DHS mission objectives to ensure efficient and cost-effective shared usage of geospatial assets. The GIO provides the operational design, development and deployment of the DHS Common Operating Picture and Request for Information capabilities for situational awareness on behalf of Component mission requirements. GIO is a leader in the Program

Manager-Information Sharing Environment's (PM-ISE) initiatives to develop the Identity and Access Management (IdAM) Reference Architecture and Geospatial Interoperability Reference Architecture for government-wide alignment to maximize geospatial information sharing and drive cost efficiencies.

Identity, Credential, and Access Management: The Identity, Credential, and Access Management (ICAM) program funds the DHS ICAM Program Management Office (PMO). The ICAM PMO provides enterprise-level coordination and planning to enable the implementation of target state ICAM processes, policies (e.g., OMB Memorandum (M) 11-11), and technologies including implementing the use of the Smartcard required by Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 (HSPD-12) for access to IT networks, systems, and applications; Public Key Infrastructure (PKI); Single Sign-on; and fine-grained access control in support of the DHS information sharing environment. The ICAM PMO is chartered to serve as the Departmental focal point for Federal policy, standards, and implementation guidance relating to ICAM. The ICAM PMO delivers Department-wide leadership and continuity by combining essential coordination between Components, leveraging existing ICAM investments, justifying and providing acquisition oversight for new ICAM investments. The ICAM PMO has developed a business case, architecture and transition strategy needed to establish enterprise single sign-on and the identity attribute hub capabilities starting in FY 2015.

Major Acquisitions

The ICAM program's purpose is to ensure that access to DHS facilities, systems, and applications is provided to departmental staff, contractors, partners, and valid users. Through appropriate identity verification, only authenticated and authorized people will gain access to systems and facilities. This preserves privacy rights and civil liberties. Secondly, the ICAM Program improves secure information sharing by restricting access to personnel with approved attributes or roles. Increased sharing occurs because the information owner has a high degree of trust that users with access have been vetted and are acting in their official capacities.

For HSPD-12, the role of the ICAM PMO is to satisfy the "IT" requirements of the HSPD-12 mandate, which is separate and apart from the OCSO-managed Program for "PIV" card issuance.

Funding addresses enterprise-wide requirements to meet the mandates of the OMB M-11-11 (DHS mandatory PIV network authentication) designed to improve the DHS cybersecurity posture by implementing mandatory use of the PIV Smartcard to authenticate to DHS networks across all components. Implementing enterprise services provide efficiencies across DHS for ensuring consistency in implementation via centralize oversight which in turn establishes technology standards to address the requirements of interoperability, interface, and integration with Component level efforts.

This program is funded through multiple PPAs in DHS for FY 2015 in the amount of \$27.722 million:

- OCIO – \$5.849 million
- USSS – \$205 thousand
- CBP – \$2.226 million
- FEMA – \$19.442 million

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
\$22,481	\$25,165	\$27,722

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
ICAM PMO Program and Engineering Support (\$1,828)	ICAM PMO Support	Provide program/project management and engineering support
HSPD-12 Support Services (\$2,180)	Enterprise Support Services	Operate and maintain enterprise HSPD-12 Logical Access – Mandatory PIV services
DHS PKI Services (\$1,502)	DHS PKI Management Authority	DHS PKI management services and Enterprise PKI Validation Services
Federal PKI Services (\$339)	Federal PKI Management Authority	PKI Federal Bridge – to continue use of PIV certificate
	MAX Authentication Services	Federated services between DHS and OMB MAX
Component Contributions (\$21,873)	Component ICAM: USSS (\$205) CBP (\$2,226) FEMA (\$19,442)	Component level ICAM efforts

* Funding profile includes OCIO appropriated funds as well as DHS Component ICAM budgets.

Applications Operations & Maintenance: The Applications Operations & Maintenance (AO&M) Program maintains and oversees the Department’s Private Cloud and enterprise services, which directly support OMB’s *25 Point Implementation Plan to Reform Federal Information Technology Management*. These services include the development, test, and production environments within both of the DHS enterprise data centers (EDCs) to support secure enterprise application services. The AO&M Program provides ongoing O&M of enterprise application services such as Enterprise Correspondence Tracking, Collaboration service such as Project Server as a Service (PSaaS), Workplace as a Service (WPaaS), and Case and Relationship Management as a Service (CRMaaS) for Headquarters and Components. This funding is also used to provide quality management and security functions to ensure the Enterprise Service Development Office (ESDO) deployed services meet Federal standards and IT best practices. Additionally, this funding provides enterprise authentication services to all Components allowing for enhanced DHS security posture and customer service capabilities for single sign-on and access to over 100 DHS applications. AO&M also provides support via the Project Management and Cloud Support Division for five private cloud services that will modernize and enhance our ability to share information and deliver technology to focus more on mission needs and less on support functions. This function provides change management, release and configuration control management, resolving systemic issues with the service and other support activities related to cloud services.

Enterprise Application Delivery: Enterprise Application Delivery (EAD) supports the Department’s aggressive move to a Cloud-based, on-demand set of service offerings as part of government-wide Data Center Migration and Cloud First strategies. The benefits of adopting Cloud-type architectures

include, but are not limited to a reduction in the time-to-market for new capabilities, increased efficiencies by reusing existing capabilities (e.g., platforms, code), enhanced adoption of green technologies, and streamlined governance requirements. EAD leads the transformation through innovation by planning and delivering secure, high-quality enterprise application services for DHS customers as part of the DHS Private and Public Cloud initiatives. The request ensures identified DHS CIO High Priority Initiatives (HPIs) are executed by establishing robust Cloud services which meet business requirements and by deploying a Department-wide service catalog to enhance the consumer experience for DHS services. These efforts are executed by the DHS Applications Services Council, consisting of DHS Component CIO representatives, who establish capabilities and service-level agreements required to achieve Cloud services. EAD funding also supports the development and deployment of the DHS mobile development environment within the Enterprise Data Centers. The mobile development environment directly supports the Digital Government Federal Mandate.

Program Management Support: The OCIO Enterprise Business Management Office (EBMO) provides program management support services to the OCIO, DHS management, and Component programs to maximize DHS IT program productivity. EBMO's program management support provides Departmental IT strategic planning, performance measurement, resource management and analysis, enterprise portfolio governance, program governance oversight, acquisition review assistance, policy and compliance, and IT Requirements Engineering Center of Excellence support services. The office is currently standing up Department-wide Executive Steering Committees (ESCs) to further enhance program governance of major IT investments. The ESCs are decision-making bodies that provide oversight and collaboration for respective programs. The ESCs membership consists of Senior Executive Leadership across the Department to ensure cross-functional participation. The ESCs roll up to one of the Department's Portfolio Governance Boards.

EBMO provides Capital Planning and Investment Control support to all Components to ensure effective resource allocation across the Department's IT investment portfolios. EBMO is responsible for conducting annual IT Portfolio Reviews, conducting program assessments and updating the Federal IT Dashboard with monthly cost, schedule and performance data, gathering information for and presenting DHS-led TechStats, providing best practices and guidance to programs as Centers of Excellence, submitting annual OMB Exhibit 300s and Exhibit 53s, and conducting Privacy Act initiatives.

Under the OCIO EBMO, the Electronic Government (e-Gov) Program coordinates DHS participation in crosscutting, government-wide programs. Under the e-Gov umbrella, the Department manages or participates in 20 e-Gov initiatives and lines of business (LoBs) such as eRulemaking, Grants Management, Financial Management, and Budget Formulation and Execution. These initiatives / LoBs drive continuous progress and improvement using internet-based technologies, which enable citizens and businesses to interact with the Federal Government more easily, increases public participation, and saves taxpayer dollars. The EBMO e-Gov team works with OMB, other Federal Agencies (e-Gov Initiative Managing Partners), and various other internal and external stakeholders to ensure the Department remains compliant with federal e-Gov policies and mandates. The e-Gov Program also includes the Open Government Directive to support the government's commitment to increase transparency of data, expand participation of the public, and improve cross-government collaboration through systems and Web sites such as USA.gov, USAspending.gov, Data.gov, and the Federal IT Dashboard.

The Office of Accessible Systems & Technology: The Office of Accessible Systems & Technology (OAST) is dedicated to guiding and supporting all DHS Components in removing barriers to information access and employment of qualified individuals with disabilities in accord with Section 508 requirements. OAST strives to ensure that electronic and information technology (EIT) procured, developed, maintained, or used is accessible to DHS employees and customers with disabilities through a range of policy, training, technical assistance, and compliance activities. Every DHS employee and customer must be able to readily access information and data relevant to their job or needs including those with disabilities.

The mission of OAST is to provide the strategic direction, governance, technical support, and training to ensure DHS employees and customers with disabilities have equal access to DHS information and data. OAST leads Department-wide implementation of Section 508, offers policy and program direction and technical assistance to DHS Components, provides and develops appropriate educational activities and resources, reviews acquisitions for Section 508 compliance, and evaluates and reports on DHS compliance with Section 508. In addition, OAST offers guidance and technical assistance to DHS personnel on reasonable accommodations.

The Program Management division is responsible for: strategic planning, administrative support, contract management, asset management, administrative operations, Accessibility Help Desk operations, training and education, and outreach and awareness.

The Services division is responsible for providing comprehensive, reliable, and repeatable Section 508 testing and remediation services to DHS and to support employees with disabilities through effective IT accommodations. The IT Governance division is responsible for ensuring DHS programs fulfill Section 508 accessibility requirements by monitoring and enforcing Section 508 compliance through DHS governance activities. The Accessibility Compliance Center of Excellence (ACCOE) is responsible for providing DHS IT Program Managers and their teams with support for Section 508 compliance. The ACCOE provides proven best practices, processes and standards, workforce training, and expert consultation support for Section 508 compliance. Program Managers have support from a network of Component-level Section 508 Coordinators and subject matter experts to assist with accessibility compliance for IT governance, testing, processes, tools, and risk reduction.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Infrastructure and Security Activities
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Infrastructure and Security Activities

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	106,841
2014 Enacted	-	-	87,200
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(29,500)
2015 Current Services	-	-	57,700
2015 Program Change	-	-	(5,560)
2015 Total Request	-	-	52,140
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(35,060)

The OCIO requests \$52.140 million for this activity. This is a decrease of \$35.060 million from FY 2014 Enacted.

The Adjustments-to-Base are as follows:

- Increase of \$863 thousand for the Information Sharing Environment Office.
- Decrease of \$42.200 million in non-recurring Data Center Migration costs.
- Realignment of \$2.008 million for the Infrastructure Transformation Program from Salaries and Expenses PPA.
- Realignment of \$9.829 million for the Information Security Program from Salaries and Expenses PPA.

The Program Changes are as follows:

- Decrease of \$5.560 million for information security and infrastructure activities.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Information Security Program: Through the Information Security Program, the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) ensures a secure and trusted computing environment, which enables the Department to use information systems resources effectively to achieve its mission.

The Information Security Program ensures protection of sensitive information and allows sharing of all mission-related data. It also ensures compliance with the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) and with National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) security policies and

requirements. The Information Security Program develops and documents Departmental information security requirements; develops enterprise security management tools; and oversees the implementation of information security systems supporting Departmental Operations.

Specifically, the Information Security Program provides:

- **Security Policy** and guidance to ensure protection of DHS information resources that help secure the Homeland. The CISO provides a waiver and exception process to document and manage mitigation of system control weaknesses. The program also develops the Department-wide system configuration guidance that provides baseline security configuration for the Department's hardware and software.
- **Security Architecture** that supports development of secure enterprise information-sharing capabilities and their integration with the DHS Enterprise Architecture Technical Reference Model (TRM), System Engineering Life Cycle (SELC) methodology, and the Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) and acquisition processes. The CISO supports the Department's mission by protecting its information and IT resources (e.g. systems, network resources, and supporting data).
- **Compliance and Technology** includes oversight, measurement, validation, and reporting of information systems security throughout the Department, including management of the FISMA System Inventory, Security Authorizations (SAs) and Plan of Actions and Milestones (POA&Ms), and IT audit management and Federal reporting. This includes FISMA reporting and the implementation of continuous monitoring for the Department.
- **DHS IT Security Awareness, Training, and Education** to ensure DHS complies with all Federal regulations and OMB and NIST guidance governing IT security training, and Departmental standardization of security training content development.
- **National Security Systems (NSS) Risk Management** to support risk acceptance and system authorization decisions for classified systems. The program supports secure integrated operations of classified systems and National Security Information across the Department and participates in National-level NSS governance. It also evaluates the operational risk posture and formulates effective risk management strategies and mitigations.

Information Sharing Environment Office: Under the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (IRTPA), DHS is mandated to improve information sharing among Federal agencies and with State, local, tribal, territorial, and private industry partners. A key priority for the Department is maturing the Information Sharing Environment (ISE). The Information Sharing Environment Office (ISEO) is the organization responsible for developing and implementing policies, standards, guidelines, practices and solutions that enable the ISE. ISEO provides leadership, oversight, and management of the Homeland Secure Information Network (HSIN) program (per the MOU with the office of Operations Planning and Coordination), leads the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) Joint Program Management Office (JPMO), leads the Information Sharing Environment (ISE) Suspicious Activities Reporting (SAR) technology initiative, and is responsible for guiding and supporting implementation of federated identity management with Sensitive But Unclassified (SBU) information sharing partners.

ISEO provides the plan and the ground rules for effective, efficient information sharing nationwide. Ultimately, the ISE—a key priority for the department—ensures that access to information is not a limiting factor when executing the Homeland Security (HLS) mission to keep the nation safe. ISEO advances the DHS ISE and includes the development of policy, standards, guidelines, governance, and solutions for and across DHS—including the Information Sharing Segment Architecture. ISEO acts as a representative for the Department to many external organizations, leads several interagency subcommittees and working groups—including two positions supporting a White House committee, and is seen as a thought leader and innovator by many of our information sharing partners.

The NIEM Program’s executive steering council is led by DHS, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Health and Human Services. In addition, all 50 states and 19 other Federal departments have reported commitments to use NIEM, including most recently the Department of Defense.

Use of NIEM is written into two laws that were passed by Congress and signed by the President in FY 2012 to support the information sharing needs of State and Local agencies and their Federal counterparts such as Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Labor. The first law enacted was P.L. 112-34, Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act. The second law was P.L. 112-96, Middle Class Tax Relief and Jobs Creation Act. The NIEM PMO is providing guidance, technical expertise, and NIEM’s reusable framework to support the successful implementation of these two initiatives.

Information Security & Infrastructure: The Information Security Infrastructure (ISI) program funds infrastructure improvements that enable the Department to reduce lag time and complexity in accessing data, creates a robust platform on which to quickly launch new capabilities, and provides a cost-effective and reliable IT infrastructure. The ISI supports Network Services (OneNet), Trusted Internet Connections (TIC), Policy Enforcement Points (PEPs), High Assurance Gateways (HAG), Email Services, and Data Center Services. The infrastructure improvements streamline and standardize the network environment, minimizing the number of overlapping elements, providing operational and security support, and developing a Department-wide network topology with centralized governance and standardized procedures. DHS infrastructure transformation includes the provision of capabilities to continuously monitor and maintain the DHS IT Infrastructure in an operational and secure state.

Infrastructure Transformation Program Operations: ITP is responsible for implementing the Department’s vision of “One Infrastructure”. ITP is a major DHS investment with a Life Cycle Cost Estimate (LCCE) of \$2.16 billion. ITP supports the DHS OCIO’s reliable, resilient, and secure DHS-wide data network that streamlines appropriate sharing and discovery of information within the Department and associated organizations, such as State and local law enforcement agencies. The core of this unified environment is the consolidation of legacy networks into one enterprise-wide, integrated network called OneNet. Major services provided under ITP include: DHS WAN services, including configuration management, engineering, technical requirements analysis and OneNet integration services; Network and security operations centers - Enterprise Network Operations Center (NOC) and Security Operation Center (SOC); Traffic modeling and performance analysis; Network Management and IP address administration.

The OneNet network and security operations centers monitor and manage DHS’s centralized systems and network infrastructure. Incident response and detection is coordinated and escalated within the

network security and computing service groups, depending on the nature of the breach or failure. The OneNet NOC works with Component NOCs, Enterprise Data Operations Centers, and the Enterprise Operations Center to coordinate service restorations and troubleshooting. DHS is implementing enhancements to OneNet to meet unique Component security requirements and OMB mandates. These enhancements include Trusted Internet Connections (TIC), High Assurance Gateways (HAG) and Policy Enforcement Points (PEP).

The HAG provides selected DHS personnel with access to malicious and prohibited websites that would typically introduce risks into the Enterprise. The HAG will allow access to information in a secure virtual environment, protect the user's workstation from any malicious attacks, and provide compensating controls for anonymous Internet site access.

Email services provide additional and comprehensive communication ability across DHS and to external Federal, State, local, tribal, international, and private sector partners. Email legacy systems are consolidated within DHS as the Email as a Service (EaaS) capability is deployed at the Enterprise Data Centers (EDC). Email services will enable personnel to access critical business communications and are designed to deliver greater security, availability, and reliability. Major email services include a consolidated DHS-wide Global Address List (GAL), a standard email-naming convention, and a DHS-wide email platform.

Data Center (DC) Development: DHS is in the process of consolidating the Department's legacy data centers into the Enterprise Data Center (EDC), known as DC1 and DC2. This is in alignment with the Federal Data Center Consolidation Initiative (FDCCI). Support at the EDC includes management and control of DC hardware, operating systems software, and environmental systems. In addition both DCs are prepared to support a higher density virtual environment from both an infrastructure and managed-service perspective. The DCs support the delivery of private cloud and "as-a-service" offerings to customers seeking a scalable and secure virtual environment of configurable computing resources that can be rapidly provisioned with minimal cost of ownership. DC1 and DC2 have the ability to continuously synchronize applications based upon mission requirements. The purpose of DC consolidation is to ensure DHS has a seamless disaster recovery capability and to significantly enhance the cyber security posture of DHS systems. DHS DC capabilities provide personnel the tools to successfully and efficiently manage service delivery and support activities.

Major services provided by DC1 and DC2 include capacity and availability management; system management and administration; hardware/software maintenance; facility monitoring, security management; and disaster recovery management and testing. Infrastructure and Security Activities fund DC consolidation and assist migrating legacy DC environments to the EDC. The Data Center Development program focuses on building capabilities at both DHS data centers.

DHS completed three facility consolidation activities from DHS primary legacy centers to the DHS enterprise data centers to include: FEMA in Plano, TX and NPPD Federal Protective Services (FPS) Mega-center sites in Denver and Philadelphia. In addition, there are continued migration efforts for USCIS Manassas Technology Engineering Consolidation Center (TECC), TSA Federal Air Marshalls (FAM) Atlantic City, as well as continued development of the common delivery platform environment at DC2 in support of the CBP Newington migrations.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Homeland Secure Data Network
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Homeland Secure Data Network

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	41,161
2014 Enacted	-	-	63,156
2015 Current Services	-	-	63,156
2015 Program Change	-	-	6,976
2015 Total Request	-	-	70,132
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	6,976

The OCIO requests \$70.132 million for the Homeland Secure Data Network (HSDN) activity. This is an increase of \$6.976 million from FY 2014 Enacted.

The Program Changes are as follows:

- Increase of \$6.976 million for Sharing and Safeguarding Classified Information.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Homeland Secure Data Network (HSDN): HSDN enables Department of Homeland Security offices and Components, other Federal departments and agencies, and State, local and tribal entities to collaborate and communicate effectively at the collateral Secret-classification level. HSDN is the primary means for communicating classified Secret information with the national network of State and Major Urban Area Fusion Centers. HSDN is strengthening its relationship to Secret Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNet) to enable trusted access by Fusion Centers to SIPRNet resources, and is expanding its collaboration capabilities through applications like H-Space. The Executive Order 13587 *Structural Reforms to Improve the Security of Classified Networks and the Responsible Sharing and Safeguarding of Classified Information* Senior Information Sharing and Safeguarding Steering Committee recognized HSDN as the primary Secret network for non-Defense and non-Intelligence Federal departments and agencies. HSDN is advancing its sharing and safeguarding posture by adopting the Department of Defense (DoD) as the Common Service Provider for hard-token based PKI authentication, advancing access management solutions, and improving auditing and monitoring capabilities.

As of June 2013, HSDN has established 519 sites, comprised of 4,636 workstations, across the United States. Since June 2013, the program has established user accounts for approximately 9,554 end-users who currently log on and exchange information across both HSDN and the broader Secret-level community in performing daily missions. Since July 2009, the number of HSDN workstations OCIO supports has increased by 94.3-percent and the number of HSDN sites that OCIO supports has increased by 284-percent. HSDN currently operates continuously 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

System capabilities include the NOC, SOC, four-tiered help desk, data centers, system-wide telecommunications backbone, and enterprise applications, including office email and messaging in support of end-user mission requirements.

Major Acquisitions

HSDN is a classified wide-area network for DHS and its partners, providing effective interconnections to the intelligence community and federal law enforcement resources. With HSDN capabilities, DHS has the ability to collect, disseminate, and exchange both tactical and strategic intelligence and other homeland security information up to the SECRET level.

HSDN fills a critical capability gap. It enables the vital mission capability to communicate classified information at the secret level among DHS components, partners in the federal government and with appropriate entities in state and local government. The HSDN program provides a simplified mechanism for authorized user entities and their appropriately cleared staff to quickly acquire sophisticated tools and means to enable these communications. HSDN provides accredited end user terminals, links DHS components with one another and with external partners including DoD SIPRNet through accredited classified interconnections. It provides a common core infrastructure within which information is shared and analyzed, security monitored, and operations administered. This environment has proven scalable and extensible, supporting growing mission sets and an expanding body of users. It has grown to host enterprise applications and host particular mission specific applications that leverage classified information supplied from multiple sources connected through HSDN. The technical and management capabilities of the HSDN program have potential as a harmonizing foundation for cross-federal common classified secret capability, currently under study by the Sharing and Access Interagency Policy Committee. HSDN is planning mechanisms that strengthen information access control to those who are not only cleared but authorized for access based on their specific group and authorization attributes, ensuring appropriate control of information dissemination.

This project is proposed to be funded out of one PPA in FY 2015, as follows:

- Homeland Secure Data Network PPA: \$70.132 million

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
\$40,494	\$63,156	\$70,132

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
HSDN O&M (\$42,132)	State and Local Fusion Center Build Out or Relocation	Complete the installation of HSDN to State and Local Fusion Centers (SLFCs) and begin relocation of required operational sites.
	HSDN Enhancements	Implement the HSDN over broadband capability.
	Network Consolidation	Decrease costs through network consolidation/migration to HSDN.
	HSDN Deployment to New Sites	Deploy HSDN to 72 new sites to increase information sharing.
	Technology Refresh	Improve reliability through technology refresh.
	HSDN Maintenance Tech Refresh	Maintain and improve reliability of equipment through technology refresh.
Sharing & Safeguarding Classified Information (\$28,000)	Reduce Anonymity	Required to comply with Executive Order 13587 “ <i>Structural Reforms to Improve the Security of Classified Networks and the Responsible Sharing and Safeguarding of Classified Information</i> ” by ensuring the DHS headquarters implements PKI Infrastructure that meets OMB IOC/FOC dates and can be sustained for overall use within the Department.
	Enterprise Audit	Required to comply with Executive Order 13587 “ <i>Structural Reforms to Improve the Security of Classified Networks and the Responsible Sharing and Safeguarding of Classified Information</i> ” by ensuring the DHS headquarters implements technical controls on its networks that enforce log audit capabilities and result in an Enterprise Audit program.
	Insider Threat	Required to comply with Executive Order 13587 “ <i>Structural Reforms to Improve the Security of Classified Networks and the Responsible Sharing and Safeguarding of Classified Information</i> ” by ensuring the DHS headquarters implements technical controls and monitoring capability on its networks that comply with the DHS insider threat program.
	Removable Media	Required to comply with Executive Order 13587 “ <i>Structural Reforms to Improve the Security of Classified Networks and the Responsible Sharing and Safeguarding of Classified Information</i> ” by ensuring the DHS headquarters implements technical controls and policy on its networks that enforce removable media security controls.

	Access Control	Required to comply with Executive Order 13587 “ <i>Structural Reforms to Improve the Security of Classified Networks and the Responsible Sharing and Safeguarding of Classified Information</i> ” by ensuring the DHS headquarters implements technical controls on its networks that enforce access controls based on attributes and PKI integration.
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Communications Security: The Homeland Security Communications Security (COMSEC) Central Office of Record (COR) was established in accordance with national policy as delineated in the interagency *Committee on National Security Systems Instruction (CNSSI) 4005*. The DHS Management Directive 4300B provides guidance for administering the National Security Policies required to provide for accounting, safeguarding, and management control over COMSEC keying material, controlled cryptographic items, and secure communications equipment. The COR provides consolidated COMSEC accounting services and training, and assists in acquisition and maintenance of COMSEC equipment for the Department. Additionally, the COR develops and publishes policy and procedures for the operation and use of COMSEC equipment and cryptographic keying material within DHS, ensuring compliance with National and Departmental policies and procedures.

To comply with the joint DoD and National Security Agency (NSA) Crypto Modernization program, DHS continues to migrate legacy encryptors, and COMSEC accounting infrastructure. The transition to modern cryptographic equipment and account management includes systems such as the Network-Centric Key Management Infrastructure (KMI) and the COMSEC Accounting, Reporting Distribution System (CARDS), both of which are emerging and critical components of the Global Information Grid. This migration is essential to the success of the Department by enabling and equipping the DHS COMSEC COR and accounts to migrate to new systems affording DHS the opportunity to automate, streamline, and restructure the COMSEC distribution and accounting infrastructure.

Sharing and Safeguarding Classified Information: The Sharing and Safeguarding Classified Information program directly supports Executive Order 13587, which directs structural reforms to improve information security across the Federal Government. The program funds five DHS-wide initiatives related to safeguarding classified information: Removable Media, Reduce Anonymity, Insider Threat, Access Control, and Enterprise Audit.

Removable Media is supported by three activities: automated lock down of drives, data loss prevention, and system alerts, all of which prevent DHS networks and Information resources from being vulnerable to the mass removal of classified information.

Reduce Anonymity is supported by three activities: Hard token PKI, authentication, and consolidation of information resources. This is critical to DHS’s connection to all other Federal classified networks such as Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System (JWICS) and Secure Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRnet). These programs enable DHS to ensure that DHS users, Federal agencies that use DHS HSDN and SLT Information sharing environment users gain access to mission critical data resident on servers that use PKI (e.g., DOD).

Access Control is supported by two activities: access control (the ability to gain access to needed resources) and data discoverability (the ability to find resources and only the resources one is allowed). This allows DHS to maintain interoperability with other Federal networks which have implemented controls. With this interoperability, DHS will be able to provide adequate access control.

Enterprise Audit is used to protect national intelligence, identify threats, detect and deter penetration of classified resources, and reveal misuse and identity usage trends; thereby tying all the other initiatives together. DHS will remain connected to other Department and agencies networks, (e.g., JWICS, SIPRnet) and comply with Federal mandates.

The final initiative, Insider Threat, is classified and additional information can be provided under separate cover.

IV. Program Justification Change

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Sharing and Safeguarding Classified Information (HSDN)
PPA: Homeland Secure Data Network
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$6,976

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	21,024
Program Increase							-	-	6,976
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	21,024	-	-	28,000

Description of Item

This request supports Executive Order 13587, which directs structural reforms to improve information security across the Federal Government. The request funds five DHS-wide initiatives related to safeguarding classified information: Removable Media, Reduce Anonymity, Insider Threat, Access Control, and Enterprise Audit.

Justification

At this funding level, DHS will be able to meet the Administration's mandate, and continue to improve information security while also providing necessary protections across the Department's classified networks in response to safeguarding actions directed by the Senior Information Sharing and Safeguarding Steering Committee, as established under Executive Order 13587. The activities associated with Sharing and Safeguarding Classified Information will not only protect DHS data and resources from unauthorized disclosures, but will also preserve the ability of all users of DHS classified systems to access classified resources from partner departments and agencies at all classified domains.

DHS will use the requested \$6.976 million increase in Sharing and Safeguarding funding in FY 2015 to cover the rising cost of operations and maintenance (O&M) associated with the roll-out and implementation of numerous activities required by each initiative that took place in FY 2012, 2013, and 2014. These activities, which include the completion to Final Operating Capability (FOC) of the requirement for Removable Media, and the expected achievement of Initial Operating Capability (IOC) for Enterprise Audit, Reduced Anonymity, and the Insider Threat efforts by the end of 2014 all

have expanded O&M tails in FY 2015 and beyond as the projects continue to gain momentum and milestones are completed.

While the majority of the planned work toward FOC will still take place in FY 2015 and FY 2016, many tasks have already begun. In FY 2014 DHS surpassed many other Tier 1 agencies by being the first to issue Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) tokens through the use of the PKI shared services Common Service Provider on Secret networks, provided by DoD/DISA. Not only was the Department able to support the DoD in achieving the accomplishment of their IOC on schedule, but DHS has since led a series of interagency sessions on how to implement PKI and lessons learned for other Common Service Provider subscribers. In FY 2013 the Department also successfully implemented an initial enterprise inventory management database and continued to make progress on the implementation of centrally managed audit log aggregation capabilities.

In FY 2015 the PKI activities will begin to gradually transition into a static O&M state as the provisioning of new tokens becomes more streamlined. Ongoing O&M costs include contractor support for Registration Authority Officials, token management, auditing, and the Department's contribution to the DoD Common Service Provider. Other O&M costs associated with Removable Media and Enterprise Audit include licensing, monitoring, and software. Additionally, O&M costs resulting from classified network consolidation will also become necessary as the Department continues to reduce the number of Component classified networks and migrate those entities into the enterprise.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

DHS will continue to make progress toward IOC and FOC, using existing money set aside for sharing and safeguarding to develop new attribute based solutions in support of the Access Control initiative and further build out PKI in support of Reduce Anonymity on Department classified networks. Other Sharing and Safeguarding activities include the enhancement of DHS audit and storage capabilities for detecting anomalous network activity and retaining audit records, establishing and expanding the use of cross-domain solutions to limit the use of removable media across classified domains, and further developing the infrastructure and policies for interoperable access controls that will restrict access to sensitive information to only authorized users while continuously supporting insider threat detection capabilities. The additional resources planned for FY 2015 for operations and maintenance will offset program costs, allowing more new activities to take place, and driving additional progress toward accomplishment of milestones.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Executive Correspondence Tracking System O&M and SharePoint Hosting (ITS)
PPA: Information Technology Services
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(873)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	1,459
Program Decrease							-	-	(873)
Total Request	-	-	1,450	-	-	1,459	-	-	586

Description of Item

The Executive Correspondence Tracking (ECT) system provides Department-wide correspondence tracking in order to provide timely and consistent responses to the Congress, White House, Office of Management and Budget, Office of the Inspector General, General Accountability Office, and constituents.

The DHS Hosting operations and maintenance provide Department-wide and Headquarters support for SharePoint application requests, hosted data storage, and application authentication (App Auth) to ensure efficient, effective, and economical management of hosted applications, services, and capabilities.

Justification

The elimination of ECT (\$110 thousand) and DHS hosting (\$763 thousand) funding totals \$873 thousand for FY 2015. The loss of funds for the ECT funding will eliminate planned system upgrades and reduce contract support for that system. Although core operations will not be impacted, potential system outages could be lengthened due to less system support.

The reduction of O&M funds for DHS Hosting for FY 2015 may result in delayed responses for SharePoint requests, reduction in timely responses to customers for hosting requirements, trouble shooting, and meeting mission growth needs. Despite this decrease, available hosting funding will be prioritized to ensure that the most mission critical hosting requirements are met first.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

Core ECT system capabilities will remain intact despite the reduction in funding and the reductions in DHS hosting will be minimized by careful prioritization of remaining funds.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 2: Contractor Support for COOP and Telecommunications for the DHS Secretary (S&E)
PPA: Salaries and Expenses
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(129)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	3,251
Program Decrease							-	-	(129)
Total Request	-	-	3,231	-	-	3,251	-	-	3,122

Description of Item

In accordance with Presidential Decision Directive 67, Federal Continuity Directive 1 (FCD1) and Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-20: National Continuity Policy, Federal agencies are mandated to maintain a comprehensive continuity program. The OCIO continuity program supports continuity planning and operations that directly support the Under Secretary for Management directorate. The continuity program facilitates the performance of, and is crucial to, the business continuity of the Department's critical systems and ensures that critical systems function during an emergency or any other situation that may disrupt normal operation. The OCIO Continuity of Operations (COOP) program provides daily operations, COOP planning, and provides alternate sites with necessary IT communications capabilities to support emergency operations during periods of activation by the President or the DHS Secretary.

Justification

The Executive Telecom Services (ETS) facilitate secure and non-secure voice and video telecommunications for the DHS Secretary, the Deputy Secretary, and other designated DHS executive staff while travelling outside the National Capital Region. ETS also provides for secure and non-secure voice connectivity for the Secretary's and Deputy Secretary's official government-owned vehicles as well as their residences and the residences of their Chiefs of Staff.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

Although this decrease will reduce contractor support provided by OCIO for emergency IT communications and may delay planned upgrades to equipment at the alternate COOP facility, resources will be carefully prioritized to minimize impact.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 3: Information Technology Governance and Oversight (ITS)
PPA: Information Technology Services
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(2,280)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	28,693
Program Decrease							-	-	(2,280)
Total Request	-	-	30,396	-	-	28,693	-	-	26,413

Description of Item

IT governance is the cornerstone of offerings from the Information Technology Services PPA. Most of the program offices within the OCIO provide IT governance to other lines of business and across DHS Components. Governance is important to maintain compliance, issue policies, and ensure consistency of performance across DHS IT programs. IT governance takes several forms whether it is through Centers of Excellence (COEs), TechStats, program and portfolio reviews, enterprise segment architecture, geospatial requirements and services, or data tagging and aggregation, all of which will be reduced due to this program change.

Justification

The impacted offices within OCIO that perform IT Governance and Oversight include:

The Enterprise Business Management Office (EBMO), which provides Departmental IT strategic planning, enterprise architecture, IT performance measurement, IT resource management and analysis, enterprise portfolio governance, IT program governance oversight, IT acquisition review assistance, IT policy and compliance, and IT Requirements Engineering Center of Excellence support services.

The Information Sharing Environment Office (ISEO), which houses the Geospatial Concept of Operations (GeoCONOPS) program, facilitates IT governance of investments supporting the DHS Common Operating Picture (COP) and situational awareness capabilities for the Homeland Security Enterprise. This oversight ensures re-use of geospatial applications, data, services, and tools to increase mission effectiveness and efficiency. Two initiatives currently underway, per the White House, are data tagging and data aggregation.

The Office of Accessible Systems & Technology (OAST), which ensures that electronic and information technology (EIT) procured, developed, maintained, or used is accessible to DHS employees and customers with disabilities through a range of governance, policy, training, technical assistance, and compliance activities.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

A reduction of \$900 thousand would reduce support for the Enterprise Architecture Center of Excellence (EA-COE), which supports program managers and Component EA organizations in the design, approval and implementation of appropriate business and technology EA throughout the Department. The EA-COE also supports the development of segment architectures to document the “as-is” state, the “target” state, and transition activities to support movement from as-is to target. In addition, the reduction may impact the compliance with GAO and OMB mandated activities associated with assessing and improving EA maturity.

A reduction of \$1 million to the Geospatial Management Office means that DHS operations will have less ability to manage COP investments and define critical technology requirements for National Operations, reduced ability to define and access mission critical datasets in a geospatial format to inform Homeland Security decision-makers, and less capacity to support information flows, situational reporting, and fusion of data into the DHS COP.

A reduction of \$281 thousand to ISEO will impact data-tagging and data- aggregation efforts, potentially impacting the Department's ability to rapidly present the information it contains on a person of interest across all its data holdings.

A reduction to the OAST budget of \$96 thousand will decrease program support and lessen the number of Section 508-related IT Program Reviews and Section 508-related IT Application Tests/Evaluations it will be able to conduct per year.

Despite these reductions, programs will be carefully managed to ensure based resources are effectively prioritized to minimize programmatic impacts wherever possible.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 4: Information Security and Infrastructure (ISA)
PPA: Infrastructure and Security Activities
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(5,560)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	35,595
Program Decrease							-	-	(5,560)
Total Request	-	-	52,974	-	-	35,595	-	-	30,035

Description of Item

The Information Security & Infrastructure (ISI) program funds Enterprise Projects Program/Performance Management. This contractor support is responsible for governance, financial, performance, and procurement support necessary to help mature the organization, policies, and procedures to better govern and competitively acquire enterprise network services (e.g., OneNet, IPv6, wireless/mobility, Quality of Service, Voice Over IP (VoIP), universal communication (UC), survivability, and data centers). The contractors also provide technical advice, guidance, and subject matter expertise in support of IT Infrastructure engineering technical reviews (e.g., IT Acquisition Reviews (ITAR)) as required. Program/Performance Management includes tasks such as:

- Providing independent technical analysis of current and planned acquisitions in alignment with the Information Technology Services Office (ITSO) provided review schedules.
- Providing technical advice, guidance, and subject matter expertise in support of the DHS HQ OneNet program office and associated network engineering efforts as required.
- Providing independent assessments and related special studies on an as-needed, short-deadline basis.

Justification

The business decision to reduce contractor support, rather than IT infrastructure is driven primarily by operational requirements driven by OCIO's service level agreements (SLAs) with its clients/Components.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

This reduction to ISI activities would result in less contractor support in the areas mentioned above, and impact ITSO capability to perform independent technical analyses and assessments of network

services provided by DHS. It will also impact ITSO's ability to evaluate service quality and level of performance (e.g., tracking of current Service Level Agreements and the development of new performance measures), alignment to customer requirements (business, functional, and operational), adherence to performance and security standards and the Enterprise Architecture, and use of best industry practices and innovation. The affected activities include:

- Assessment of IT policies and procedures as they relate to DHS and CIO policies and procedures and industry best practices.
- Systems engineering assessments of current and future network services options to be offered DHS-wide in order to support DHS missions, highlighting seams and integration points for current, future, and legacy systems and contract vehicles (to include DHS Next Generation Information Technology (NGIT)).
- Technical and engineering support and recommendations for future IT infrastructure evolution and technical improvements. Continued Coordination and execution of the DHS mobility research lab (e.g., wide area networking, QoS, IPv6, wireless, 4G LTE, mobility lab capabilities, data centers).

Although the proposed reduction will impact DHS governance priorities, every effort will be made to efficiently use remaining resources to maintain robust oversight and governance of DHS IT programs.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

*For necessary expenses of the Office of the Chief Information Officer, as authorized by section 103 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 113), and Department-wide technology investments [\$299,216,000], **\$256,343,000** of which [\$115,000,000] **\$95,444,000** shall be available for salaries and expenses; and of which [\$184,356,000] **\$160,899,000** to remain available until September 30, 2016, shall be available for development and acquisition of information technology equipment, software, services, and related activities for the Department of Homeland Security.*

Language Provision	Explanation
<i>[\$299,216,000], \$256,343,000 [\$115,000,000] \$95,444,000 [\$184,356,000] \$160,899,000</i>	Dollar changes only.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT: FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	274	274	\$289,466
FY 2014 Enacted	274	274	\$299,356
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$366
Annualization of 2014 pay raise	-	-	\$122
FTE for National Operations Center/Security Operations Center (NOC/SOC) program	16	16	-
Increase to Information Sharing Environment Office (ISA)	-	-	\$863
Increased Retirement Contributions	-	-	\$378
Personnel Compensation Rightsizing	-	-	\$2,347
Realignment of Applications Operations & Maintenance to ITS PPA	-	-	\$10,423
Realignment of Info. Security and Info. Transformation Programs to ISA PPA	-	-	\$11,837
Total, Increases	16	16	\$26,336
Decreases			
Decrease to Information Sharing Environment Office (ITS)	-	-	(\$509)
Decrease to Working Capital Fund Contribution	-	-	(\$313)
Efficiencies	-	-	(\$67)
Non-recur: Data Center Migration	-	-	(\$42,200)
Non-recur: Identity, Credential and Access Management (ICAM)	-	-	(\$2,134)
Realignment of Applications Operations & Maintenance from S&E PPA	-	-	(\$10,423)
Realignment of Info. Security and Info. Transformation Programs from S&E PPA	-	-	(\$11,837)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$67,483)
Total Other Adjustments	16	16	(\$41,147)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	16	16	(\$41,147)
FY 2015 Current Services	290	290	\$258,209
Program Changes			
Increases			
Sharing and Safeguarding Classified Information (HSDN)	-	-	\$6,976
Total, Increases	-	-	\$6,976
Decreases			
Contractor Support for COOP and Telecommunications for the DHS Secretary (S&E)	-	-	(\$129)
Executive Correspondence Tracking System O&M and SharePoint Hosting (ITS)	-	-	(\$873)
Information Security and Infrastructure (ISA)	-	-	(\$5,560)
Information Technology Governance and Oversight (ITS)	-	-	(\$2,280)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$8,842)
Total Program Changes	-	-	(\$1,866)
FY 2015 Request	290	290	\$256,343
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	16	16	(\$43,013)

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	274	274	\$289,466
FY 2014 Enacted	274	274	\$299,356
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	16	16	\$26,336
Decreases	-	-	(\$67,483)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	16	16	(\$41,147)
FY 2015 Current Services	290	290	\$258,209
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$6,976
Decreases	-	-	(\$8,842)
Total, Program Changes	-	-	(\$1,866)
FY 2015 Request	290	290	\$256,343
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	16	16	(\$43,013)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	274	274	\$115,000	16	16	(\$19,427)	-	-	(\$129)	290	290	\$95,444	16	16	(\$19,556)
Information Technology Services	-	-	\$34,000	-	-	\$7,780	-	-	(\$3,153)	-	-	\$38,627	-	-	\$4,627
Infrastructure and Security Activities	-	-	\$87,200	-	-	(\$29,500)	-	-	(\$5,560)	-	-	\$52,140	-	-	(\$35,060)
Homeland Secure Data Network	-	-	\$63,156	-	-	-	-	-	\$6,976	-	-	\$70,132	-	-	\$6,976
Total	274	274	\$299,356	16	16	(\$41,147)	-	-	(\$1,866)	290	290	\$256,343	16	16	(\$43,013)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Collections by Source:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
National Protection and Program Directorate (NPPD)	2	1	\$14,649	2	2	\$53,074	2	2	\$78,797	-	-	\$25,723
Under Secretary of Management	-	-	\$54,727	-	-	\$16,388	-	-	\$13,403	-	-	(\$2,985)
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	7	6	\$53,074	7	7	\$635	7	7	\$174	-	-	(\$461)
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	-	-	\$634	-	-	\$465	-	-	\$465	-	-	-
Office of Operations and Coordination	-	-	\$1,151	-	-	\$1,234	-	-	\$1,526	-	-	\$292
US VISIT	10	8	\$74,532	10	10	\$2,223	10	10	\$1,944	-	-	(\$279)
Customs and Border Protection	3	3	\$22,361	3	3	\$61,992	3	3	\$61,992	-	-	-
Federal Emergency Management Agency	5	4	\$14,152	5	5	\$54,727	5	5	\$51,621	-	-	(\$3,106)
Transportation Security Administration	4	3	\$16,388	4	4	\$14,649	4	4	\$17,696	-	-	\$3,047
United States Secret Service	-	-	\$4,093	-	-	\$4,901	-	-	\$4,901	-	-	-
United States Citizenship and Immigration Services	3	2	\$26,044	3	3	\$74,532	3	3	\$50,441	-	-	(\$24,091)
Science and Technology	-	-	\$1,094	-	-	\$14,386	-	-	\$23,316	-	-	\$8,930
US Coast Guard	-	-	\$2,223	-	-	\$1,910	-	-	\$2,582	-	-	\$672
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	-	-	\$1,204	-	-	\$26,044	-	-	\$26,934	-	-	\$890
Office of Health Affairs	-	-	\$226	-	-	\$226	-	-	\$115	-	-	(\$111)
Office of Policy	-	-	\$465	-	-	\$1,151	-	-	\$1,652	-	-	\$501
Total Budgetary Resources	34	27	\$287,017	34	34	\$328,537	34	34	\$337,559	-	-	\$9,022

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Homeland Secure Data Network	-	-	\$1,752	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information Technology Services	-	-	\$113,055	-	-	\$16,427	-	-	\$16,878	-	-	\$451
Infrastructure and Security Activities	-	-	-	-	-	\$65,707	-	-	\$67,512	-	-	\$1,805
Salaries and Expenses	34	27	\$172,210	34	34	\$246,403	34	34	\$253,169	-	-	\$6,766
Total Obligations	34	27	\$287,017	34	34	\$328,537	34	34	\$337,559	-	-	\$9,022

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$38,725	\$38,107	\$41,968	\$3,861
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$248	\$200	\$200	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$485	\$400	\$400	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$183	\$183	\$183	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$9,681	\$8,169	\$10,292	\$2,123
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$49,322	\$47,059	\$53,043	\$5,984
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$417	\$417	\$340	(\$77)
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$7,278	\$10,939	\$7,238	(\$3,701)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$1,108	\$1,138	\$1,009	(\$129)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$76	\$76	\$77	\$1
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$59,639	\$92,523	\$74,963	(\$17,560)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	\$5,290	\$5,290	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$24,800	\$29,573	\$27,779	(\$1,794)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$4,415	\$6,608	\$6,788	\$180
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$34	\$34	\$34	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$135,804	\$119,863	\$74,191	(\$45,672)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$1,735	\$1,405	\$1,405	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$701	\$771	\$771	-
31.0 Equipment	\$4,137	\$6,915	\$3,415	(\$3,500)
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$240,144	\$275,552	\$203,300	(\$72,252)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$289,466	\$322,611	\$256,343	(\$66,268)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(\$23,255)	-	\$23,255
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$289,466	\$299,356	\$256,343	(\$43,013)
Full Time Equivalents	274	274	290	16

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	8	8	9	1
GS-15	95	97	90	(7)
GS-14	98	101	111	10
GS-13	50	47	69	22
GS-12	19	17	7	(10)
GS-11	3	3	3	-
GS-3	1	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	274	274	290	16
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	274	274	290	16
Total, Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT::	274	274	290	16
Full Time Equivalents	274	274	290	16
Average ES Salary	174,770	178,790	166,425	(12,365)
Average GS Salary	113,775	116,392	115,229	(1,163)
Average Grade	14	14	14	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	38,725	38,107	41,968	3,861
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	248	200	200	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	485	400	400	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	183	183	183	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	9,681	8,169	10,292	2,123
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	49,322	47,059	53,043	5,984
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	267	242	175	(67)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	7,278	10,939	7,238	(3,701)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	1,108	1,138	1,009	(129)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	76	76	77	1
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	18,273	15,221	6,111	(9,110)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	24,800	27,918	26,124	(1,794)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	4,415	4,180	485	(3,695)
25.6 Medical Care	34	34	34	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	6,491	6,017	873	(5,144)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	1,735	1,405	-	(1,405)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	701	771	275	(496)
Total, Other Object Classes	65,178	67,941	42,401	(25,540)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	114,500	115,000	95,444	(19,556)
Full Time Equivalents	274	274	290	16

Salaries and Expenses Mission Statement

The Salaries and Expenses (S&E) PPA is a crosscutting program that provides technology-management, shared services, acquisition strategy, executive leadership support, process development, and business transformation to several offices within the DHS Office of the CIO.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	38,725	38,107	41,968	3,861
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	248	200	200	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	485	400	400	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	183	183	183	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	9,681	8,169	10,292	2,123
Total, Salaries & Benefits	49,322	47,059	53,043	5,984

The net \$5,984,000 increase is partially due to the rightsizing of personnel compensation, an increase for retirement contributions, the 2014 pay raise annualization, and the 2015 payraise.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$267	\$242	\$175	(\$67)

OCIO's request includes a savings of \$67,000 in travel which will be realized by reducing travel to conference and non-local training, combining site visits, and increasing the use of technology such as video conferencing. OCIO has exceeded the mandatory 30% travel reduction from their FY 2010 levels.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$7,278	\$10,939	\$7,238	(\$3,701)

GSA rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental space and rent related services. Rent decreased by \$3,701,000 due to a review of the DHS rent program.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$1,108	\$1,138	\$1,009	(\$129)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The \$129,000 decrease is due to a reduction in upgrades planned for the Secretary's telecommunications at the continuity of operations (COOP) site.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$76	\$76	\$77	\$1

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The \$1,000 increase in printing is due to inflation.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$18,273	\$15,221	\$6,111	(\$9,110)

Advisory and Assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local government, tribes, etc. as well as from other units within the Federal Government). The \$9,110,000 decrease to advisory and assistance services is due to realignment of the Applications Operations and Maintenance,

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
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Information Security Program, and Infrastructure Transformation Program from the Salaries & Expenses PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$24,800	\$27,918	\$26,124	(\$1,794)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The \$1,794,000 decrease is due to a lower projected FY 2015 Working Capital Fund (WCF) bill. This also includes the \$313,000 decrease to WCF contributions due to a deep dive into consumption-based billings such as wireless services, second laptops, and licenses.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$4,415	\$4,180	\$485	(\$3,695)

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The \$3,695,000 decrease to advisory and assistance services is due to realignment of the Applications Operations and Maintenance, Information Security Program, and Infrastructure Transformation Program from the Salaries & Expenses PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$6,491	\$6,017	\$873	(\$5,144)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The \$5,144,000 decrease in operation and maintenance of equipment is due to realignment of the Applications Operations and Maintenance, Information Security Program, and Infrastructure Transformation Program from the Salaries & Expenses PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$1,735	\$1,405	\$0	(\$1,405)

Subsistence and support of persons includes a \$1,405,000 decrease due to realignment of the Applications Operations and Maintenance, Information Security Program, and Infrastructure Transformation Program from the Salaries & Expenses PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$701	\$771	\$275	(\$496)

The \$496,000 decrease in supplies and materials is due to realignment of the Applications Operations and Maintenance, Information Security Program, and Infrastructure Transformation Program from the Salaries & Expenses PPA.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Information Technology Services
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	150	150	150	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	22,396	31,316	21,945	(9,371)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	5,290	5,290	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	1,655	1,655	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	2,428	6,303	3,875
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	3,003	2,369	2,369	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	915	915
31.0 Equipment	1,415	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	26,964	43,208	38,627	(4,581)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(9,208)	-	9,208
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	-	(9,208)	-	9,208
Total Requirements	26,964	34,000	38,627	4,627
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Information Technology Services Mission Statement

The IT Services PPA supports development, implementation, and maintenance of: a comprehensive and integrated Enterprise Architecture, the information technology framework for the Department; IT program and portfolio governance; geospatial technologies; and information sharing.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$22,396	\$31,316	\$21,945	(\$9,371)

The \$9,371,000 decrease to advisory and assistance services is due to the obligation of prior year carryover, totaling \$9,207,627, in FY 2014 and a reduction in funding for GeoCONOPs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$0	\$2,428	\$6,303	\$3,875

The increase of \$3,875,000 is due to realignment of the Applications Operations and Maintenance program from the S&E PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$0	\$0	\$915	\$915

The increase of \$915,000 in Subsistence & Support of Persons is due to realignment of the Applications Operations and Maintenance program from the S&E PPA.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Infrastructure and Security Activities
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	15,831	18,289	20,417	2,128
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	91,010	75,152	30,737	(44,415)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	490	490
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	-	496	496
Total, Other Object Classes	106,841	93,441	52,140	(41,301)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(6,241)	-	6,241
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	-	(6,241)	-	6,241
Total Requirements	106,841	87,200	52,140	(35,060)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Infrastructure and Security Activities Mission Statement

Infrastructure and Security Activities (ISA) are a set of IT projects that provides integration and protection of sensitive DHS information. ISA funds manage infrastructure support, which includes support for network and data center services and DHS Component enterprise applications, and also provides funds to maintain Trusted Internet Connection (TIC) capability and move all network traffic behind the TIC. It also provides funding for the Information Security Program.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$15,831	\$18,289	\$20,417	\$2,128

The increase of \$2,128,000 is due to the realignment of the Information Security Program and the Infrastructure Transformation Program from the S&E PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$91,010	\$75,152	\$30,737	(\$44,415)

The \$44,415,000 decrease is due to the FY 2014 obligation of prior year carryover (\$6,241,417), the removal of DCM (\$42,200,000) and the realignment of the Infrastructure Transformation Program from the S&E PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$0	\$0	\$490	\$490

The increase of \$490,000 is due to realignment of the Infrastructure Transformation Program from the S&E PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$0	\$0	\$496	\$496

The increase of \$496,000 is due to realignment of the Information Security Program from the S&E PPA.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Homeland Secure Data Network
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	25	15	(10)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	3,139	27,697	26,490	(1,207)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	35,300	36,325	40,212	3,887
31.0 Equipment	2,722	6,915	3,415	(3,500)
Total, Other Object Classes	41,161	70,962	70,132	(830)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(7,806)	-	7,806
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	-	(7,806)	-	7,806
Total Requirements	41,161	63,156	70,132	6,976
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Homeland Secure Data Network Mission Statement

The Homeland Secure Data Network (HSDN) PPA contains funding for a classified wide area network for DHS and its components, with specific and controlled interconnections to the intelligence community and federal law enforcement resources. Program funding for sharing and safeguarding classified information is also included.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$0	\$25	\$15	(\$10)

The FY 2015 submission includes a \$10,000 decrease in travel.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$3,139	\$27,697	\$26,490	(\$1,207)

The \$1,207,000 decrease is partially due to a reduction in contractor support for the Sharing and Safeguarding Classified Information effort as most of the FY 2015 effort will be towards Operations and Maintenance.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$35,300	\$36,325	\$40,212	\$3,887

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2015 submission reflects a increase of \$3,887,000 largely due to the requested funding for Sharing and Safeguarding Classified Information.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$2,722	\$6,915	\$3,415	(\$3,500)

The \$3,500,000 decrease is due to a reduction in equipment for the Sharing and Safeguarding Classified Information effort as most of the FY 2015 effort will be towards Operations and Maintenance.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	271	274	274
Increases			
Increase #3: NOC/SOC FTE	-	-	16
Increase #1: Annualization of FY2012 FTE	3	-	-
Increase #2: Transfer of Records, Forms and Printing from OCRSO	9	-	-
Subtotal, Increases	12	-	16
Decreases			
Decrease #2: FTE Reduction	(5)	-	-
Decrease #1: Rebalance/Realignment of Office of Public Affairs FTE	(4)	-	-
Subtotal, Decreases	(9)	-	-
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	274	274	290
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	3	-	16

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
Salaries and Expenses	\$19,488	\$48,923	\$39,841	-\$9,082
Information Technology Services	5,557	5,118	3,327	-1,791
Infrastructure and Security Activities	75,064	66,964	6,293	-60,671
Homeland Secure Data Network	1,973	1,159	523	-636
Total Working Capital Fund	\$102,082	\$122,164	\$49,984	-\$72,180

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Departmental Management and Operations
DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Departmental Management and Operations DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement:

The focus of the DHS Headquarters (HQ) Consolidation Project is the co-location of the Department through lease consolidation and build out of the St. Elizabeths campus. The DHS HQ Consolidation Project will enhance effectiveness by consolidation of HQ and Component executive leadership, operations coordination, policy and program management, and “mission execution” personnel who require a secure setting. DHS will optimize the real estate portfolio by increasing utilization efficiency integrating mobile workplace strategies.

The Management Directorate provides coordination, planning, policy, guidance, operational oversight, and innovative solutions for the management needs of the Department for the consolidated campus. The DHS HQ Consolidation Project appropriation allows the Department to provide overall management of the program.

B. Budget Activities:

The DHS HQ facilities portfolio is currently dispersed in over fifty locations throughout the National Capital Region, many with sub-optimal security protections. The Department will continue the development of the DHS Headquarters Consolidation at the St. Elizabeths Campus in a secure setting. The collocation of the Secretary’s Headquarters with Component Leadership will enhance command and control functions in the preparation for the response to natural disasters and terrorist attacks. This integrated approach will allow DHS to effectively communicate and engage in critical events as they occur and share such information to help secure America.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Under Secretary for Management requests 0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$73.0 million for FY 2015. The FY 2015 request includes the following projects:

- St. Elizabeths construction costs for the Center Building (0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$57.7 million).
- St. Elizabeths campus operational support costs including rent, campus security guard force and Information Technology (IT) equipment Operations and Maintenance (O&M) (0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$15.3 million).

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted ¹			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
HQ Consolidation - St. Elizabeths	-	-	\$27,514	-	-	\$35,000	-	-	\$57,700	-	-	\$22,700	-	-	\$57,700	-	-	(\$35,000)
St. Elizabeths Support Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$15,300	-	-	\$15,300	-	-	\$15,300	-	-	-
Subtotal, Discretionary	-	-	\$27,514	-	-	\$35,000	-	-	\$73,000	-	-	\$38,000	-	-	\$73,000	-	-	(\$35,000)
Total, DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project	-	-	\$27,514	-	-	\$35,000	-	-	\$73,000	-	-	\$38,000	-	-	\$73,000	-	-	(\$35,000)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	-	\$27,514	-	-	\$35,000	-	-	\$73,000	-	-	\$38,000	-	-	\$73,000	-	-	(\$35,000)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	\$27,514	-	-	\$35,000	-	-	\$73,000	-	-	\$38,000	-	-	\$73,000	-	-	(\$35,000)

¹ FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes reprogramming/transfers, and actual FTE in FY 2013.

² There were no rescissions against the account.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project
St. Elizabeths Support Costs
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: St. Elizabeths Support Costs

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
2014 Enacted	-	-	-
2015 Current Services	-	-	-
2015 Program Change	-	-	15,300
2015 Total Request	-	-	15,300
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	15,300

The HQ Consolidation effort requests 0 FTP, 0 FTE and \$15.3 million in FY 2015 for St. Elizabeths campus support costs to include security and operational support costs.

Program Change:

- Increase of \$15.3 million for St. Elizabeths campus support costs

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

On August 5, 2013 the United States Coast Guard (USCG) began occupying the St. Elizabeths campus. The St. Elizabeths campus requires the continued services of a campus security guard force as well as funding for rent associated with the operation and maintenance of dedicated security IT equipment. The campus is designed to provide for the detection and deterrence of unlawful intrusion and for the protection of personnel, property, and information. In addition the campus requests these services to ensure the Level 5 security designation is maintained and provides for the proper security of personnel, property, and information. Through this funding, the St. Elizabeths campus will acquire certified contractor support to maintain systems operations, provide operational software licenses, parts to replace damaged or worn equipment, trouble call reporting, and response for critical system failures.

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project
HQ Consolidation - St. Elizabeths
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: HQ Consolidation - St. Elizabeths

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	27,514
2014 Enacted	-	-	35,000
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(35,000)
2015 Current Services	-	-	-
2015 Program Change	-	-	57,700
2015 Total Request	-	-	57,700
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	22,700

The HQ Consolidation effort requests 0 FTP, 0 FTE and \$57.7 million in FY 2015 for St. Elizabeths campus construction.

Adjustments to Base:

- Decrease of \$35 million non-recur for St. Elizabeths construction costs

Program Change:

- Increase of \$57.7 million for St. Elizabeths construction costs

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The DHS mission is to lead a unified national effort to secure America. Yet the Department's legacy facilities are currently dispersed in over fifty locations throughout the National Capital Region (NCR), adversely impacting critical communication and coordination across DHS Components. To support the incident management and command-and-control requirements of the DHS mission, the Department will continue development of the DHS Consolidated Headquarters at St. Elizabeths Campus in a secure setting. Consolidation will allow the strategic realignment of the real property portfolio in the NCR to more effectively and efficiently support the DHS mission. In addition, consolidation will contribute to reduced facility costs and provide quality workspace to attract and retain the best professional workforce. Critical Phase 1 requirements for USCG FY 2013 occupancy have been completed. Phased relocation of USCG Headquarters commenced on August 5, 2013 and the move was completed November 2013.

The FY 2014 Omnibus Appropriation provided partial funding for the tenant requirements for the Center Building Complex, to include the physical construction of the tenant areas in the Center

Building portion only of the Center Building Complex. This request completes the IT infrastructure, IT equipment, outfitting, commissioning, decommissioning and move costs for the Center Building and the attached surrounding buildings comprising the Center Building Complex.

MAJOR ACQUISITION

The DHS HQ Consolidation Project-St. Elizabeths is designed to directly support the Department's strategic goal to Strengthen and Unify DHS Operations and Management. Continued development of the DHS Consolidated Headquarters at St. Elizabeths will allow the Department to enhance performance through improved communications, coordination and cooperation across all DHS Headquarters units. Consolidating will foster a "one-DHS" culture and optimize our prevention and response capabilities across the spectrum of operations. The DHS mission is to lead a unified national effort to secure America. Our mission demands an integrated approach to all hazards. Yet the Department's legacy facilities are dispersed over approximately 50 locations throughout the National Capital Region (NCR), sometimes with sub-optimal security protections and routinely impacting adversely critical communication, coordination, and cooperation across DHS components. To support the incident management and command-and-control requirements of our mission, the Department will continue development of the DHS Consolidated Headquarters at St. Elizabeths Campus to house executive leadership, operations coordination, policy and program management functions in a secure setting. Consolidation will allow the strategic realignment of the portfolio to more effectively and efficiently support the mission as organizations mature and new program requirements develop. In addition, consolidation will contribute to reduced facility costs, provide quality work space and other amenities to attract and retain the best professional workforce.

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$ in thousands)
\$27,514	\$35,000	\$57,700

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (\$ in thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Construction (\$57,700)	Phase 2A	GSA fee for oversight of the construction of tenant improvements in the base building (Management & Inspection) and Reimbursable Work Authorization (RWA)
		Furniture, fixtures and equipment for DHS occupancy in the Center Building Complex
		DHS-responsible costs for construction of improvements in the tenant areas in the remaining portions of the Center Building Complex.
		TIP costs design, implement, and test the IT and security infrastructure and equipment for the Center Building Complex.
		DHS-responsible costs for commissioning activities to support tenant spaces and move planning/execution for the Center Building Complex.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: St. Elizabeths Construction
PPA: HQ Consolidation - St. Elizabeths

Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$57,700

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	57,700
Total Request	-	-	27,514	-	-	35,000	-	-	57,700

Description of Item:

The FY 2015 request continues the St. Elizabeths development with the remaining funding required to complete the renovation of the Center Building Complex to house the Secretary's Office and key headquarters functions for command/control and daily operations of the department. The FY 2014 Omnibus Appropriation partially funded the tenant requirements for the Center Building Complex, to include the physical construction of the tenant areas in the Center Building portion. This request completes the IT infrastructure, IT equipment, outfitting, commissioning, decommissioning and move costs for the Center Building and the attached surrounding buildings comprising the Center Building Complex. Combined with the funding provided in 2014, the budget request represents a complete severable segment that can be completed and occupied without additional resources. It should be noted that the Center Building Complex renovation does not accommodate the entire DHS Headquarters facility needs currently housed at the Nebraska Avenue Complex. Future year requests will continue the build-out in similar sized severable segments.

Justification:

The DHS Headquarters facilities portfolio is scattered in over 50 locations throughout the National Capital Region, many with sub-optimal security protections. With the U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters complete and the FY 2014 Omnibus Appropriation provided to start the

Center Building Complex, it is critical the Department continue the development of the DHS Headquarters Consolidation at the St. Elizabeths Campus to complete and occupy these facilities. The collocation of the Secretary's Headquarters with Components will enhance command and control functions in the preparation for the response to natural disasters and terrorist attacks. This integrated approach will allow DHS to effectively communicate and engage in critical events as they occur and share such information to help secure America.

Impact:

This project directly supports the Department's Strategic Plan goal to Strengthen and Unify DHS Operations and Management. Continued development of the Consolidated DHS Headquarters campus at St. Elizabeths is vital to enhance command, control, planning and response to functions of the Department

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: St. Elizabeths Support
PPA: St. Elizabeths Support Costs
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$15,300

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	15,300
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,300

Description of Item:

The USCG Headquarters and the USCG Command (Operations) Center relocated to the St. Elizabeths campus in August 2013. Starting in FY 2014, the Department will fund operational support costs for rent within the Department Operations Center (DOC), a facility for security services and technology integration operations, as well as a security guard force service required to support the USCG at the St. Elizabeths campus. Funding was provided to the USCG for these costs in the FY 2014 Omnibus Appropriation. DHS is requesting that this funding be moved back into the DHS HQ Consolidation appropriation as it relates to the costs incurred by the DHS consolidation.

Justification:

The St. Elizabeths campus must maintain an Interagency Security Committee (ISC) standard for a Level 5 secure facility to support USCG Headquarters operations. The physical security concept of operations includes a layered defense strategy with a centrally managed security operations for efficiency and seamless integration of physical security between the USCG operational perimeter and the portions of the campus under current and future development. Rent costs for security operations and guard force support costs are required to manage the ISC Level 5 security program across the campus.

The Technology Integration Program (TIP) for the St. Elizabeths campus is designed to provide information technology enterprise architecture across the campus to support all of the components on a common framework or backbone. Integration of the USCG Dot Mil network with the DHS Dot Gov network requires careful and continued oversight and management to assure 24/7 availability of the networks to support operations. Funding for rent costs for an onsite IT Operations Center for campus enterprise management is essential to assure the availability of IT systems on a continuous basis and critical to support USCG Headquarters operations.

Impact on Performance:

The continued development of a consolidated DHS Headquarters campus at St. Elizabeths supports the goal to strengthen and mature DHS. By establishing and funding a new PPA for operational costs within the HQ Consolidation appropriation DHS will be able to streamline the management of operations for future occupants of St. Elizabeths.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses to plan, acquire, construct, renovate, remediate, equip, furnish, and occupy buildings and facilities for the consolidation of department headquarters at St. Elizabeths and associated mission consolidation, and to fund operational costs within the St Elizabeths Operations Center, \$73,000,000 to remain available until expended.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$27,514
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$35,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Decreases			
Non-recurring of St. Elizabeths Construction	-	-	(\$35,000)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$35,000)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(\$35,000)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$35,000)
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	-
Program Changes			
Increases			
St. Elizabeth's Construction	-	-	\$57,700
St. Elizabeths Support	-	-	\$15,300
Total, Increases	-	-	\$73,000
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$73,000
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$73,000
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	\$38,000

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$27,514
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$35,000
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(\$35,000)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$35,000)
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	-
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$73,000
Total, Program Changes	-	-	\$73,000
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$73,000
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	\$38,000

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
HQ Consolidation - St. Elizabeths	-	-	\$35,000	-	-	(\$35,000)	-	-	\$57,700	-	-	\$57,700	-	-	\$22,700
St. Elizabeths Support Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$15,300	-	-	\$15,300	-	-	\$15,300
Total	-	-	\$35,000	-	-	(\$35,000)	-	-	\$73,000	-	-	\$73,000	-	-	\$38,000

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	\$3,515	\$3,515
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$27,514	\$35,000	\$69,485	\$34,485
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$27,514	\$35,000	\$73,000	\$38,000
Total, Direct Obligations	\$27,514	\$35,000	\$73,000	\$38,000
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$27,514	\$35,000	\$73,000	\$38,000

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing
N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project
HQ Consolidation - St. Elizabeths
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	27,514	35,000	57,700	22,700
Total, Other Object Classes	27,514	35,000	57,700	22,700
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	27,514	35,000	57,700	22,700
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

HQ Consolidation - St. Elizabeths Mission Statement

The purpose of the St. Elizabeths program is to consolidate the majority of the Department into a single site campus to effectively and efficiently support the Department's mission.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$27,514	\$35,000	\$57,700	\$22,700

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2015 request includes a \$22,700,000 non-recur of St. Elizabeths construction costs.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project
St. Elizabeths Support Costs
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	3,515	3,515
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	11,785	11,785
Total, Other Object Classes	-	-	15,300	15,300
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	-	-	15,300	15,300
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

St. Elizabeths Support Costs Mission Statement

The purpose of the St. Elizabeths program is to consolidate the majority of the Department into a single site campus to effectively and efficiently support the Department's mission. The St. Elizabeths support costs allow the Department the required resources to manage these vital functions to support Component occupancy.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$0	\$0	\$3,515	\$3,515

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2015 request of \$3,515,000 is in support of the Office of the Chief Security Officer and Office of the Chief Information Officer space requirements. These costs were funded under the U.S. Coast Guard budget in FY 2014.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$0	\$0	\$11,785	\$11,785

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2015 request of \$11,785,000 is in support of the Office of the Chief Security Officer and the Office of the Chief Information Officer support of the U.S. Coast Guard occupation of the St. Elizabeths campus. These costs were covered in the U.S Coast Guard funds in FY 2014.

I. Changes in Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Working Capital Fund



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Working Capital Fund

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement:

The Working Capital Fund's (WCF) mission is to deliver cost-effective support services throughout DHS. The goal of the Under Secretary for Management (USM) is to maintain and operate a fund that promotes economy, efficiency, accountability, and to apply best practices from the public and private sectors for improving organizational performance, operational efficiencies, and ensure full cost recovery of goods and services for selected DHS costs associated with agency-wide programs, activities, and services.

The WCF provides a mechanism for Enterprise-wide services to be allocated and recouped from the consuming Component. The WCF facilitates the delivery and oversight of these services and supports selected services, activities, and programs that benefit numerous DHS organizational Components.

The WCF is continually evaluating its programs and operations with the goal of achieving across-the-board economies of scale that result in increased efficiencies and cost savings by the Working Capital Fund Governance Board (WCFGB). The WCFGB sets policy, evaluates program requirements, and tracks performance outcomes for all existing and new WCF activities. The WCFGB is comprised of six permanent Deputy Chief Executive Officers (CXOs) and seven revolving Component representatives.

B. Budget Activities:

The key WCF activities are organized under the four active PPA categories listed below.

Fee for Service Activities

The largest PPA of the four PPAs, the Fee for Service activity includes 27 separate activities, which provide or coordinate delivery of a specific service or benefit to DHS Components. The benefit/cost for providing the WCF activity is tangible and is directly linked to a Component's use of services or products. These WCF activities are reimbursed for the provision of services, and have characteristics typical of a business enterprise. The costs for operating the "business" are reimbursed by billing customers for the provision of goods and services at rates that are briefed and approved by the WCFGB. Each fee for service activity is expected to recover its operational expenses, usually at a much lower cost, as the Components benefit from economies of scale. Examples include: GSA rent and real estate services, IT and telecommunication services, human resource services, procurement operations, and financial management services.

Government-wide Mandated Activities

Government-wide Mandated Activities include 14 activities which are Administration-sponsored initiatives managed by a designated Federal department to improve overall government performance. Customers are assessed for the cost of supporting the activity. The activities should also provide a direct benefit to participating Components. Examples include government-wide e-Government initiatives and the OMB-sponsored Interagency Councils such as Human Resources Line of Business, Financial Management Line of Business, and e-Gov Benefits.

DHS Crosscutting Activities

DHS crosscutting activities are Department-wide programs managed by a single office that yield some benefit to all DHS Components. Customers are assessed for the cost of supporting the activity. There are 3 activities within this PPA including Strategic Sourcing, Capital Planning and Investment Control, and CPO Shared Reporting. The actual costs of these programs are recouped by redistributing the costs to the Components based on their share of the discretionary budget, staffing or some other fair and equitable pro-rata basis.

WCF Management Activity

The WCF Management Activity is provides WCF operations and includes funding for the staff that develops WCF policies and procedures, formulates and executes the WCF budget, and facilitates dispute resolution of issues between service providers and customers.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The DHS WCF operating requirements for FY 2015 are estimated at \$690.7 million in reimbursable authority and 529 FTE. This is a net change of \$115 million and 1 FTE compared to the FY 2014 Enacted. This net change includes:

Adjustments to Base:

- \$42.2 million to non-recur reduction for Enterprise Data Center Migration,
- Increase of \$.5 million for FY 2015 Pay Raise
- Increase of \$.2 million for annualization of FY 2014 Pay Raise
- Decrease of \$27.4 in efficiencies

Program Changes:

- An increase of \$.05 million for the addition of Performance Management Line of Business (PMLoB), and
- An increase of \$18 million for the addition of CLAN Operations (previously reported within the NCRIO activity) and a corresponding decrease to the NCRIO activity
- Decrease of \$4.9 million for Shuttle Services due to the elimination of Shuttle routes for FEMA, USCG, and TSA,
- Decrease of \$35.2 million for NCRIO IT services not required for the Federal Protective Service (FPS) and USCG at St. Es
- Decrease of \$5.9 million in GSA Rent related activities,

- Decrease of \$0.4 million for the removal of Environmental Planning & Historic Preservation Decision Support System,

The WCF will continue all services and activities from the FY 2014 Enacted with the exception of Enterprise Data Center Operations and Maintenance O&M and Environmental Planning & Historic Preservation Decision Support System. The total decrease of \$115.3 million from FY 2014 to FY 2015 includes a decrease of \$102.8 million for Fee for Service Activities, \$11.8 million for Government-wide Mandated Activities, \$.7 million for DHS Crosscutting Activities, and \$.05 million for Working Capital Fund Operations.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Working Capital Fund

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity/Appropriation

FY 2015 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriation	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted ¹			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Fee for Service Activity	498	498	\$555,488	508	508	\$758,692	514	514	\$655,906	6	6	(\$102,786)	(1)	(1)	(\$46,522)	7	7	(\$56,264)
Government Wide Mandated Service Activity	5	5	\$31,728	7	7	\$31,567	-	-	\$19,801	(7)	(7)	(\$11,766)	-	-	\$53	(7)	(7)	(\$11,819)
DHS Cross Cutting Activities	4	4	\$15,440	7	7	\$14,519	7	7	\$13,808	-	-	(\$711)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$711)
Working Capital Fund Management Activity	8	8	\$1,249	8	8	\$1,261	8	8	\$1,209	-	-	(\$52)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$52)
Total, Working Capital Fund	515	515	\$603,905	530	530	\$806,039	529	529	\$690,724	(1)	(1)	(\$115,315)	(1)	(1)	(\$46,469)	-	-	(\$68,846)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	515	515	\$603,905	530	530	\$806,039	529	529	\$690,724	(1)	(1)	(\$115,315)	(1)	(1)	(\$46,469)	-	-	(\$68,846)

¹ FY 2014 Enacted Level represents the WCF Omnibus Level and the \$770M in the President's Budget Appendix represents the current FY 2014 Operating Level.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Fee for Service Activity
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Fee for Service Activity

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	498	498	555,488
2014 Enacted	508	508	758,692
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	7	7	(56,264)
2015 Current Services	515	515	702,428
2015 Program Change	(1)	(1)	(46,522)
2015 Total Request	514	514	655,906
Total Change 2014 to 2015	6	6	(102,786)

The Working Capital Fund requests \$655.9 million and 514 FTE for the Fee for Service activity in FY 2015. This request includes a request to rename The FEDLINK activity to the Research Library & Information Services (RLIS) as the Library of Congress owns the term, the HQ Executive Leadership Development Program (HQ ELDP) activity to HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP) activity as non-executives can take courses, and the transfer of IT services from NCRIO to CLAN Operations. Base adjustments include:

- Increase of \$.5 million for FY 2015 Pay Raise
- Increase of \$.2 million for annualization of FY 2014 Pay Raise
- Decrease of \$42.2 million for non-recur reduction of Enterprise Data Center Migration
- Decrease for efficiencies of \$25.6 million

Program Changes Include:

- Increase of \$10.8 million for the transfer of the e-Training activity from the Government-Wide Mandated Activities PPA to the Fee for Service PPA
- Increase of \$18 million for the addition of the secured IT services for the CLAN Operations activity, which was previously reported under the NCRIO activity
- Decrease of \$18 million for the removal of secured IT services from the NCRIO activity
- Decrease of \$.4 million for the Removal of Environmental Planning & Historic Preservation Decision Support System

- Decrease of \$5.9 million in GSA Rent space requirements for: OPS \$1.4 million, CIO for \$1.8 million, CSO and CRCL for \$.8 million; and a \$1.9 million reduction due to over projections in St. Elizabeth's rent payments
- Decrease of \$21.2 million for NCRIO IT services not required at St. Elizabeth's campus for USCG
- Decrease of \$14 million for NCRIO IT services not required for the Federal Protective Service (FPS)
- Decrease of \$4.9 million for Shuttle Services due to the elimination of Shuttle routes for FEMA, USCG, and TSA

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

GSA Rent – Fee for Service Activity - \$143.9 million

Description of Service: The WCF Rent Activity assists customers with initiating requests for new space and working with the General Services Administration (GSA) to identify, procure, and construct appropriate office space. The WCF Rent Activity also manages space assignments and growth requirements for all existing locations within the DHS National Capital Region (NCR) portfolio, as well as reducing the DHS footprint through consolidation and telework initiatives. Along with space management, the activity is also tasked with fairly allocating the rent costs incurred for each location among the components. Costs include rental payments to GSA, Federal Protective Service (FPS) charges, and funding reimbursable agreements with GSA for overtime utilities. Centrally managing these costs and transactions through the WCF enables the Department to provide greater efficiency to its Components.

Other responsibilities of the WCF Rent Activity include managing and forecasting space and budget requirements and developing Housing Occupancy Plans to maximize the utilization of space. As effective stewards of the GSA Rent Activity, a space/rent Analyst is assigned to each Customer in order to provide and meet all space related requirements, (i.e., reducing and expanding space by identifying personnel counts).

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on prior year actuals plus lease escalations between 1.01 and 1.04 for the future years. New locations are based on the Occupancy Agreement amounts and a base security charge of \$.74/sq. ft. plus escalation charges.

Cost Allocation Methodology: Customers are charged on the space they occupy in each building. The square footage is multiplied by the price per rentable square foot cost for each building. The per building rentable square foot price is based on GSA rent and includes FPS charges, overtime utilities, antenna charges, and DHS shared space.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 5 FTE.

Research Library & Information Services (RLIS) – Fee for Service Activity - \$9.6 million

Description of Service: The FEDLINK activity has been renamed to Research Library & Information Services (RLIS) as the Library of Congress owns the term. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Library and Information Services mission is to provide DHS program managers and their end users with timely desktop access to mission critical, authoritative, commercial information content, products and services.

The activity was established in 2004 to implement DHS-wide information assets supporting decision making, enforcement, investigation, and research and academic information gathering activities of the DHS workforce.

The activity collaborates with the Library of Congress (LOC) program through which the LOC shares its expertise in information services and consolidates buying power for Federal agencies.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on stakeholders selected subscriptions and a cost proposal received from the vendor, plus 5% inflation charges.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The costing algorithm is based on three differing service types: enterprise-wide availability, account specific availability, and percentage of use.

Enterprise-wide Availability: Services are available enterprise-wide and made available to all DHS personnel as identified by Internet Protocol (IP) authentication. The cost distribution for these services is based on FTE numbers approved by the Office of the Chief Financial Officer. Examples of products provided under the enterprise-wide service plan include subscriptions to Leadership Directories, Newsbank, EBSCO, ASTM, National Fire and Protection Association, and the Oxford English Dictionary.

Account Specific Availability: Services are available based on specific account availability and accessed using vendor provided user names and passwords. The cost for these services is distributed based on the actual cost of the user subscription service including applicable LOC fees. West Government Services is one of the products provided under this type of service plan and only used by certain DHS Components.

Percentage of use: Under this service plan, products and subscriptions can be accessed by all DHS Components using their user names and passwords. The cost for these services is distributed to each component organization based on prior usage percentages related to the annual product cost. Westlaw is one of the products provided under this type of service plan.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 4 FTE.

Finance & Accounting Shared Services – Fee for Service Activity - \$22.5 million

Description of Service: The Immigration and Customs Enforcement /Office of Financial Management (OFM) provide the following services for its DHS Component customers: Financial Processing,

Financial Analysis & Reporting, Financial Policy and Procedure, Administration, and External Reviews & Inquiries.

- Financial processing activities include: Cash management, Debit voucher processing, Reimbursable & receivables, IPAC & Non-224 (Collection and Disbursement), Obligation Management, Payroll Accounting, PCS Coordination, Government Cards Processing, Invoice Payment, FFMS On-site Support, collections and reimbursable agreements, and budgetary resources.
- Financial statements reporting and issue resolution include General ledger maintenance, DHS & Treasury Financial Reporting, Financial data management, Financial analysis, Audit Support, Trading Partner Reconciliation, and Capitalized Property.
- Financial Policies and Procedures: In conjunction with all involved parties, ICE supports the implementation of any new or modified financial management procedure for processing and reporting financial transactions. In addition, ICE works to establish appropriate policies, procedures, and standards for business process activities.
- Administration (including Customer Service): ICE provides administrative tasks associated with ongoing management and resourcing of financial operations on behalf of the DHS customers. Examples of these activities include Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP), customer outreach and evaluation of services, and financial management group meetings.
- External Reviews and Inquiries: When appropriate, ICE provides responses to financial management and reporting related questions and data requests from external sources including independent auditors, the Inspector General's Office (IG), Government Accountability Office (GAO), and Congressional offices and staff.
- Financial Systems: ICE provides financial system support tasks to include hosting and maintenance of Federal Financial Management System (FFMS); administration of contract for FFMS training; FFMS and E-travel User Access; FFMS and E-travel Help Desk; Support of DHS systems modernization efforts; and system updates and enhancements.

Managing Office: Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on the actual cost derived from the Customer Billing Model (CBM) of the prior year plus a 2 percent inflation rate or inflation rate guidelines provided by the WCF.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is based on the historical cost of providing the following seven categories of financial support to each participating component: (1) financial reports, (2) obligations and payment processing, (3) system usage, (4) receipts, (5) payroll, (6) overhead, and (7) travel and cash management services.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Financial Statement Audit – Fee for Service Activity - \$12.9 million

Description of Service: The DHS Office of the Inspector General (OIG) awards a contract to an independent Certified Public Accounting (CPA) firm to perform financial statement audit functions. The costs under the contract include travel and incidental expenses associated with the performance of the audit as permitted by the contract and maintained by the Office of the Inspector General as the Contracting Officer Representative (COR). The award is made under a GSA schedule contract.

The Office of the Chief Financial Officer coordinates and prepares the DHS consolidated financial statements and acts as primary liaison for the auditors. All DHS Departmental CFOs coordinate with the OCFO Director of Financial Management to prepare financial statements and satisfy the audit requirements.

The Office of the Inspector General is the COR for the Financial Statement Audit contract. The OIG provides oversight of the contract auditor and establishes the scope of the work in order to estimate cost information for performing the audit. The cost includes billable hours, travel and incidental expenses associated with the performance of the audit based on the scope of audit work to be performed each year.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The costs are a result of the Independent Auditor's billable hours, travel, and incidental costs associated with the performance of the audit as permitted by the contract maintained by the OIG as the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR). The OIG prepares the scope of work and the audit firm provides their estimate for completing the work. The cost allocation methodology is the estimated auditor's billable hours per Component multiplied by the hourly rate plus travel and incidental costs.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on prior year actual audit costs, which is derived by an estimate for the current year's audit contract submitted by the OIG.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Internal Control Audit - Fee for Service Activity - \$1.2 million

Description of Service: The DHS Office of the Inspector General (OIG) awards a contract to an independent Certified Public Accounting (CPA) firm to perform internal control audit functions. The costs include travel and incidental costs associated with the performance of the audit as permitted by the contract and maintained by the Office of the Inspector General as the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR). The award is made under a GSA schedule contract.

The Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) coordinates the assessment process to support management's assertion on internal controls and in this role acts as primary liaison for the auditors. All DHS Departmental CFOs coordinate with the Director of Financial Management in the preparation of and completion of the independent audit, and the Director of the Risk Management and Assurance

on management's assessment of internal controls.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on prior year actual audit costs, which is derived by an estimate for the current year's audit contract submitted by the OIG.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The costs are a result of the Independent Auditor's billable hours, travel, and incidental expenses associated with the performance of the audit as permitted by the contract maintained by the OIG as the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR). The OIG prepares the scope of work and the audit firm provides their estimate for completing the work. The cost allocation methodology is the estimated auditor's billable hours per component multiplied by the hourly rate plus travel and incidental costs.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Financial Management Support (Financial Operations) – Fee for Service Activity - \$3.9 million

Description of Service: Financial Services, within the Office of Financial Operations, is a line of business under the WCF that provides financial management services to the offices within the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM), the Under Secretary for Management (USM), the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), and the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO). The WCF Financial Operations activity manages the processing of multiple types of financial documents and transactions for its customers as well as Fed Traveler Help Desk Support.

This funding provides the personnel and materials to perform the following activities:

- Procurement requisition operations and management;
- Invoice and Inter-governmental Payment and Collection System (IPAC) operations and management;
- Travel operations support and management;
- Payroll reclassification, reconciliation, and reporting management;
- End of Fiscal Year closeout coordination and support;
- Travel cards operations and management;
- Purchase card operations management; and
- Overall financial management services and oversight.

In addition, the Financial Management Support Activity supports internal control functions for HQ. The internal control function assess entity-level controls and conduct A-123 process assessments of financial reporting processes for General Ledger Management and oversees the reconciliation of the Fund Balance with Treasury for OSEM and USM offices. The internal control function helps the Office of Financial Operations meet the requirements of the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act and provide the required annual internal control assurance to the Secretary for Departmental Management offices.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on the projected cost of total staff and associated personnel support costs (supplies, travel, training), contract support costs required to maintain current services (based on prior years contract costs), and the projected assessments for shared service costs.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology is the percentage of FTEs per office utilizing Financial Management Support multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 32 FTE.

Bankcard Program - Fee for Service Activity- \$.1 million

DHS has selected Customs and Border Protection (CBP) as the servicing agent to provide a centralized invoicing and payment system for components within DHS. CBP has developed and implemented a system that supports the receipt of daily invoices for all of DHS.

This system assures payment of invoices within one business day of receipt, and provides transmission of an electronic file containing transaction data to each component's accounting system.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between DMO and CBP, the servicing agent, and consists of personnel costs to process daily bankcard transactions.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is based on an estimate of the time it takes CBP personnel to process daily bills for Components and the number of special reports requested by Components.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER) – Fee for Service Activity - \$.7 million

Description of Service: The DHS CFO's office is responsible for creating the Department-wide financial statements. The Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER) is the application used by the DHS OCFO to create automated Department-wide financial statements. TIER is critical for monthly, quarterly, and annual reporting requirements, meeting accelerated timeframes for financial statement audit deliverables and producing the Annual Financial Report. DHS's use of TIER has benefited the entire Department by the cost and resource savings involved in being able to produce financial statements in a timely, automated manner.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on the IT hosting and software licensing costs, which are set by the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) and external software vendors. The operations and maintenance support contract is based on an established firm, fixed-price contract with discounted rates.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is average cost equally distributed to the 15 financial reporting Components.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

National Finance Center (NFC) Payroll/Services and Reporting – Fee for Service Activity - \$32.8 million

Description of Service: NFC provides the payroll operational support for the Department. The Department of Agriculture's National Finance Center (NFC) provides Payroll/Personnel services utilizing their legacy mainframe systems (payroll), WebTA (time and attendance) and EmpowHR PeopleSoft application (personnel). In addition, NFC provides Payroll/Personnel policy support and benefits reconciliation, tax reporting, and payroll problem resolution. NFC Payroll/Personnel services billed to DHS components include Earnings and Leave and Personnel Benefits statements, USDA OIG oversight of non-USDA Payroll processing, Payroll Operations branch support, claims, ad-hoc reporting, and debt management. Along with NFC Payroll/Personnel services and EmpowHR hosting, NFC provides hosting services for the WebTA (Time & Attendance) application.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on known requirements/changes for the budgeted FY. For example, the deployment of EmpowHR by FEMA has been built into internal documents for 2-3 years, in addition to changes in other cost categories.

Cost Allocation Methodology: Component's cost allocation methodology is based on cost drivers which include pieces of mail (e.g. leave and earning statements, W2, etc.), checked mailed, average number of employees paid, receivables established, claims processed, CPU minutes, number of manual garnishment accounts and NFC labor cost for the following:

COST AREA

Postage-Earnings and Leave and Personal Benefits
Statements
Treasury FMS Postage Charges for Single Address Checks
USDA OIG Oversight of Non-USDA Payroll Processing
Payroll Operations Branch Support
Tax Reporting
Payroll Policy Support
e-Pay Policy Support
Benefits Reconciliation and Liaison Area
Debt Management
Claims
Payroll Accounting
Certification
Ad-Hoc reporting (based on CPU Minutes used)
Data Center Operations (Other than FOCUS)
Payroll/Personnel Baseline Services

COST DRIVER

Pieces of mail
Checks mailed
Average # of employees paid*
Average # of employees paid*
Average # of employees paid*
Average # of employees paid*
Average # of employees paid*
Average # of employees paid*
Receivables established
Claims processed
Average # of employees paid
Average # of employees paid
CPU Minutes
Average # of employees paid
Average # of employees paid

3rd Party Garnishment Processing

of manual garnishment
accounts & NFC labor cost

** NFC adds together the number of employees paid for each pay period and divides by 26 for an average (which totals the number of pay periods in a year). For any given pay period, the number of active employees may increase or decrease so NFC decided to average the calculation cost.*

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

HQ Human Capital Services -Fee for Service Activity- \$13.0 million

Description of Service: The HQ Human Capital Services (HCS) activity provides processing of personnel actions, employee labor relations and benefits services to HQ customers only. Examples of other services provided include: staffing and recruitment; position classification/position management; performance management; payroll and personnel action processing; employee and labor relations support; retirements and benefits support; time and attendance support; delegated examining unit (DEU) administration, audits and quality control services; Employee Assistance Program (EAP) services; and new employee and other leadership/supervisory training to support ongoing initiatives.

HCS also provides Executive Resource services which includes a broad range of operational support in assisting HQ offices in recruiting and hiring/on-boarding executives and political appointees. Some of these services consist of continued support and guidance upon entrance on duty; organization and coordination of statutory Executive Resource Boards; and Performance Review Boards to ensure adequate oversight of the Department's executive cadre.

The HQ HCS Team provides coordinated services to all DHS HQ customers, ensures timely and effective recruitment of staff, effectively manages the "on-board" staffing process including security clearances and collaboration with the Personnel Security Office), and supports the efficient facilitation of staff exiting DHS HQ.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on personnel support costs to maintain services in CYBERFEDS, Employee Retirement Services Tool, and USAStaffing systems.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each HQ Component's FTE divided by the total number of participating Components' FTE multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent: This activity requires 81 FTE.

Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS) – Fee for Service Activity -\$8.2 million

Description of Service: The mission of the HCBS activity is to maintain and support DHS enterprise-wide human capital business systems and reduce costs by consolidating the number and variety of DHS human capital systems. The systems' capabilities meet the requirements specified by the user-

community and provide services in a timely and cost-effective manner by avoiding considerable duplicative costs if DHS components proceeded independently.

HCBS supports several enterprise-wide systems to include: web-based Time & Attendance; Personnel and Payroll; the Personnel Accountability System; and the Enterprise Integration Environment (EIE) which allows hosting and integration of enterprise application data.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on personnel support costs, and IT licenses.

Cost Allocation Methodology: Costs are based on three billable areas: (1) FTE costs for providing HCBS operational support; (2) operations and maintenance of the HR systems and hosting environment; and (3) estimated costs for operational support and reporting (contract labor hours).

The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each Component's FTE divided by total participating Components' FTE multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity. Customers will only be billed for the areas for which they receive service.

Full Time Equivalent: This activity requires 21 FTE.

Flexible Spending Accounts (FSA) Administrative Costs – Fee for Service Activity - \$1.3 million

Description of Service: FSAs are employee-funded accounts that are used by the employee account holders to pay for medical expenses and dependent care costs that are not reimbursed by another source. Contributions to the account come from an employee's pre-taxed salary. There is a fee that is charged by the administrator of these accounts. Effective FY 2008, the law requires that an agency pay these fees on behalf of their employees.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on the most recent bill received from OPM with an adjustment for inflation.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology is based on components' current year (at the time of planning) participation rates. The costs for this program are based on actual invoices received in October and March of each calendar year. The March bill includes employees of record as of January 1 of the calendar year. The October bill makes an adjustment for all new employees who have entered the program since January 1. The invoice process is managed by ADP Benefits and costs are billed to components based on actual invoices received from the vendor.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

DHS Senior Executive Service Candidate Development Program (SES CDP) – Fee for Service Activity - \$.9 million

Description of Service: The DHS Senior Executive Service Candidate Development Program (SES CDP) is a program approved by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) which permits the certification of the executive qualifications of graduates by the OPM Qualifications Review Board (QRB) and selection for the SES without further competition. The DHS SES CDP serves as a cornerstone for sustaining a corporate leadership identity as directed in the DHS Strategic Plan, contributes to meeting our succession planning goals, and creates a high-quality SES leadership cadre. It is also a critical element in sustaining a “Green” rating on OMB’s Human Capital Scorecard.

The Department is consolidating its multiple Candidate Development Programs and the “One DHS” CDP is the only program offered. Candidates from across the Department are exposed to a core training program and will have the opportunity to participate in mentoring, developmental assignments, and other activities throughout the Department.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on personnel support costs to maintain services and the actual tuition for students.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The costs are allocated based on the percentage of SES slots a Component has relative to the total DHS SES (or SES equivalent) population excluding military.

Full Time Equivalent: This activity requires 4 FTE.

HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP) – Fee for Service Activity - \$.3 million

The HQ Executive Leadership Development Program (HQ ELDP) activity has been renamed to HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP) as non-executives can take both Treasury Executive Institute (TEI) and Federal Executive Institute (FEI) courses while employees aspiring to become executives may not take TEI courses. The purpose of the HQ Leadership Development Program (LDP) is to provide leadership training to leaders at DHS Headquarters who are GS-14s, 15s, or members of the SES and to provide them with executive-level training to close potential competency gaps. A well-executed Executive Leadership Program is a key element in sustaining a leadership community that shares information and implements processes with a common DHS focus. The HQ LDP includes the following programs:

- The Treasury Executive Institute (TEI) – TEI provides continuous learning and growth opportunities that meet the learning needs of Department executives, executive development candidates, and senior managers. TEI brings executives to the marketplace of ideas by exposing them to best practices in leadership models, new technologies, and executive competencies. TEI programs have provided both education and knowledge sharing opportunities among executives throughout the government since the creation of the Program in 1983. This Program is offered to DHS HQ Executives, GS-15s and GS-14s (at no additional charge).
- Federal Executive Institute (FEI) - The Leadership for a Democratic Society program, conducted by the Office of Personnel Management's Federal Executive Institute in Charlottesville, Va., helps executives develop broad corporate viewpoints, understand their constitutional roles, enhance essential skills, and improve government. Students link individual

development to improved agency performance. The program addresses the Executive Core Qualifications of leading change, leading people, building coalitions/communication, results driven and business acumen. This program is offered to DHS HQ Executives and GS-15s.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on a firm fixed price contract with the TEI and tuition cost for FEI.

Cost Allocation Methodology: Component's cost allocation methodology is based on the following factors: Pro-rata share based on the number of SESs at DHS HQ, (Note - TEI has not increased prices for four years).

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transformation (ITP) Program – Fee for Service Activity - \$66.2 million

Description of Service: Infrastructure Transformation Program (ITP) is a group of interrelated initiatives designed to improve the Department's IT infrastructure by unifying disparate Component information technology networks, platforms, and services into a set of enterprise-wide IT Services. ITP includes Network Services (OneNet), Email Services (Email as a Service (EaaS), Email Secure Gateway (EMSG), and the Trusted Internet Connection (TIC)/Policy Enforcement Points (PEP).

OneNet is the core unified environment and consolidation of legacy networks into one enterprise-wide, integrated network. OneNet provides the foundation for DHS's Information Sharing Environment (ISE). DHS's unclassified, classified, and secret networks utilize OneNet for information transport. Major services provided under OneNet include:

- DHS Wireless Access Network (WAN) services, including configuration management, engineering, technical requirements analysis and OneNet integration services
- Network and security operations centers - Enterprise Network Operations Center (NOC) and Security Operation Center (SOC)
- Traffic modeling and performance analysis
- Network Management and IP address administration

The OneNet network and security operations centers monitor and manage DHS's centralized systems and network infrastructure. Incident response and detection is coordinated and escalated within the network security and computing service groups, depending on the nature of the breach or failure. The OneNet NOC works with Component NOCs, Enterprise Data Operations Centers, and the Enterprise Operations Center to coordinate service restorations and troubleshooting. DHS is implementing enhancements to OneNet to meet unique Component security requirements and OMB mandates. These enhancements include TIC which includes High Assurance Gateways (HAG) and PEP.

The TIC initiative is the first of the President's Comprehensive National cyber security initiatives (HSPD-12/NSPD-54) and is led by OMB and DHS. The initiative is aimed at optimizing individual agency network services into a common solution for the Federal government. The TIC at the two

enterprise data centers (DC1 and DC2) provides security controls across four services: the Internet; VPN; Extranet; and Application hosting that meets or exceeds Trusted Internet Connection Access Provider (TICAP) standards. The TICs are under the control of the enterprise Security Operations Center (SOC) to ensure that the Department maintains the right balance between Internet access and security protections. Two specific initiatives within the TIC Services include the High Assurance Gateways (HAG) and Reverse Proxy. The HAG protects the user's workstation from any malicious content, as well as attempts to infiltrate the users' system. Reverse Proxy provides secure network connectivity to applications that are not physically co-located with the Trusted Internet Connections at the Department's two Enterprise Data Centers, DC1 and DC2. The HAG provides selected DHS personnel with access to malicious and prohibited websites that would typically introduce risks into the Enterprise. The HAG will allow access to information in a secure virtual environment, protect the user's workstation from any malicious attacks, and provide compensating controls for anonymous Internet site access.

Email Secure Gateway (EMSG) is part of the Department's defense in depth strategy. EMSG augments the security and protection provided by the TIC. The EMSG adds security protections to address malicious code possibly embedded within e-mails and prevents delivery of malicious code and other threats from entering into the DHS network.

PEP serves as the Component's trust zone gateway to the DHS enterprise and external sources, advancing the DHS's goal of unifying and maturing DHS through secure sharing and exchange of information. PEPs are a control point in the DHS network used to enforce policies, and monitor, capture, and playback network traffic. This reduces vulnerability and improves system access and implementation of information sharing policies across the Department through centralized change management.

Email as a Service (EaaS), is a trusted Enterprise email system service with a common address list hosted at the Enterprise Data Centers. EaaS provides additional and comprehensive communication ability across DHS and to external Federal, State, local, tribal, international, and private sector partners. EaaS provides Components access to a common, Sensitive-but-Unclassified email system that includes Enterprise directory services. This system establishes a DHS standard for Components to share calendars and schedule meetings across organizations and delivers centralized access to DHS employee information (e.g., name, email address, phone number, etc.). As a result of this initiative, legacy email systems will be made obsolete, thus reducing overall email support costs, while increasing email efficiencies.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on the ITP Network Services using the Independent Government Cost Estimates (IGCEs), Bill of Materials (BOM), and associated staffing required to support the maintenance and evolution of DHS One Net.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost of Component contributions is based on a prorated share of the Department's cost for IT Infrastructure Investment. Customer assessments equal the customer prorated share multiplied by total charges.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 17 FTE.

Major Acquisitions

The Infrastructure Transformation Program (ITP) is a group of interrelated initiatives providing enterprise Information Technology (IT) Services for Network, Data Center, and Email to support the DHS Mission, Goals, and Objectives of strengthening the Homeland Security enterprise; improving cross-departmental management, policy and function integration; and, enhancing and integrating Departmental management functions. ITP is a group of interrelated initiatives designed to improve the DHS' Information Technology infrastructure by unifying individual Component IT networks, platforms and services into a set of Enterprise IT Services. This investment was designed to address issues identified in the following areas: 1) creates a secure, survivable enterprise network with centralized Network Operations Centers (NOC), Security Operations Centers (SOC) and governance, 2) establishes a common, reliable and standardized email communication system which provides a single enterprise Global Address List; and, 3) consolidates 43 primary Component Data Centers into two (2) physically secure, geographically diverse Enterprise Data Centers (EDCs). The two (2) EDCs offer services for: computing, applications, data storage management and disaster recovery.

ITP addresses a capability gap by improving DHS' Information Technology infrastructure by unifying individual Component IT networks, platforms and services into a set of Enterprise IT Services.

The ITP projects WCF activity is proposed to be funded out of a single PPA in FY 2015:

- WCF Fee For Service PPA: \$66.2 million

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
50,017	69,600	66,158

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Network Services (27,159)	OneNet Operations	The core OneNet infrastructure and the staffing required to support its maintenance and evolution
	NOC	Staffing element that is required to support a 24 x 7 incident management capability
	Program Management Operation Support	Provides contractual support for engineering infrastructure designs of the Network Services
	Policy Enforcement Points (PEP)	PEP are Operations and Maintenance charges
	Federal Labor & Assessments	Provides management, oversight and reporting requirements
Security Operations (38,999)	Security Operations	Supporting functions at DCs, software maintenance charges and Managed Trusted Internet Protocol Service (MTIPS) cost
	SOC	Covers security operations of OneNet.

	Trusted Internet Center (TIC)	TIC are Operations and Maintenance charges
	E-Mail Secure Gateway(EMSG)	EMSG provides the Enterprise foundation for e-mail hygiene across DHS network

Note: The FYSHP and Comprehensive Acquisition Status Report (CASR) include Data Center Migration and other OCIO appropriated funds. Displayed above is only ITP WCF information only.

National Capital Region Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO) – Fee for Service Activity - \$118.1 million

Description of Service: The National Capital Region Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO) serves the DHS Headquarters (HQ), select Department Components, and field offices for:

- Sensitive but Unclassified Network and internet/intranet access;
- Management and delivery of unclassified desktop computing applications, equipment, email, wireless; communications, video (VTC), voice (phone) and messaging;
- Communications security and information technology (IT) operations;
- Disaster planning and mitigation to ensure continuous operations.

The NCRIO manages and maintains all desktop applications for full functionality and continuous availability of unclassified networks, as well as full functionality of file and data storage and retrieval, printing, and remote access. The NCRIO coordinates management and delivery of these services, supports build-out of new facilities, and provides customer service through a 24/7 help desk.

The NCRIO delivers IT services to end users. It does so by subscribing to and integrating enterprise services with locally operated and maintained IT infrastructure. More specifically, the NCRIO subscribes to:

- Data Center hosting where it maintains its own user enclave for LAN A,
- OneNet WAN, TIC and PEP services,
- Enterprise services such as Email as a Service and Public Key Infrastructure.

In the past, the NCRIO has supported the Top Secret/Sensitive Compartmented Information (TS/SCI) “CLAN” network as well. The FY 2015 President’s Budget includes a program change to separate the management of the unclassified and Top Secret LANs, and move responsibility for managing the SCI network to the DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis, a member of the Intelligence Community, to align management of that network with the oversight of the Director of National Intelligence, who is responsible for oversight of SCI networks as directed in Executive Order 12233 and National Security Directive 42. C-LAN has expanded in size and scope, and will continue to do so as the department consolidates its TS/SCI networks. Splitting the current NCRIO fund into separate WCF activities provides for better cost identification and control in both networks.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

Pricing Basis: The budget for this activity is based on the number of users accessing each network and the hardware, software and services needed to support each network's infrastructure, security requirements, end user computing and telecommunications needs. The activity uses independent government cost estimates and industry IT benchmark data to evaluate the level of effort needed to

support each network. Historical actual cost estimates and current negotiated contract rates are also used to develop the annual operations and maintenance cost. Future year cost increases for growth in user base is estimated with historical FTE growth trends.

Cost Allocation Methodology: Costs are allocated among the participating organizational Components based on their total number of accounts on the network as determined by the Global Address List (GAL). For Unclassified Local Area Network (A-LAN), the non-discrete costs are shared across the total number of network accounts, with the Component being charged for their pro-rated share of the total network accounts. A Component's discrete costs; e.g. wireless and circuits, are billed directly to the Component based on their actual consumption of these services

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 71 FTE.

Major Acquisitions

The National Capital Region Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO) program serves the DHS Headquarters (HQ), select Department Components and field offices for network and internet/intranet access; management and delivery of desktop computing applications and equipment, email, wireless communications, video (VTC), voice (phone) and messaging; communications security; IT Security; and IT operations disaster planning and mitigation to ensure continuous operations. The NCRIO manages and maintains the standard DHS HQ enterprise systems and applications for full functionality and direct or remote availability across the Department of Homeland Security's HQ unclassified and classified networks. The NCRIO also provides DHS HQ users with file and data storage and retrieval, printing, and remote network access. The NCRIO coordinates management and delivery of these services and provides customer service through a 24/7 help desk.

The request for this WCF activity is proposed to be funded out of a single PPA in FY 2015:

- WCF Fee For Service: \$118.4 million

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
128,004	184,776	118,355

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
ALAN Fixed Infrastructure 108,036	IT Operations and Maintenance	Maintain IT Infrastructure for DHS HQ Components.
	End User Devices	Procure and maintain desktops, laptops, tablets, printers, etc.
	Software Operations and Maintenance	Procure and maintain approved software applications.
	Data Center	Provide application hosting, backup, and data recovery.
	LAN, Circuits, Telecommunications	Procure and maintain circuits and equipment required for connectivity to DHS networks and communications systems.
	IT Security	Provide and maintain secure applications and access to systems and data.
	Support Services	Support and resolve issues impacting IT functions and

ALAN Consumption Costs 10,319		capabilities.
	Federal Oversight	Provide oversight and program management for DHS HQ infrastructure operations.
	Cellular Wireless	Supply mobile, secure, voice, and data access for DHS HQ.
	Email as a Service	Provide reliable, cost effective email capability and support.
	Non Standard Software	Procure and maintain Component-specific applications.
	Dedicated Facility	Procure and maintain connectivity to Component-specific sites.

CLAN Operations (previously included with NCRIO) – Fee for Service Activity - \$18.0 million

Description of Service: The proposed CLAN activity would serve Top Secret/ Sensitive Compartmented Information (TS/SCI) Enterprise users at DHS Headquarters (HQ), select Department Major and Sub-Components and field offices for:

- TS/SCI network and internet/intranet access;
- Management and delivery of desktop computing applications, equipment, email, communications, secure video (VTC), voice (phone) and messaging for TS/SCI networks;
- Communications security and information technology (IT) operations; and
- Data Center, Disaster Recovery planning and mitigation to ensure continuous operations.

Under this proposal, the NCRIO will continue to manage and maintain all unclassified desktop applications for full functionality and continuous availability of unclassified networks, as well as full functionality of file and data storage and retrieval, printing, and remote access. The NCRIO coordinates management and delivery of these services, supports build-outs of new facilities, and provides customer service through a 24/7 help desk.

The proposed new activity authority will manage delivery of IT services to TS/SCI end users, subscribing to and integrating enterprise services with a locally operated and maintained IT enterprise infrastructure. More specifically, the CLAN WCF will subscribe to:

- Data Center hosting for CLAN infrastructure, data storage, applications and CORE functions;
- OneNet WAN, TIC and PEP services;
- Enterprise services such as Enterprise Cross Domain Services and Public Key Infrastructure; and
- Provide responsive compliant solutions to OMB and ODNI Information Sharing and Safeguarding (IS&S) directives/policies applicable to TS/SCI networks.

Managing Office: The C-LAN activity will be managed by the DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis in coordination with CIO.

Pricing Basis: The budget for this activity is based on the number of users accessing each network and the hardware, software and services needed to support each network's infrastructure, security requirements, end user computing and telecommunications needs. The activity uses independent government cost estimates and industry IT benchmark data to evaluate the level of effort needed to support each network. Historical actual cost estimates and current negotiated contract rates are also used to develop the annual operations and maintenance cost. Future year cost increases for growth in user base is estimated with historical FTE growth trends.

Cost Allocation Methodology: Costs are allocated among the participating organizational Components based on their total number of accounts on the Classified network well as the total number of C-LAN devices (C-LAN desktop computers) that their office has. For the Classified Local Area Network (C-LAN), the non-discrete costs are shared across the total number of C-LAN network accounts, with the Component being charged for their pro-rated share of the total accounts. In addition, the costs associated with the C-LAN devices are added to the Component bill. The total costs for devices is shared across all offices that actually possess a C-LAN device.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 2 FTE.

Enterprise License Agreements (formerly Microsoft) – Fee for Service Activity - \$98.6 million

Description of Service: This service allows Components to leverage DHS buying power by consolidating license requirements into a single enterprise-wide procurement. The activity further helps to decrease costs, reduce paperwork, and save time by eliminating the need for repetitive, individual purchases from vendors. The Department continues to pursue opportunities to benefit from economies of scale, moving from Component or office specific software or hardware licenses to larger enterprise licenses for common services. The four existing WCF ELAs are:

Microsoft: In the spirit of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act (FASA), DHS and Dell Marketing, L.P. decided to re-enter into a single Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA) for a DHS-wide Microsoft Enterprise License Agreement to standardize office automation and communication applications across the Component agencies' existing IT environments. The account provides for the funding and management of the Microsoft Enterprise Agreement, which provides enterprise access to the Microsoft suite of products. The products include the software needed for individual desktops, laptops, and server platforms, such as MS Office, MS Project, MS Visio, MS Advanced Server, etc. This license agreement is utilized by all of DHS and this budget request reflects the contractual obligations of each of the Components.

Adobe: The Adobe BPA provides DHS desktops and servers with the suite of Adobe products, which reduce costs, eliminates inconsistent licensing, takes advantage of economies of scale to ensure the best pricing and streamlines the procedures required to procure all Adobe licenses for the Department. The Adobe BPA includes all Adobe products offered on the Adobe authorized resellers' GSA Schedule, and provides immediate Adobe Acrobat licensing for all DHS Components. This agreement is utilized by all of DHS. The request reflects the contractual obligations of each of the Components.

Oracle: The award of this DHS-wide ELA allows the DHS HQ and its Components to purchase Oracle software licenses, technical support services and training. The Department-wide vehicle not only allows for the timely renewal of software maintenance for the Department's (110,000+) Oracle licenses, but also allows for the purchase of additional software, software licenses, and software-associated products and services by Components when needed (and at greatly reduced prices) between consolidated purchase cycles.

Symantec: DHS negotiated a maintenance-only BPA for Symantec maintenance coverage for all DHS Components. The award of this DHS-wide ELA allows the DHS HQ and its Components to purchase

Symantec software maintenance, technical support services and training all existing maintenance, through co-termination of existing contracts.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on a Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA), which includes maintenance cost on current software, support services, miscellaneous services, and software license agreement renewal.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The Algorithm is Total number of licenses owned x Pre-Negotiated Cost of Licenses + Administrative Costs. DHS Components make annual payments based on base licenses owned at the beginning of the contract. The administrative costs are added on to the base license cost to pay for support for the contract which includes FTE, benefits and WCF assessment charges.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 3 FTE.

Major Acquisitions

The Enterprise License Agreement (ELA) activity allows Components to consolidate license requirements into a single enterprise-wide procurement to leverage DHS buying power. The activity further helps to decrease cost, reduce paperwork and save time by eliminating the need for repetitive, individual purchases from vendors. The Department continues to pursue opportunities to benefit from economies of scale, moving from Component or office-specific software or hardware licenses to larger enterprise licenses for common services. The four existing ELAs are:

- *Microsoft:* The account provides for the funding and management of the Microsoft Enterprise Agreement, which provides enterprise access to the Microsoft suite of products. The products include the software needed for individual desktops, laptops, and server platforms, and is utilized by all of DHS.
- *Adobe:* The account includes all Adobe products offered on the Adobe authorized resellers' GSA Schedule, and provides immediate Adobe Acrobat licensing for all DHS Components and is utilized by all of DHS.
- *Oracle:* The account allows for the timely renewal of software maintenance for the Department's (110,000+) Oracle licenses, the purchase of additional software, software licenses, and software-associated products and services by Components when needed (and at greatly reduced prices) between consolidated purchase cycles.
- *Symantec:* This account allows the DHS HQ and its Components to purchase Symantec software maintenance, technical support services and training all existing maintenance, through co-termination of existing contracts.

This Enterprise License Agreement WCF activity is proposed to be funded out of a single PPA in FY 2015:

- WCF Fee For Service: \$98.6 million

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
71,902	98,639	98,645

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Software (98,645)	Operations and Maintenance	This service allows Components to consolidate license requirements into a single enterprise-wide procurement to leverage DHS buying power.

Office of Procurement Operations – Fee for Service Activity - \$43.9 million

Description of Service: *Description of Service:* The DHS Office of Procurement Operations (OPO) provides full service acquisition support to HQ Components. This includes a range of activities from acquisition planning and awarding to contract administration. In addition, OPO provides acquisition management services for Department-wide acquisition initiatives identified by both the Chief Information Officer and the various commodity councils within DHS that promote cost savings and small business participation. OPO also awards and administers grants and cooperative agreements to support major research and development initiatives for DHS. As a business advisor, OPO provides a full spectrum of tools and support to ensure on-time and quality execution of acquisition requirements. OPO's focus is primarily the contracting functions; however, some of the support provided by OPO specializes in other organizational purposes such as small business support, cost and pricing, training support, systems support, workload/procurement metric tracking and business operations.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO)

Pricing Basis: Projected procurement personnel costs for authorized FTE and an average GS level. Estimated shared service costs, based on prior years, are added to the personnel costs.

Cost Allocation Methodology: Pricing is based on projected procurement personnel costs for 250 authorized FTE and an average GS level is used for a basis. Shared service costs are based on prior years, which are added to the personnel costs.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 246 FTE.

HSPD-12 Infrastructure Support – Fee for Service Activity - \$21.9 million

Description of Service: HSPD-12 Infrastructure Support, through the Identity Management Division (IMD) of the Chief Security Officer, is a central headquarters program that is charged with managing HSPD-12 implementation across DHS through the issuance of a secure and reliable form of identification for its workforce, employees, and contractors located within an estimated 16,000 DHS facilities and sites. The IMD will provide the necessary guidance and tools to facilitate this Department-wide program, creating a unified approach and solution.

The IMD business activity supports DHS with services and technology to establish the DHS HSPD-12 infrastructure and issue credentials in the following areas:

- Identity Management System (IDMS)
- Card Management System (CMS)
- Enrollment and Card Issuance Work Stations (EIWS) including printers and work station consumables
- DHS Personal Identity Verification (PIV) Card Stock including Security Printing and laminate
- Installation and Maintenance of the EIWS
- Hosting, Backup, Disaster Recovery, and Test Environment Server Support
- Certification and Accreditation (C&A) Support
- Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Support including Service Support/Help Desk
- Appointment Scheduling Hosting and Support
- Onsite Training Support
- DHS Authoritative Databases Interface and Support
- Open Interfaces/Modules for HSPD-12/DHS IDMS and CMS
- Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) Certificates

These services have been and are currently provided for all DHS users of the Identity Management System. In addition, the IMD business activity coordinates:

- The card issuance functions at 322 DHS PIV Card Issuance Facilities nationwide
- HSPD-12 technology evaluation for future DHS use
- Continuous project management support for the deployment of EIWS to 4,9 DHS facilities/sites nationwide
- Vendor management and oversight of existing contracts
- Budget and financial management

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Security Officer (OCSO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on the number of active identities in the DHS HSPD-12 Identity Management System (IDMS), which include costs associated with the collection/enrollment/sharing of biographic/biometric information, identity document validations, public key infrastructure (PKI) certificates, and the lifecycle management of DHS Personal Identity Verification (PIV) Cards.

Cost Allocation Methodology: Component's cost allocation methodology is based on the following factors:

1. Number of Federal and Contractor employees within each Component at the beginning of the fiscal year
2. Sum of all costs associated with the DHS PIV Card Program supporting Components
3. Percentage of Component identities compared to the DHS' total identities

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): The activity currently requires 9 FTE.

Major Acquisitions

In August 2004, the President signed HSPD-12 Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors (the Directive). The Directive requires the development and agency implementation of a mandatory, government-wide standard for secure and reliable forms of identification for Federal employees and contractors. HSPD-12 requires a secure and reliable form of identification that is; a) issued based on sound criteria for verifying an individual employees identity; b) resistant to identify fraud, tampering, counterfeiting, and terrorist exploitation; c) can be rapidly authenticated electronically; and, d) is issued only by providers whose reliability has been established by an official accreditation process. To comply with HSPD-12, DHS has developed an Identity Management System (IDMS) for issuing credentials that meet the requirements in accordance with National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Federal Information Processing Standards 201-1.

This HSPD-12 WCF activity is proposed to be funded out of a single PPA in FY 2015:

- WCF Fee For Service \$21.9 million

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
23,000	21,915	21,929

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Identity Management System (10,129)	Credential Issuance and Management	Issuing and managing PIV credentials for all DHS employees and contractors
	Management and Tracking of Identity and Attributes	Aggregating, managing and correlating biometric and biographic data from various authoritative data sources
	Personnel vetting	Interfaces with existing processes for personnel vetting and adjudication to support the issuance, management and use of the PIV cards and associated attributes
	Logical and physical access systems	Integrate with the Departments logical and physical access directories; and reduce the transmission and re-keying of (Personally Identifying Information) PII and identity data by interfacing / integrating with authoritative data sources and dependent systems.
	Information discovery and audit	Track the status and disposition of PIV cards from manufacture to destruction; log all access, enforcing role based controls in compliance with FIPS 201 and DHS requirements
	Data Security and Segmentation	Protect all data elements in transit and at rest and support the segmentation of data based on DHS Component and Role
PIV Card Issuer (PCI) Operations (6,800)	PCI Facilities (PCIF) Oversight and Management	Program staff developing policies/procedures, overseeing PCIF sites, PIV equipment for PIV functions involving: (i) enrollment/identity proofing; (ii) card production; (iii) card activation/issuance; or (iv) maintenance.
	Training and Procedures	Program staff developing and providing PCI training for PCIF personnel with PIV responsibilities and functions

	PCI Assessments	Program Staff performing compliance assessments in accordance with requirements of FIPS 201, NIST SPs, Department and other supporting governance to ensure DHS PIV Cards are issued only by providers whose reliability has been established by an official certification and accreditation.
PIV Card Issuance (5,000)	Enrollment and Issuance Workstations (EIWS)	EIWS operations to support card activation, card printing, biometric fingerprint and facial image captures
	Light Activation Stations	Supports self-service PIV card updates, unlocks, and Personal Identification Number (PIN) resets
	Consumables	Provide card stock, security laminate, printer ribbon, badge holders

e-Training – Fee for Service Activity - \$10.8 million

Description of Service: In FY15, the e-Training activity has moved from the Government-Wide Activities PPA to the Fee for Service PPA. e-Training provides an enterprise approach to leveraging technology to support learning and development programs, initiatives, and capabilities. This includes an enterprise architecture approach to modernize and reduce the complexity of DHS Learning Management Systems (LMS); building enhanced capability through tools such as web conferencing; and closing existing and future gaps in structured learning opportunities by providing every DHS employee access to over 3,000 online courses and 12,000 online books. Benefits derived from this activity include:

- Centralized procurement of primary DHS LMS in use, providing greater visibility to CFOs, CIOs, and all DHS management regarding costs;
- Consistent, standardized delivery of all legislatively-mandated training to all DHS employees (and contractors where appropriate), launched IT security courses mapped to the Government Information Security Reform Act (GISRA) and the National Institute of Standards and Technology requirements;
- A 21st Century approach to training in critical areas such as Emergency Medical Technician training by assisting in the coordination of DHS Modeling and Simulation activity in regards to training; and
- Compliance with OPM and OMB requirements for reporting Enterprise Human Resources Integration training data for all DHS Federal civilian employees.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on personnel support costs to maintain services in ETMS, PMO, Plateau, Skillsoft, and EMS Training systems.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each component's Full Time Equivalent (FTE) divided by DHS's total FTE (excluding military) multiplied by total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 7 FTE.

Mail Services Fee for Service Activity - \$16.6 million

Description of Service: *Description of Service:* The Mail Service operates a Consolidated Remote Delivery Site (CRDS) for receiving, screening, processing, courier servicing, and delivery of safe mail to DHS Headquarters and Component HQ facilities in the National Capital Region (NCR). With the exception of the United States Secret Service (USSS), all DHS Components currently participate in the CRDS mail shared service support activity.

The CRDS currently receives and screens approximately 1.5 million pieces of inbound mail and delivers it to nearly 100 DHS mail delivery locations within the NCR. It processes over 8 million pieces of outbound mail and provides over 6,000 trips of courier services. The CRDS is also supported by an Inter-Agency Agreement with DHS Office of Health Affairs for biological detection services.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on current contracts negotiated with the service providers. The cost of mail services contract includes mail chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive screening, delivery services, onsite customer service, and courier services.

Cost Allocation Methodology: Pricing is based on a pro-rata share of the volume of mail delivered, the number of mail stops that receive mail, the number of locations with mail delivery, onsite customer service support, the number of courier services, and the cost of screening incoming mail for safety and security threats.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 2 FTE.

Parking Services – Fee for Service Activity - \$1.1 million

Description of Service: The Parking Service is available to eligible DHS HQs employees based on space availability, parking need accessibility under American Disability Act (ADA); employee's position; employee's required work schedules; and funding approval from Office/Directorate. Permit types in order of priority are: Law Enforcement vehicles; official government vehicles (owned, leased, or rented); handicapped employees; executive parking; unusual work hours; and carpool/vanpool. There are currently nine (9) commercial parking garages providing over 275 parking spaces, one government-run parking garage providing 37 parking spaces, and one parking lot of 1,197 spaces

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on firm-fixed pricing, which includes garages that are within a 0.25 or 1 block radius from the DHS site. The contract is awarded by the number of unreserved and reserved spaces (handicap parkers only) for each DHS Headquarters organization.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology is a pro-rata share based on the number of spaces utilized.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 1 FTE

Executive Sedan Services – Fee for Service Activity - \$1.7 million

Description of Service: The Executive Sedan Service provides transportation for authorized senior officials who travel between various locations during the course of official Government duties. It allows senior officials to conduct official business while in transit, which may not be possible on Metro or in taxicabs.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on the current BPA with selected service providers and vehicle leasing costs, which are in accordance with GSA's annual vehicle cost listings.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology is a pro-rata share based on participant usage.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 2 FTE

Shuttle Services – Fee for Service Activity - \$1.2 million

Description of Service: The Shuttle Service provides a safe and effective means of transporting employees between DHS buildings throughout the National Capital Region (NCR). The services consist of 6 routes (North, Tenley A/B, Glebe Rd, FEMA, and TSA) and are limited to the conduct of official business.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO).

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on the negotiated BPA rates that include all personnel, storage, materials, supplies, vehicles (10-61 passenger), equipment, fuel, licenses, permits, authorizations, certifications, insurance, services and maintenance required to perform transportation functions for DHS and its components. Annual cost projections are based on estimated service hours for each route and vehicle type.

Cost Allocation Methodology: Cost allocation methodology is based on passenger capacity and hours of operation. BPA call types will be specified in each individual BPA Call.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 1 FTE.

Transit Subsidy Services – Fee for Service Activity - \$5.6 million

Description of Service: The Transit Subsidy Program encourages Federal employees to commute to work via public transportation. This program provides a subsidy to all eligible Federal employees who commute to and from work on a regular basis using rapid transit, public or commuter buses, commuter rail, incorporated vanpools, or any combination of the above. This helps reduce petroleum

consumption, traffic congestion, and air pollution by taking vehicles off the road that are otherwise used in daily commuting.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on contract negotiations with the Sole Source Contract (The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority - WMATA) and IAA with the Department of Transportation (DOT) service providers.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology is a pro-rata share based on participant usage.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 2 FTE.

National Defense University – Fee for Service Activity - \$.8 million

Description of Service: DHS faculty at the National Defense University (NDU) design, develop, and lead homeland security-related courses and events. The faculty arrange for an array of expert speakers from various homeland security areas to visit NDU as guest speakers. DHS faculty also lead an array of domestic and international trips and studies related to homeland security missions and concerns. In addition, DHS faculty serves as advisors/mentors to all DHS employees who are enrolled as Master's Degree candidates each year. In exchange, under the terms of a Memorandum of Understanding, DHS is able to select approximately 20 individuals each year to attend a war college. Employees are selected for specific colleges by an independent DHS selection panel that utilizes a matching process based upon the panel's review of the employees' academic qualifications, work experiences, and the needs of the Department.

The five colleges are the College of International Security Affairs (CISA), Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICAF), Information Resources Management College (iCollege), Joint Forces Staff College (JFSC), and National War College (NWC). NDU has also developed a program at the John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School in Ft. Bragg, NC. The diversity in campuses allows the University to offer a variety of master's degrees, graduate certificates, and continuing education programs. Unlike private colleges and universities these degree and certificate programs can be tailored to address the varied homeland security mission requirements of DHS. The program enhances DHS' strategic leadership and decision making in national, homeland, and international security.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on FTE, salary and benefits, and personnel costs such as shared services for 4 FTE's to maintain the service.

Cost Allocation Methodology: Component's cost allocation methodology is based on the following factors:

- One reserved slot for each operational Component, NPPD, and HQ, for a total of nine reserved slots.

- Costs for the remaining 11 slots are allocated based on each component's percentage of employees eligible to attend any of the colleges supported by the program. Eligible participants are GS-14 and GS-15 employees and TSA equivalents.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 4 FTE.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Government Wide Mandated Service Activity
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Government Wide Mandated Service Activity

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	5	5	31,728
2014 Enacted	7	7	31,567
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	(7)	(7)	(11,819)
2015 Current Services	-	-	19,748
2015 Program Change	-	-	53
2015 Total Request	-	-	19,801
Total Change 2014 to 2015	(7)	(7)	(11,766)

Working Capital Fund requests \$19.9 million and 0 FTE for this activity in FY 2015. Base adjustments include:

- Decrease - Transfer of the e-Training activity from the Government-Wide Activities PPA to the Fee for Service PPA of \$10.8 million
- Decrease for efficiencies of \$1 million

Program Changes Include:

- An increase due to the addition of the of Performance Management Line of Business (PMLoB) activity of \$.05 million

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Interagency Council Funding - Government-Wide Mandated activity - \$.8 million

Description of Service: GSA provides oversight and administers the Interagency Council funds in consultation with the Chief Financial Officers Council, the Chief Information Officers Council, the Federal Acquisition Council and the Chief Human Capital Officers Council.

- Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Council funding supports the following activities:
 - Federal Audit Clearing House (FAC) - Disseminates audit information to Federal agencies and the public, supports OMB oversight and assessment of Federal award audit requirements, and assists Federal cognizant and oversight agencies in obtaining OMB Circular A-133 data and reporting packages.
 - Grants Streamlining – Implements P. L. 106-107, the Federal Financial Assistance

Management Improvement Act of 1999. It also proposes a standard format for Federal agency use in announcing discretionary grant and cooperative agreement funding opportunities.

- Chief Information Officers (CIO) Council funding supports the following activities:
 - A contract to support the Portfolio Management Office for the ongoing e-government initiatives efforts.
 - Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) —identifies and develops collaboration and consolidation opportunities across Federal agencies.
- Federal Acquisition Council (FAC) funding supports the following activities:
 - The Federal Competitive Sourcing Database (FCSD) facilitates comprehensive, consistent, and timely reporting of government actions related to competitive sourcing.
 - Acquisition Workforce Competency Development and Training - Funds the Acquisition Career Management Information System (ACMIS) database which provides workforce training data and OPM data to make strategic workforce decisions that affect the agency's training and certification requirements.
 - Government-wide Performance Measures for Socio-Economic Goals - Small business success is currently measured by meeting established statutory goals.
 - The Service Acquisition Reform Act (SARA), Acquisition Advisory Panel and Report to Congress - Section 1423 of SARA requires the Administrator of OMB's Office of Federal Procurement Policy to establish an advisory panel of recognized experts in acquisition law and policy to review laws and regulations regarding the use of commercial practices, performance-based contracting, the performance of acquisition functions across agency lines of responsibility, and the use of government-wide contracts.
 - Acquisition Center of Excellence - SARA mandates the development and maintenance of a Center of Excellence in Contracting for Services
- Chief Human Capital Officers Council (CHCO) funding supports the following activity:
 - CHCO website - Provides a vehicle for sharing and exchanging information of interest to the Federal human resource management community. The system provides a forum for the exchange of information among members of the Council in both a public and private manner.

Managing Partner: General Services Administration

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

Pricing Basis: This is a government-wide mandated program in which the managing partner assigns costs.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is pro-rata share based on the percent of each component's adjusted total budget (excluding grant funding) divided by DHS's total adjusted budget multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

USAJOBS - Government-Wide Mandated activity - \$1.1 million

Description of Service: The USAJOBS initiative is a government-wide initiative led by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM). All agencies fund their portion of this program (based on employment levels). Regulations contained in 5 CFR Parts 330, 333 and 335 implement section 4 of Public Law 1054-52 and authorizes OPM to charge fees to agencies in order to pay the cost of providing Federal employment information and services.

USAJOBS delivers state-of-the-art on-line recruitment services to job seekers, simplifying the process of locating and applying for Federal jobs. It delivers a number of job seeker focused features including intuitive job searching; clean, concise, understandable and attractive job announcements; on-line resume submission; applicant data-mining; and on-line feedback on status and eligibility.

Managing Partner: Office of Personnel Management

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO)

Pricing Basis: This is a government-wide mandated program in which the managing partner assigns costs.

Cost Allocation Methodology: Component's cost allocation methodology is based on the following factors:

- Pro-rata share based on the percentage of each component's FTE divided by DHS' total FTE multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity.
- This activity only benefits civilian personnel. Military FTE is not included in the cost allocation methodology.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Enterprise Human Resources Integration – Government-Wide Mandated activity - \$2.8 million

Description of Service: EHRI is a collaborative e-Government initiative designed to transform the way Federal HR Specialists and managers access human resource information and the way all Federal employees access their personnel file information. EHRI is in the process of replacing the current paper based Official Personnel Folder (OPF) with an electronic employee record for all executive branch employees, resulting in a comprehensive electronic personnel data repository covering the entire life cycle of Federal employment. In addition to streamlining personnel management actions, EHRI provides HR managers and specialists with powerful workforce analytic and planning capabilities.

Managing Partner: Office of Personnel Management

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO)

Pricing Basis: This is a government-wide mandated program in which the managing partner assigns costs.

Cost Allocation Methodology: Component's cost allocation methodology is based on the following

factors:

- Costs for products and services will be recovered by EHRI from all agencies on an equitable basis related to the size and usage of each participating agency.
- Charges are based on distributing total EHRI costs to all clients on the basis of the number of Official Personnel Folder's or on the basis of actual cost, depending on the service.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

e-Rulemaking – Government-Wide Mandated activity - \$.5 million

Description of Service: e-Rulemaking is a collaborative, interagency activity designed to establish a function. The activity consolidates rulemaking systems at the various departments and agencies and is centrally managed through a web-based environment offering functionality such as one-stop access, search capabilities, and public commenting. e-Rulemaking activities include:

- Expanding public understanding of the rulemaking process
- Improving the quality of Federal rulemaking decisions
- Increasing the amount, breadth, and ease of citizen and intergovernmental participation in rulemaking
- Administering Regulations.gov, a cross-agency, front-end Web application that posts and allows comments on proposed Federal agency rules
- Writing memoranda to the President's Management Council (PMC), directing agencies to include a link to Regulations.gov on agency homepages and in the synopsis of the notice of any regulatory action requesting public comment
- Posting the dockets for nearly 300 Federal agencies, including DHS, on EPA's online system.

Managing Partner: Environmental Protection Agency

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

Pricing Basis: This is a government-wide mandated program in which the managing partner assigns costs.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is pro-rata share based on the percent of each participating component's adjusted total budget (excluding grant funding) divided by DHS's total adjusted budget multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Human Resources Line of Business (HRLoB) – Government-Wide Mandated activity - \$.3 million

Description of Service: The Human Resources Line of Business (HR LOB) provides the Federal Government with an infrastructure to support pay-for-performance systems, modernized HR systems, and the core functionality necessary for the strategic management of human capital.

The HR LOB offers a cost-effective, standardized, and interoperable HR solution which allows Federal departments and agencies to work more efficiently and effectively, while providing managers and executives with an improved means to meeting strategic objectives. The HR LOB initiative seeks to accomplish the following four goals: 1) Improved Management, 2) Operational Efficiencies, 3) Cost Savings/Avoidance, and 4) Improved Customer Service.

By focusing on the strategic management of human capital and addressing duplicative HR systems and processes, the HR LOB initiative will enable faster decision-making and more informed policy-making capability; improved service ratio/response times and reduced cycle times; increased cost savings/avoidance through reducing duplicative software, hardware, and labor resources; and improved communication and responsiveness through enhanced quality, timeliness, accuracy and consistency.

Managing Partner: Office of Personnel Management

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO)

Pricing Basis: This is a government-wide mandated program in which the managing partner assigns costs.

Cost Allocation Methodology: Component's cost allocation methodology is based on the following factors:

- Pro-rata share based on the percent of each component's FTE divided by DHS's total FTE multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity.
- This activity only benefits civilian personnel. Military FTE is not included in the cost allocation methodology.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

e-Gov Benefits – Government-Wide Mandated activity - \$.2 million

Description of Service: The e-Gov Benefits activity provides a single point of access for citizens to locate and determine eligibility for government benefits and services, GovBenefits.gov. The site's core function is the eligibility prescreening questionnaire or "Benefit Finder." Answers to the questionnaire are used to evaluate a visitor's situation and compare it with the eligibility criteria for more than 1,000 Federally-funded benefit and assistance programs. Each program description provides citizens with the next steps to apply for any benefit program of interest.

Managing Partner: Department of Labor

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

Pricing Basis: This is a government-wide mandated program in which the managing partner assigns costs.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each component's civilian FTE divided by DHS's total civilian FTE multiplied by total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Financial Management Line of Business (FMLoB) – Government-Wide Mandated activity - \$.2 million

Description of Service: The Financial Management Line of Business (FMLoB) goals are to define, analyze, and implement options that will enhance cost savings in the financial management systems, provide for standardization of business processes and data models, promote seamless data exchange between Federal agencies, and strengthen internal controls through integration of core financial and subsidiary systems. The FMLoB's current objective is to improve the cost, quality, and performance of financial management reducing the number of noncompliant systems by leveraging common standards, shared service solutions, and implementing other government-wide reforms that foster efficiencies in Federal financial operations.

Managing Partner: General Services Administration

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

Pricing Basis: This is a government-wide mandated program in which the managing partner assigns costs.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each component's adjusted total budget (excluding grant funding), divided by DHS' adjusted total budget and multiplied by total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Geospatial Line of Business (GLoB) – Government-Wide Mandated activity - \$.2 million

Description of Service: The Geospatial LoB is designed to further refine the opportunities for optimizing and consolidating Federal geospatial-related investments to reduce the cost of government and, improve services to citizens. Cross-agency coordination of geospatial activities can identify, consolidate, and reduce or eliminate redundant geospatial investments. The Geospatial LoB will result in a more coordinated approach to producing, maintaining, and using geospatial data, and will ensure sustainable participation from Federal partners to establish a collaborative model for geospatial-related activities and investments.

Managing Partner: Department of Interior

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

Pricing Basis: This is a government-wide mandated program in which the managing partner assigns costs.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each component's adjusted total budget (excluding grant funding) divided by DHS's adjusted total budget multiplied by total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business (BFELoB) – Government-Wide Mandated activity - \$.1 million

Description of Service: The focus of the Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business (BFELoB) is to build a “budget of the future” by promoting information sharing across government agency budget offices and building a “community of practice.” With this collaboration, the budget community can start to identify best practices for all aspects of budget formulation and execution. The BFELoB strives to find solutions that link budget formulation, execution, planning, performance, and financial information. Areas of particular interest include technology, budget performance integration, data collection and tracking, financial management integration, and human capital.

Managing Partner: Department of Education

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

Pricing Basis: This is a government-wide mandated program in which the managing partner assigns costs.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each Component’s adjusted total budget (excluding grant funding) divided by DHS’s adjusted total budget multiplied by total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment – Government-Wide Mandated activity - \$1.7 million

Description of Service: The e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment (IAE) is a Presidential e-Government initiative managed by GSA. IAE supports and automates the procurement process through the use of shared systems which are required by regulation.

Managing Partner: General Services Administration

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO)

Pricing Basis: This is a government-wide mandated program in which the managing partner assigns costs.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the average percentage of each component’s number of procurement transactions, dollar value of procurement transactions and number of procurement personnel.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

e-Gov Disaster Management – Government-Wide Mandated activity - \$11.2 million

Description of Service: The e-gov Disaster Management (eDM) develops and provides direction in the use of Internet-based technologies to establish standards that are reusable, cost-effective, and mission focused. Additionally, the program strives to improve Emergency Management (public safety) response through more effective and efficient interoperable data communications. It also serves as a unified point of access to Disaster Preparedness, Mitigation, and Response and Recovery information. Among the initiatives are: 21st Digital Government Strategy, Web Content Management as a Service (WCMAaaS), GovDelivery, and Cloud Lifecycle Management. The 21st Digital Government Strategy focuses on web-based delivery by streamlining service via mobile applications. WCMAaaS focuses on a secure and compliant hosting environment by reducing costs, consolidating web-content management, and web-hosting services. GovDelivery improves integration with social media and websites by streamlining communication across email, Short Message Service (SMS), social media and other channels. Cloud Lifecycle Management provides secure data relay, monitoring/log management, tracking, and continuous integration & automation.

Managing Partner: Federal Emergency Management Agency

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

Pricing Basis: This is a government-wide mandated program in which the managing partner assigns costs.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each Component's level of participation in disaster management divided by the total sum of all Component levels of participation in disaster management multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity. Levels of participation are determined by measuring a Component's active participation in 16 sixteen elements of disaster management, as defined by Disaster Management e-Government Initiative Program Office within FEMA. The 16 elements of Disaster Management include the following: (1) transportation, (2) communications, (3) public works and engineering, (4) firefighting/incident command system, (5) information and planning, (6) mass care, (7) resource support, (8) health and medical services, (9) search and rescue, (10) hazardous materials, (11) food, (12) energy, (13) warnings and alerts, (14) research and development, (15) emergency/domestic preparedness, and (16) disaster relief. The 16 elements are the cost drivers for each component's assessment and because many Components are involved in various activities at different levels of participation, the cost for this activity is fairly uniform across the Components.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans and Grants– Government-Wide Mandated activity - \$.2 million

Description of Service: The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (FFATA) requires OMB to "ensure the existence and operation of a single searchable website, accessible by the public at no cost that includes information on each Federal award. The law specifically requires a unique identifier for the entity receiving the award and of the parent entity of the recipient, should the entity be owned by another entity. Some contracts (and some grants) already require Data Universal

Numbering System (DUNS) numbers. This will allow those areas to feed information into the FFATA portal.

Managing Partner: General Services Administration

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

Pricing Basis: This is a government-wide mandated program in which the managing partner assigns costs.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each Component's FTE, divided by DHS' total FTE and multiplied by total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

e-Gov Integrated Financial Assistance Environment Government-Wide Mandated activity - \$.4 million

Description of Service: The e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment Activity is a collaborative, interagency activity designed to establish common, automated, and integrated approaches to managing the Federal government's financial assistance function. The activity combines government-wide financial assistance systems, i.e., USA spending, Grants.gov, and the Federal Audit Clearinghouse System (FACS), at the various departments and agencies and is centrally managed by OMB through assignment of each system to an agency for day to day operations. Grants.gov creates a single portal for all Federal financial grant and cooperative agreement program applicants to find and apply for funding on-line. This provides electronic functionality for applicants while reducing paper-based processes that previously challenged the Federal grants and cooperative agreement program environment. FACS is the government-wide repository into which independent auditors post the annual OMB Circular A-133 Audits of federal financial assistance (FA) awardees for subsequent retrieval by federal agencies. USA spending is the site where all Federal award data is posted per the requirements set forth the Federal Financial Accountability and Transparency Act.

This activity is designed to reduce inefficiencies, meet e-Gov goals, and provide benefits to both citizens and the government. Specifically, the initiative enables the government to implement streamlining activities developed by the OMB lead Committee for Financial Assistance Reform (COFAR) on which DHS is one of the eight primary funding agencies represented.

Managing Partners: Grants.gov; Department of Health and Human Services;

USAspending.gov; OMB; and FACS: Commerce Department, Census Bureau Development

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Financial Assistance Policy and Oversight (FAPO)

Pricing Basis: This is a government-wide mandated program in which the managing partner assigns costs.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology is a pro-rata share based on systems' usage plus a base fee when appropriate.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Performance Management Line of Business (PMLoB) – Government-Wide Mandated activity - \$.05 million

Description of Service: The focus of the Performance Management Line of Business (PMLoB) is to facilitate transition from print-based Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) performance plans and reports to a shared, web-based, Government-wide performance portal, as required by the GPRA Modernization Act (Sec 7 and Sec. 10), The PMLoB will help agencies efficiently meet legal requirements through a shared solution and avoid redundant stove-piped agency development and operations costs.

Managing Partner: PMLoB Steering Committee comprised of agency representatives, OMB, and GSA

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

Pricing Basis: This is a government-wide mandated program in which the managing partner assigns costs.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each Component's adjusted total budget divided by DHS's adjusted total budget multiplied by total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
DHS Cross Cutting Activities
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: DHS Cross Cutting Activities

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	4	4	15,440
2014 Enacted	7	7	14,519
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(711)
2015 Current Services	7	7	13,808
2015 Total Request	7	7	13,808
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(711)

The Working Capital Fund requests \$13.8 million and 7 FTE for DHS Cross-Cutting Activities in FY 2015. Base adjustments include:

- Increase of \$11 thousand for FY 2015 Pay Raise
- Increase of \$4 thousand for annualization of FY 2014 Pay Raise
- Decrease for efficiencies of \$.7 million

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Capital Planning And Investment Control (CPIC) – DHS Crosscutting Activity- \$6.9 million

Description of Service: The Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) activity is required to comply with budget preparation guidance provided by OMB Circular A-11 and management guidance provided by OMB Circular A-130. This Activity provides services to support these efforts, including automated tools to assist with portfolio analyses, document preparation, and document review and scoring, formal training, informational briefings, and remedial coaching to improve business case quality. It supports the project management offices in preparing decision packages for DHS investment review boards at key acquisition decision points in their projects' life cycle. CPIC is also the central point for the Department's response to OMB initiatives and priorities on investment management, currently focusing on such control phase areas as consolidation, earned value management, and periodic project review.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on operations, maintenance and annual modification support to the software applications that support CPIC reporting; annual licenses for software based on number of users; data center hosting fees for servers; number of FTE's needed to support scoring and work help desk tickets; number of planned training classes for system users.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The Component's cost allocation methodology is the number of Component Major Exhibit 300s divided by the total DHS Exhibit 300s minus the Contribution percentage of a Component. It is then multiplied by the total cost of the CPIC activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Strategic Sourcing – DHS Crosscutting Activity - \$1.9 million

Description of Service: The Strategic Sourcing Program Office (SSPO) is responsible for implementing a Department-wide approach to acquiring goods and services. SSPO provides DHS stakeholders economic and performance benefits through collaboration, rigorous analysis, and enterprise planning for acquisition initiatives. The SSPO collaborates with stakeholders to develop, deploy, and maintain sourcing strategies that enhance mission performance, improve acquisition efficiency, and optimize commodity management.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on FTE, salary and benefits (which accounts for 80% of total funding requirement), and contractor support costs (which accounts for 20% of total funding requirement). Contractor support costs are negotiated through the competitive procurement process conducted by a DHS Contracting Officer.

Cost Allocation Methodology: Assessments are allocated to Components proportional to the average of the following two factors: (1) savings on DHS-wide contract vehicles and (2) spend excluding simplified acquisition (less than \$150,000, as defined in Federal Acquisition Regulations Part 2.101) spend. Data from Federal Procurement Data System-Next Generation is used to determine savings and spend by Component.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 7 FTE.

CPO Shared Reporting – DHS Crosscutting Activity - \$4.9 million

Description of Services: The CPO Shared Reporting activity provides the DHS acquisition workforce with eProcurement systems and tools which leverage investment costs and promote competition, transparency, integrity and consistency.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on existing contracts; system licensing fees; and necessary system security services, maintenance and operations. Systems include the Enterprise PRISM Instance, Enterprise Reporting Application, Electronic Procurement Information Center, Electronic Contract

Filing System, and Acquisition Planning and Forecast System. Contractual support includes licenses, hosting services (production, staging, training, testing and continuity of operations), Information Systems Security Services and systems maintenance and operations.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the average percentage of each Component's number of procurement transactions, dollar value of procurement transactions, and number of procurement personnel.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Working Capital Fund Management Activity
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Working Capital Fund Management Activity

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	8	8	1,249
2014 Enacted	8	8	1,261
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(52)
2015 Current Services	8	8	1,209
2015 Total Request	8	8	1,209
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(52)

Working Capital Fund requests \$1.2 million and 8 FTE for this activity in FY 2015. Base adjustments include:

- Increase of \$8 thousand for FY 2015 Pay Raise
- Increase of \$3 thousand for annualization of FY 2014 Pay Raise
- Decrease for efficiencies of \$.06 million

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Working Capital Fund Operations – WCF Management Activity - \$1.2 million

Description of Service: The Working Capital Fund Operations office manages the WCF budget formulation and execution activities by providing policy and procedures over financial management reporting, analytical and business reviews, data analysis, governance and analytical/data analysis, and customer dispute resolution services. The office provides services to the activity managers as well as customer Components across DHS. The WCF delivers oversight of day to day activities, budget formulation and execution.

These services include the oversight of WCF activity budgets and performance of financial management duties and responsibilities; providing direction and assistance to program managers in the development of operating plans, budgets, and supporting documents relating to use of the WCF. The team coordinates with the Director of Financial Operations and makes recommendations on operating plans, rate structures, and activities to be supported by the fund. The staff facilitates Quarterly WCF Governance Board Meetings to provide oversight, guidance and recommendations for/from DHS senior leaders to customers. The team strives to establish working relationships between the Activity

Managers and the Components to provide transparency while improving the efficiency and effectiveness of WCF fiscal operations in accordance with the business and management services.

The WCF provides funds management oversight including cash management support, analysis and reconciliations, data analysis, billing and undelivered inquiries, to ensure accurate and timely use of funding. In addition, the team reviews financial reports for conformance with program and financial plans and inform senior management and program officials of trends and changes.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on 8 FTE personnel and benefits costs to maintain current service levels for managing the WCF, as well as shared service costs.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is the pro rata share based on the percentage of each components WCF assessment amount divided by the total WCF assessment multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 8 FTE.

IV. Program Justification Changes

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: NCR Infrastructure Operations
PPA: Fee for Service Activity
Program Decrease: Positions (2), FTE (2), Dollars \$(53,224)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							73	73	171,359
Program Decrease							(2)	(2)	(53,224)
Total Request	73	73	128,004	73	73	184,777	71	71	118,135

Description of Item

The National Capital Region Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO) provides the DHS Headquarters (HQ), select Department Components and field office end users IT network and internet/intranet access; management and delivery of desktop computing applications and equipment, email, wireless communications, video (VTC), voice (phone) and messaging; communications security and information technology (IT) operations disaster planning and mitigation to ensure continuous operations. The NCRIO manages and maintains all desktop applications for full functionality and continuous availability of unclassified and classified networks, as well as full functionality of file and data storage and retrieval, printing, and remote access. The NCRIO coordinates management and delivery of these services, supports build-out of new facilities, and provides customer service through a 24/7 help desk.

The NCRIO delivers IT service by subscribing to and integrating enterprise services with locally operated and maintained IT infrastructure. More specifically, the NCRIO subscribes to 1) Data Center hosting where it maintains its own user enclave for LAN A, 2) OneNet WAN, TIC and PEP services, and 3) enterprise services such as Email as a Service and Public Key Infrastructure. The NCRIO operates and maintains locally delivered IT services including 1) LAN and MAN data transport, 2) voice communications (land-line and cellular), 3) video, 4) end user computing, 5) remote access, 6) access management, 7) continuity of operations, and 8) security services. The NCRIO supports CLAN as well.

Justification

The previous FY 2014 President's Budget Request assumed that the NCRIO would provide IT support services to the St. Es campus tenants as well as IT support to the Federal Protective Service (FPS). Due to the United States Coast Guard (USCG) being the sole occupant at the St. E's campus, NCRIO WCF has helped USCG negotiate IT services outside the WCF. The FPS transition from the ICE IT service platform to the HQ IT service platform has not yet taken place because of contract negotiations and execution; therefore, these services are being covered by the component outside the NCRIO WCF. This requirement change has reduced the funding needed by \$35.2M.

In the past, the NCRIO has supported the Top Secret/Sensitive Compartmented Information (TS/SCI) "CLAN" network as well. The FY 2015 President's Budget includes a \$17.8M program change to separate the management of the unclassified and TS/SCI LANs. Responsibility for managing the TS/SCI network will be moved to the DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis, a member of the Intelligence Community, to align management of that network with the oversight of the Director of National Intelligence, who is responsible for oversight of SCI networks as directed in Executive Order 12333 and National Security Directive 42. C-LAN has expanded in size and scope, and will continue to do so as the department consolidates its TS/SCI networks and aligns to the DNI's Intelligence Community Information Technology Enterprise (IC ITE). Splitting the current NCRIO fund into separate WCF activities provides for better cost identification and control in both networks.

Impact on Performance

The reductions as described should not negatively impact the performance service levels of the NCRIO activity. The change is to improve efficiency and oversight.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 2: GSA Rent
PPA: Fee for Service Activity
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(5,947)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							5	5	149,874
Program Decrease							-	-	(5,947)
Total Request	5	5	91,163	5	5	149,868	5	5	143,927

Description of Item

The General Services Administration (GSA) provides workspace and related services for over 100 Federal client agencies serving more than one million workers through the Public Buildings Service (PBS). They also provide related real estate services including the operation and maintenance of buildings and out-leasing programs. GSA's Computer Integrated Facility Management Program uses cutting edge technology to look at the buildings life cycle. Real estate services provided to clients appear in Federal agencies monthly electronic rent bills.

The Department has established a clearing account to expedite the payment of WCF GSA rent billings for the Department of Homeland Security headquarters offices, excluding the major Components, which pay their rent expenses directly to GSA. The monthly WCF bills include all GSA-controlled space that Department headquarters occupies, including parking spaces allotted to the Department.

Justification

The decrease in FY 2015 rent costs is related to the following:

- \$1.9 million reduction due to lower than anticipated rent costs at St. E's
- Reduction in space footprints as follows:
 - \$1.4M for OPS at 131 M Street, a reduction of 26,245 sq. ft.
 - \$1.8M for CIO at 131 M Street, a reduction of 32,601 sq. ft.
 - \$.8M for CSO and CRCL at L'Enfant Plaza, a reduction of 8,159 sq. ft.

Impact on Performance

There is no impact on performance.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 3: Shuttle Services
PPA: Fee for Service Activity
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(4,944)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							1	1	6,109
Program Decrease							-	-	(4,944)
Total Request	-	-	-	1	1	6,429	1	1	1,165

Description of Item

The Shuttle Service provides a safe and effective means of transporting employees between DHS buildings throughout the National Capital Region (NCR). The services consist of 3 routes (North, Tenley A/B and Glebe Rd) and are limited to the conduct of official business.

Justification

The decrease in FY 2015 in the Shuttle Service costs is primarily due to FEMA, TSA, and USCG removal from the Shuttle Services. They will be initiating their own Shuttle Services by using a Blanket Purchase Order (BPA).

Impact on Performance

The removal of FEMA, TSA and USCG will not impact performance for the remaining DHS HQ shuttle routes.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 4: EP&HP DSS
PPA: Fee for Service Activity
Program Decrease: Positions (1), FTE (1), Dollars \$(445)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							1	1	445
Program Decrease							(1)	(1)	(445)
Total Request	-	-	-	1	1	445	-	-	-

Description of Item

The Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO) will provide a centralized computerized system via the Environmental Planning & Historic Preservation Decision Support System (EP&HP DSS) activity to conduct environmental reviews of components and DHS HQ proposed actions in accordance with the National Environmental Protection Act.

Justification

As this system is still under development and is currently funded within the CRSO appropriated fund, it is not appropriate to move to the WCF. Development costs are not collected through the WCF, as it is operations & maintenance costs only. As such, CRSO briefed the Governance Board on the status of the program in September 2013 and at that time the system did not meet all component's needs or expectations. Therefore there is a need for additional development of the system to meet all present and future customer needs. CRSO is also working toward the CIO 'cloud environment', which will increase the production timeline.

Since the system is still in development and not at a steady state, CRSO will revisit, once the system is available for use, whether the WCF is the best mechanism.

Impact on Performance

If in the future, the costs, usage, and needs of the system become stable, OCRSO may revisit the opportunity for inclusion into the DHS Working Capital Fund.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 5: CLAN Operations
PPA: Fee for Service Activity
Program Increase: Positions 2, FTE 2, Dollars \$18,038

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							2	2	18,038
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	18,038

Description of Item

The proposed CLAN activity would serve Top Secret/Sensitive Compartmented Information (TS/SCI) Enterprise users at DHS Headquarters (HQ), select Department Major and Sub-Components and field offices for:

- TS/SCI network and internet/intranet access;
- Management and delivery of desktop computing applications, equipment, email, communications, secure video (VTC), voice (phone) and messaging for TS/SCI networks;
- Communications security and information technology (IT) operations; and
- Data Center, Disaster Recovery planning and mitigation to ensure continuous operations.

The proposed new activity authority will manage delivery of IT services to TS/SCI end users, subscribing to and integrating enterprise services with a locally operated and maintained IT enterprise infrastructure. More specifically, the CLAN WCF will subscribe to:

- Data Center hosting for CLAN infrastructure, data storage, applications and CORE functions;
- OneNet WAN, TIC and PEP services;
- Enterprise services such as Enterprise Cross Domain Services and Public Key Infrastructure; and
- Provide responsive compliant solutions to OMB and ODNI Information Sharing and Safeguarding (IS&S) directives/policies applicable to TS/SCI networks.

Justification

In the past, the NCRIO has supported the Top Secret/Sensitive Compartmented Information (TS/SCI) “CLAN” network as well. The FY 2015 President’s Budget includes a program change to separate the management of the unclassified and TS/SCI LANs, and move responsibility for managing the TS/SCI

network to the DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis, a member of the Intelligence Community, to align management of that network with the oversight of the Director of National Intelligence, who is responsible for oversight of SCI networks as directed in Executive Order 12333 and National Security Directive 42. C-LAN has expanded in size and scope, and will continue to do so as the department consolidates its TS/SCI networks and aligns to the DNI's Intelligence Community Information Technology Enterprise (IC ITE).

Impact on Performance

The change is to improve efficiency and oversight. Currently, the NCRIO funds both DHS's unclassified enterprise network (called ALAN) and DHS's TS/SCI network (called CLAN). A primary driver for splitting the current NCRIO fund into separate WCF activities is to be able to provide better cost identification (transparency) and control as DHS aligns CLAN to the Intelligence Community's Information Technology Enterprise (IC ITE). This will enable DHS to better take advantage of the IC ITE technology service offerings. Additionally, DHS has recently formed a DHS-wide Intelligence Systems Board (ISB) under the Homeland Security Intelligence Council (HSIC) that includes both intelligence mission and technology decision makers. As the CLAN WCF Program Manager, the ISB will provide direct oversight, alignment and governance of the TS/SCI investments at DHS and DHS's consumption of IC offerings.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 6: Performance Management Line of Business
PPA: Government Wide Mandated Service Activity
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$53

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	53
Total Request	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	53

Description of Item

OMB Guidance requires that major agencies provide funding to support e-development of a Performance Management Line of Business (PMLOB). This funding is to facilitate a transition from print-based Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) performance plans and reports to a shared, web-based, Government-wide performance portal, as required by the Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act (GPRAMA) (Sec. 7 and Sec. 10). The Government-wide performance portal will help agencies efficiently meet legal requirements through a shared solution and avoid redundant stove-piped agency development and operations costs. The final FY 2015 funding commitments and details regarding the shared solution will be determined in FY 2014 by a PMLOB Executive Steering Committee comprised of agency representatives, OMB, and GSA.

Justification:

Payment for PMLoB is mandated by OMB for all agencies and is intended to facilitate a transition from print-based GPRAMA performance plans and reports to a shared, web-based, Government-wide performance portal, as required by the GPRAMA (Sec. 7 and Sec. 10). This activity was funded in FY13; however, it was slated to be reprogrammed into the WCF permanently in FY14. Due to the timing of the enacted budget, the reprogramming did not occur, requiring the Department to request funding for FY15.

The GPRA Modernization Act changed several existing agency planning and reporting requirements, such as:

- Availability of an agency Strategic Plan, Annual Performance Plan, and performance updates through a central, Government-wide website.

- Availability of information on each program identified by agencies on a central website.
- Allow agencies to focus limited resources on the development of new strategic plans and preparations for strategic reviews;
- Allow time to pilot effective, efficient, and user-friendly ways to report the fuller corpus of Agency performance information;
- Automate the flow of agency information to a central website; and
- Operationalize the Performance Management Line of Business (PMLOB) with the General Services Administration.

Impact on Performance:

In FY 2014, the requirement to fund PMLoB was received after the submission of the FY 2014 President's Budget, resulting in a request in FY 2015.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

SEC. 504. The Department of Homeland Security Working Capital Fund, established pursuant to section 403 of Public Law 103–356 (31 U.S.C. 501 note), shall continue operations as a permanent working capital fund for fiscal year [2014] 2015: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Homeland Security may be used to make payments to the Working Capital Fund, except for the activities and amounts allowed in the President’s fiscal year [2014] 2015 budget: Provided further, That funds provided to the Working Capital Fund shall be available for obligation until expended to carry out the purposes of the Working Capital Fund: Provided further, That all departmental components shall be charged only for direct usage of each Working Capital Fund service: Provided further, That funds provided to the Working Capital Fund shall be used only for purposes consistent with the contributing component: Provided further, That the Working Capital Fund shall be paid in advance or reimbursed at rates which will return the full cost of each service. Provided further, That the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be notified of any activity added to or removed from the fund: Provided further, That the Chief Financial Officer of the Department of Homeland Security shall submit a quarterly execution report with activity level detail, not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Working Capital Fund FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	515	515	\$603,905
FY 2014 Enacted	530	530	\$806,039
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$183
Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise	-	-	\$548
Total, Increases	-	-	\$731
Decreases			
Efficiencies	-	-	(\$27,377)
Non-Recur Data Center Migration	-	-	(\$42,200)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$69,577)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(\$68,846)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$68,846)
FY 2015 Current Services	530	530	\$737,193
Program Changes			
Increases			
CLAN Operations	2	2	\$18,038
Performance Management Line of Business	-	-	\$53
Total, Increases	2	2	\$18,091
Decreases			
EP&HP DSS	(1)	(1)	(\$445)
GSA Rent	-	-	(\$5,947)
NCR Infrastructure Operations	(2)	(2)	(\$53,224)
Shuttle Services	-	-	(\$4,944)
Total, Decreases	(3)	(3)	(\$64,560)
Total Program Changes	(1)	(1)	(\$46,469)
FY 2015 Request	529	529	\$690,724
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	(1)	(1)	(\$115,315)

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security Working Capital Fund Summary of Requirements (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	515	515	\$603,905
FY 2014 Enacted	530	530	\$806,039
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$731
Decreases	-	-	(\$69,577)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$68,846)
FY 2015 Current Services	530	530	\$737,193
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	2	2	\$18,091
Decreases	(3)	(3)	(\$64,560)
Total, Program Changes	(1)	(1)	(\$46,469)
FY 2015 Request	529	529	\$690,724
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	(1)	(1)	(\$115,315)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Fee for Service Activity	508	508	\$758,692	7	7	(\$56,264)	(1)	(1)	(\$46,522)	514	514	\$655,906	6	6	(\$102,786)
Government Wide Mandated Service Activity	7	7	\$31,567	(7)	(7)	(\$11,819)	-	-	\$53	-	-	\$19,801	(7)	(7)	(\$11,766)
DHS Cross Cutting Activities	7	7	\$14,519	-	-	(\$711)	-	-	-	7	7	\$13,808	-	-	(\$711)
Working Capital Fund Management Activity	8	8	\$1,261	-	-	(\$52)	-	-	-	8	8	\$1,209	-	-	(\$52)
Total	530	530	\$806,039	-	-	(\$68,846)	(1)	(1)	(\$46,469)	529	529	\$690,724	(1)	(1)	(\$115,315)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Working Capital Fund Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$75,349	\$78,051	\$78,538	\$487
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$1,041	\$1,041	\$1,051	\$10
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$389	\$479	\$454	(\$25)
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$15,962	\$17,043	\$17,163	\$120
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$92,741	\$96,614	\$97,206	\$592
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$169	\$221	\$206	(\$15)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$344	\$10	-	(\$10)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$81,069	\$134,989	\$131,989	(\$3,000)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$27,948	\$30,149	\$25,932	(\$4,217)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$30	\$1,964	\$1,964	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$42,851	\$35,732	\$33,011	(\$2,721)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$41,685	\$90,543	\$80,846	(\$9,697)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$104,186	\$114,811	\$107,514	(\$7,297)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	\$152	-	(\$152)
25.6 Medical Care	-	\$1	\$1	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$204,513	\$294,077	\$205,588	(\$88,489)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,206	\$2,310	\$2,224	(\$86)
31.0 Equipment	\$7,163	\$4,466	\$4,243	(\$223)
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$511,164	\$709,425	\$593,518	(\$115,907)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$603,905	\$806,039	\$690,724	(\$115,315)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$603,905	\$806,039	\$690,724	(\$115,315)
Full Time Equivalents	515	530	529	(1)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Working Capital Fund Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	5	5	5	-
GS-15	133	142	136	(6)
GS-14	145	140	149	9
GS-13	82	87	83	(4)
GS-12	67	74	75	1
GS-11	38	36	35	(1)
GS-9	12	13	13	-
GS-8	12	12	12	-
GS-7	15	15	16	1
GS-6	1	1	-	(1)
GS-5	3	3	3	-
GS-4	1	1	1	-
GS-3	1	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	515	530	529	(1)
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	515	530	529	(1)
Total, Working Capital Fund:	515	530	529	(1)
Full Time Equivalents	515	530	529	(1)
Average ES Salary	169,950	166,629	166,629	-
Average GS Salary	109,683	110,944	110,852	(92)
Average Grade	14	14	14	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing
N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security Working Capital Fund Fee for Service Activity Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	72,737	74,959	76,093	1,134
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	1,041	1,041	1,051	10
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	389	479	454	(25)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	15,484	16,561	16,939	378
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	89,651	93,040	94,537	1,497
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	167	199	186	(13)
22.0 Transportation of Things	344	10	-	(10)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	81,038	134,958	131,989	(2,969)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	27,948	30,149	25,932	(4,217)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	25	1,959	1,964	5
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	28,439	22,812	20,765	(2,047)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	24,648	74,204	67,706	(6,498)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	92,100	102,858	100,774	(2,084)
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	152	-	(152)
25.6 Medical Care	-	1	1	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	202,771	291,586	205,588	(85,998)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	1,194	2,298	2,221	(77)
31.0 Equipment	7,163	4,466	4,243	(223)
Total, Other Object Classes	465,837	665,652	561,369	(104,283)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	555,488	758,692	655,906	(102,786)
Full Time Equivalents	498	508	514	6

Fee for Service Activity Mission Statement

DHS WCF activity managers provide or coordinate delivery of a specific service or benefit to DHS Components. The benefit/cost for providing the WCF activity is tangible and is directly linked to a Component's use of services or products. These WCF activities are reimbursed for the provision of services, and have characteristics typical of a business enterprise. The costs for operating the business are reimbursed by billing customers for the provision of goods and services at rates that are briefed and approved by the WCFGB. Each fee for service activity is expected to recover its operational expenses, usually at a much lower cost as the Components benefit from economies of scale. Examples include: GSA rent and real estate services, IT and telecommunication services, human resource services, procurement operations, and financial management services.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	72,737	74,959	76,093	1,134
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	1,041	1,041	1,051	10
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	389	479	454	(25)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	15,484	16,561	16,939	378
Total, Salaries & Benefits	89,651	93,040	94,537	1,497

The WCF's Fee for Service PPA requests a net increase of \$1.5M. The increase includes a 1% pay inflation of \$.7M for WCF activities with FTE. The increase of \$.9M for 7 FTE is a direct result of the e-Training activity move from the Government Wide PPA to Fee for Service PPA in FY15. This transfer is budget neutral between the PPAs. In addition, \$.174M is a decrease for the permanent removal of the EP&HP activity.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$167	\$199	\$186	(\$13)

This request reflects a decrease of \$.013M for costs related to the transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidentals in accordance to Executive Order 13589 directing agencies to spend at least 30% less on travel than the FY2010 actual cost.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$344	\$10	\$0	(\$10)

The FY15 request reflects a decrease of \$.010M for the removal of the EP&HP DSS activity, which included the transportation of environmental review materials for presentations to customers.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$81,038	\$134,958	\$131,989	(\$2,969)

In FY15, the WCF's Fee for Service PPA requests a net decrease of \$3M. This total includes a \$.6 decrease in cost for St. Elizabeths Occupancy Agreements, a decrease of \$2M for space reduction at 131 M Street that will be turned over to GSA in the early part FY14), a decrease of \$.004M for the removal of the EP&HP DSS activity, and an increase of \$5.3M for increased occupancy agreement as a result of the NPPD-OBIM reconfiguration.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$27,948	\$30,149	\$25,932	(\$4,217)

This request reflects a decrease of \$4.2M, of which \$1.2M is due to the reduction in NCRIO's IT Infrastructure services through more efficient management of inventory and new wireless services. Other decreases include anticipated reduction in overtime utilities in FY15 for GSA Rent, which is based on updated costs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$25	\$1,959	\$1,964	\$5

This request reflects an increase of \$.5M for card stock and training materials.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$28,439	\$22,812	\$20,765	(\$2,047)

The FY15 request reflects a decrease of \$2M, of which \$1.7M is due to decreased contract support for help desk and report writing services for the Procurement Operations Office and \$.3M is due to the decrease in NCRIO's Program Management Office support for contract consulting services that support the activity.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$24,648	\$74,204	\$67,706	(\$6,498)

The FY15 request reflects a decrease of \$6.5M. Mail service will deliver once a day, resulting in a cost reduction of \$.8M. A \$4.3M decrease is due to the elimination and reduction in shuttle routes. The remaining reductions is due to efficiencies realized in contract spending due to skill set improvement, resulting in fewer contractor costs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$92,100	\$102,858	\$100,774	(\$2,084)

This FY15 request reflects a decrease of \$2.1M, of which a \$1.8M decrease is a result of the NFC activity's reduction in contract spending by working with Components and USDA to reduce branch support. The remaining decrease is due to Procurement Operations reducing help desk support, report writing, and reductions in contract management for the ITP activity.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$0	\$152	\$0	(\$152)

The FY15 request reflects a decrease of \$.2M for Research and Development costs for EP&HP DSS, which are no longer required.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$202,771	\$291,586	\$205,588	(\$85,998)

The WCF Fee for Service PPA requests a net decrease of \$86M. The decrease to the O&M object class reflects the removal of EDC Migration of \$42.2M. A \$35.5M reduction for changes in service for Components for the NCRIO activity. \$7.3M reduction in ALAN operations and maintenance support due to decrease in customer base and a migration to a contractor operated business model for service delivery, as well as reducing the level of servers on demand (Windows, Unix, Mainframe) and software as a service (e.g. Email, SharePoint, Customer Relationship Management, Project Server).

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,194	\$2,298	\$2,221	(\$77)

In FY15, the WCF's Fee for Service PPA requests a decrease of \$.08M in response to the current fiscal climate and requirement to achieve savings.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$7,163	\$4,466	\$4,243	(\$223)

In FY15, the WCF's Fee for Service PPA requests a decrease of \$.2M in response to the current fiscal climate and requirement to achieve savings.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Government Wide Mandated Service Activity
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	670	670	-	(670)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	261	261	-	(261)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	931	931	-	(931)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	2	2	-	(2)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	31	31	-	(31)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	5	5	-	(5)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	16,933	16,247	13,068	(3,179)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	12,080	11,855	6,733	(5,122)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	1,741	2,491	-	(2,491)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	5	5	-	(5)
Total, Other Object Classes	30,797	30,636	19,801	(10,835)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	31,728	31,567	19,801	(11,766)
Full Time Equivalents	5	7	-	(7)

Government Wide Mandated Service Activity Mission Statement

Government-wide Mandated Activities are Administration-sponsored initiatives that are managed by a designated Federal department to improve overall government performance. Customers are assessed for the cost of supporting the activity. The activities should also provide a direct benefit to participating Components. Examples include the government-wide e-Government initiatives and the OMB-sponsored Interagency Councils such as Human Resources Line of Business, Financial Management Line of Business, e-Gov Benefits, and e-Gov Disaster Management.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	670	670	-	(670)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	261	261	-	(261)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	931	931	-	(931)

The FY15 reflects a decrease of \$.9M for the transfer of the e-Training Activity to the Fee for Service PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2	\$2	\$0	(\$2)

The FY15 reflects a decrease of \$.002M due to the e-Training Activity transfer from Government-Wide Mandated Services PPA to the Fee for Service PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$31	\$31	\$0	(\$31)

The FY15 reflects a decrease of \$.03M due to the transfer of the e-Training Activity to the Fee for Service PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$5	\$5	\$0	(\$5)

The FY15 reflects a decrease of \$.005M due to the e-Training Activity transfer from Government-Wide Mandated Services PPA to the Fee for Service PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$16,933	\$16,247	\$13,068	(\$3,179)

The FY15 reflects a decrease of \$3M, which includes \$2M for the transfer of the e-Training Activity to the Fee for Service PPA as well as a \$1M reduction to IT platform and hosting costs by fully adopting cloud based services for the eDisaster Management activity.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$12,080	\$11,855	\$6,733	(\$5,122)

The FY15 reflects a decrease of \$5.1M due to the e-Training Activity transfer from Government-Wide Mandated Services PPA to the Fee for Service PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,741	\$2,491	\$0	(\$2,491)

The FY15 reflects a decrease of \$2.5M due to the e-Training Activity transfer to the Fee for Service PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$5	\$5	\$0	(\$5)

The FY15 reflects a decrease of \$.005M due to the e-Training Activity transfer from Government-Wide Mandated Services PPA to the Fee for Service PPA.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
DHS Cross Cutting Activities
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	1,079	1,506	1,521	15
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	1,079	1,506	1,521	15
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	20	20	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	14,251	12,920	12,194	(726)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	104	72	72	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	6	1	1	-
Total, Other Object Classes	14,361	13,013	12,287	(726)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	15,440	14,519	13,808	(711)
Full Time Equivalents	4	7	7	-

DHS Cross Cutting Activities Mission Statement

The DHS crosscutting activities are Department-wide programs managed by a single office that yield some benefit to all DHS Components, such as Strategic Sourcing. The actual costs of the programs are recouped by redistributing the costs to the Components based on their share of the discretionary budget, staffing or some other fair and equitable pro-rata basis.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	1,079	1,506	1,521	15
Total, Salaries & Benefits	1,079	1,506	1,521	15

The FY15 reflects an increase of \$.02M, to include 1% pay inflation for 7 FTE.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$14,251	\$12,920	\$12,194	(\$726)

The FY15 reflects a decrease of \$.7M corresponding to revisions made in contract requirements.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Working Capital Fund Management Activity
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	863	916	924	8
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	217	221	224	3
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	1,080	1,137	1,148	11
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	161	-	52	52
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	20	-	(20)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	6	98	7	(91)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	1	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	1	6	2	(4)
Total, Other Object Classes	169	124	61	(63)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	1,249	1,261	1,209	(52)
Full Time Equivalents	8	8	8	-

Working Capital Fund Management Activity Mission Statement

The WCF Management Activity includes funding for the staff that develops WCF policy and procedures, formulates and executes the WCF budget, and facilitates dispute resolution of issues between activity managers and customers.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	863	916	924	8
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	217	221	224	3
Total, Salaries & Benefits	1,080	1,137	1,148	11

In FY15, the WCF Management's PPA requests an increase of \$.01M for the 1% pay inflation that supports projected salaries and benefits requirements for 8 FTE and 8 positions to perform the duties and responsibilities in managing the Working Capital Fund Operations Activity.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$161	\$0	\$52	\$52

The FY15 reflects an increase of \$0.05M to cover cost associated with program support needed for daily operations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$0	\$20	\$0	(\$20)

The FY15 reflects a decrease of \$.02M associated with cost savings measures undertaken by the WCF and Service Providers.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$6	\$98	\$7	(\$91)

The FY15 includes a decrease of \$.09M in response to the current fiscal climate and requirements to achieve savings.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1	\$6	\$2	(\$4)

The FY15 reflects a decrease of \$.004M due to a decline of discretionary products needed to perform daily operations of managing the WCF.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	515	515	530
Increases			
Description: Government Wide Mandated Services	-	3	(1)
Description: DHS Cross Cutting Activities	-	2	-
Description: Fee For Service Activities	-	10	-
Subtotal, Increases	-	15	-
Decreases			
Description: Government Wide Mandated Services	-	-	(1)
Subtotal, Decreases	-	-	(1)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	515	530	529
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	15	(1)

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project/Activity

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
Fee for Service Activity	\$555,488	\$758,692	\$655,906	-\$102,786
Government Wide Mandated Service Activity	31,728	31,567	19,940	-11,627
DHS Cross Cutting Activities	15,440	14,519	13,808	-711
Working Capital Fund Management Activity	1,249	1,261	1,209	-52
Total Working Capital Fund	\$603,905	\$806,039	\$690,863	-\$115,176

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted		FY 2014 Enacted		FY 2015 Request		Delta FY2014- FY 2015	
Fee for Service Activity	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
GSA RENT	5	91,163,159	5	149,867,806	5	143,927,119	-	(5,940,687)
Research Library & Information Services	4	10,950,719	4	10,122,248	4	9,621,870	-	(500,378)
Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	-	25,513,054	-	23,673,334	-	22,489,667	-	(1,183,667)
Financial Statement Audit	-	15,138,019	-	12,960,410	-	12,960,410	-	-
Internal Control Audit	-	1,224,681	-	1,224,681	-	1,224,681	-	-
Financial Management (OFO)	32	4,040,747	32	4,085,431	32	3,915,203	-	(170,228)
Bankcard Program	-	53,018	-	53,018	-	50,367	-	(2,651)
TIER	-	760,652	-	685,944	-	685,944	-	-
NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	-	39,124,169	-	34,474,421	-	32,750,700	-	(1,723,721)
HQ Human Capital Services	83	12,057,429	81	13,629,256	81	13,037,838	-	(591,418)
HCBS/Payroll Service Ops	21	6,062,119	21	8,624,280	21	8,224,557	-	(399,723)
Flexible Spending Plan	-	470,868	-	1,388,900	-	1,319,455	-	(69,445)
DHS Executive Leadership Development/Secretary's Leadership	4	1,000,249	4	951,598	4	909,434	-	(42,164)
HQ Executive Leadership Development (TEI; SES FORUM and General	-	285,243	-	285,957	-	271,659	-	(14,298)
Employee Assistance Program	-	97,079	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	17	50,016,805	17	69,600,070	17	66,157,717	-	(3,442,353)
NCR Infrastructure Operations	73	128,004,188	73	184,776,795	71	118,134,636	(2)	(66,642,159)
CLAN Operations	-	-	-	-	2	18,038,782	2	18,038,782
Enterprise Licenses Agreements	3	71,901,906	3	98,638,972	3	98,645,245	-	6,273
Procurement Operations	256	45,491,426	246	45,823,190	246	43,856,979	-	(1,966,211)
Enterprise Data Center Migration	-	52,132,066	-	42,200,000	-	-	-	(42,200,000)
Enterprise Data Center O&M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EP&HP DSS	-	-	1	444,909	-	-	(1)	(444,909)
HSPD- 12	-	-	9	21,915,377	9	21,928,515	-	13,138
e-Training	-	-	-	-	7	10,797,977	7	10,797,977
Mail Services	-	-	2	17,438,270	2	16,569,676	-	(868,594)
Parking Services	-	-	1	1,202,739	1	1,144,135	-	(58,604)
Sedan Services	-	-	2	1,743,135	2	1,658,676	-	(84,459)
Shuttle Services	-	-	1	6,428,508	1	1,164,457	-	(5,264,051)
Transit Subsidy	-	-	2	5,596,547	2	5,599,244	-	2,697
National Defense University	-	-	4	855,950	4	821,105	-	(34,845)
Sub-Total	498	555,487,595	508	758,691,746	514	655,906,049	6	(102,785,697)
	FY 2013 Revised Enacted		FY 2014 Enacted		FY 2015 Request		Delta FY2014- FY 2015	
Tri-Bureau Service Activity	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Tri-bureau Human Resources Shared Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IT Services from DOJ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	FY 2013 Revised Enacted		FY 2014 Enacted		FY 2015 Request		Delta FY2014- FY 2015	
Government-wide Mandated Service Activity	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Interagency Council Funding	-	828,619	-	833,830	-	833,830	-	0
(USAJob) Recruitment One-Stop	-	1,080,469	-	1,080,469	-	1,080,469	-	-
e-Training	5	10,781,267	7	10,788,671	-	-	(7)	(10,788,671)
Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	-	3,325,248	-	2,831,102	-	2,831,102	-	-
e-Rulemaking	-	350,426	-	507,803	-	507,803	-	-
e-Grants.gov	-	413,272	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Resources Line of Business	-	260,870	-	260,870	-	260,870	-	-
e-gov/Benefits	-	193,682	-	221,198	-	221,198	-	-
Financial Management Line of Business	-	187,342	-	187,342	-	187,342	-	-
Geospatial Line of Business	-	225,000	-	225,000	-	225,000	-	-
Budget Formulation and Execution LoB	-	105,000	-	105,000	-	105,000	-	-
e-gov.Integrated Acquisition Environment	-	1,464,057	-	1,727,136	-	1,727,136	-	-
e-gov. Disaster Management	-	12,270,000	-	12,200,000	-	11,170,000	-	(1,030,000)
IAE Loans & Grants	-	189,973	-	220,784	-	220,784	-	-
eIntegrated Financial Assistance Environment	-	-	-	377,435	-	377,435	-	-
Performance Management Line of Business	-	53,000	-	-	-	53,000	-	53,000
Sub-Total	5	31,728,225	7	31,566,640	-	19,800,969	(7)	(11,765,670)
	FY 2013 Revised Enacted		FY 2014 Enacted		FY 2015 Request		Delta FY2014- FY 2015	
DHS Crosscutting Activity	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC)	-	7,312,017	-	7,312,017	-	6,946,416	-	(365,601)
Strategic Sourcing	4	1,968,585	7	1,978,838	7	1,894,957	-	(83,881)
CPO Shared Reporting	-	6,159,148	-	5,227,835	-	4,966,443	-	(261,392)
Sub-Total	4	15,439,750	7	14,518,690	7	13,807,816	-	(710,874)
	FY 2013 Revised Enacted		FY 2014 Enacted		FY 2015 Request		Delta FY2014- FY 2015	
Working Capital Fund Operations	8	1,249,324	8	1,260,926	8	1,209,190	-	(51,736)
Sub-Total	8	1,249,324	8	1,260,926	8	1,209,190	-	(51,736)
Grand Totals	515	603,904,894	530	806,038,002	529	690,724,024	1	(115,313,978)

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	CBP FY13 Revised Enacted	CBP FY14 Enacted	CBP FY15 Request	Delta FY15-FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 3,456,440	\$ 2,721,686	\$ 2,974,988	\$ 253,302
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ 281,276	\$ 146,963	\$ 281,276	\$ 134,313
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ 4,546	\$ -	\$ (4,546)
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ 50,711	\$ 45,730	\$ 45,730	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 7,844,763	\$ 7,450,268	\$ 6,549,760	\$ (900,508)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 1,784,031	\$ 2,649,956	\$ 2,557,374	\$ (92,582)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 127,360	\$ 376,789	\$ 440,017	\$ 63,228
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 146,536	\$ 142,906	\$ 136,581	\$ (6,325)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 135,231	\$ 133,933	\$ (1,298)
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 3,369,713	\$ 3,130,621	\$ 2,406,755	\$ (723,866)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ 11,858,985	\$ 16,307,297	\$ 17,876,078	\$ 1,568,781
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 1,865,210	\$ 1,777,429	\$ -	\$ (1,777,429)
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,727,887	\$ 1,727,887
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ 12,898,316	\$ 15,182,642	\$ 25,725,151	\$ 10,542,509
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ 87,744	\$ -	\$ (87,744)
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 5,383,567	\$ 5,595,705	\$ 212,138
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,617,447	\$ 3,617,447
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 4,006,161	\$ 500,312	\$ (3,505,849)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 159,061	\$ 159,061
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 43,683,342	\$ 59,549,536	\$ 70,728,055	\$ 11,178,519
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 196,315	\$ 170,778	\$ 182,338	\$ 11,560
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 372,227	\$ 360,264	\$ 366,085	\$ 5,821
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 3,283,675	\$ 3,290,793	\$ -	\$ (3,290,793)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 1,145,615	\$ 943,985	\$ 959,249	\$ 15,264
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 101,885	\$ 101,889	\$ 111,044	\$ 9,155
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 89,869	\$ 86,983	\$ 88,389	\$ 1,406
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 62,028	\$ 73,766	\$ 74,238	\$ 472
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 47,156	\$ 37,589	\$ 40,967	\$ 3,378
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 56,634	\$ 45,148	\$ 49,202	\$ 4,054
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 26,430	\$ 21,068	\$ 22,961	\$ 1,893
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 177,689	\$ 210,940	\$ 194,504	\$ (16,436)
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ 1,016,000	\$ 1,010,204	\$ 922,511	\$ (87,693)
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 61,420	\$ 73,629	\$ 74,099	\$ 470
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ 10,930	\$ -	\$ 10,934	\$ 10,934
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 6,647,873	\$ 6,427,036	\$ 3,096,521	\$ (3,330,515)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 1,459,890	\$ 1,599,504	\$ 1,430,265	\$ (169,239)
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 526,794	\$ 313,544	\$ 487,931	\$ 174,387
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 329,798	\$ 324,792	\$ 278,785	\$ (46,007)
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 2,316,482	\$ 2,237,840	\$ 2,196,981	\$ (40,859)
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 106,051	\$ 169,755	\$ 184,104	\$ 14,349
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 106,051	\$ 169,755	\$ 184,104	\$ 14,349
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 52,753,748	\$ 68,384,167	\$ 76,205,661	\$ 7,821,494

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	CBP US Visit FY13 Revised Enacted	CBP US Visit FY14 Enacted	CBP US Visit FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 823	\$ 823
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,750	\$ 32,750
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,273	\$ 6,273
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 39,846	\$ 39,846
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 476	\$ 476
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 290	\$ 290
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 85	\$ 85
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 107	\$ 107
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 128	\$ 128
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 60	\$ 60
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,405	\$ 2,405
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 85	\$ 85
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,636	\$ 3,636
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,482	\$ 43,482

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	FLETC FY13 Revised Enacted	FLETC FY14 Enacted	FLETC FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 310,659	\$ 259,208	\$ 270,657	\$ 11,449
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ 25,429	\$ 36,740	\$ 25,429	\$ (11,311)
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 5,205	\$ 5,677	\$ 4,889	\$ (788)
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ 50,711	\$ 45,730	\$ 45,730	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 311,184	\$ 289,796	\$ 261,166	\$ (28,630)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 41,692	\$ 53,317	\$ 49,782	\$ (3,535)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 3,310	\$ 10,579	\$ 7,936	\$ (2,643)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 11,914	\$ 11,078	\$ 11,104	\$ 26
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 4,699	\$ 4,633	\$ (66)
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 27,383	\$ 28,951	\$ 22,195	\$ (6,756)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ 265,089	\$ 466,320	\$ 486,649	\$ 20,329
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 294,860	\$ 13,107	\$ -	\$ (13,107)
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 82,115	\$ 82,115
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ 879,304	\$ 739,019	\$ 656,092	\$ (82,927)
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ 6,820	\$ -	\$ (6,820)
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 299,404	\$ 261,225	\$ (38,179)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 62,544	\$ 62,544
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 43,136	\$ 28,128	\$ (15,008)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 4,506	\$ -	\$ (4,506)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 2,226,741	\$ 2,318,087	\$ 2,280,274	\$ (37,813)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 5,595	\$ 3,683	\$ 4,579	\$ 896
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 7,052	\$ 6,497	\$ 6,330	\$ (167)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 70,948	\$ 59,348	\$ -	\$ (59,348)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 21,703	\$ 17,024	\$ 16,585	\$ (439)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 3,048	\$ 2,197	\$ 2,789	\$ 592
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 1,703	\$ 1,569	\$ 1,528	\$ (41)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 1,340	\$ 1,330	\$ 1,285	\$ (45)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 1,354	\$ 811	\$ 1,029	\$ 218
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 1,626	\$ 974	\$ 1,236	\$ 262
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 759	\$ 454	\$ 577	\$ 123
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 44,108	\$ 52,214	\$ 47,844	\$ (4,370)
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 1,397	\$ 1,328	\$ 1,283	\$ (45)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ 236	\$ -	\$ 236	\$ 236
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 160,869	\$ 147,429	\$ 85,301	\$ (62,128)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 5,103	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 21,063	\$ 26,872	\$ 19,010	\$ (7,862)
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 224,451	\$ 192,734	\$ 186,900	\$ (5,834)
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 250,617	\$ 219,606	\$ 205,910	\$ (13,696)
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 4,912	\$ 3,485	\$ 3,934	\$ 449
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 4,912	\$ 3,485	\$ 3,934	\$ 449
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 2,643,139	\$ 2,688,607	\$ 2,575,419	\$ (113,188)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	ICE FY13 Revised Enacted	ICE FY14 Enacted	ICE FY15 Request	Delta FY15-FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 1,170,726	\$ 1,128,852	\$ 1,008,513	\$ (120,339)
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ 102,620	\$ 171,455	\$ 102,620	\$ (68,835)
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 7,565	\$ 7,577	\$ 8,770	\$ 1,193
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ 50,710	\$ 45,730	\$ 45,730	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 3,120,177	\$ 2,618,478	\$ 2,650,056	\$ 31,578
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 736,383	\$ 974,245	\$ 876,575	\$ (97,670)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 78,921	\$ 218,874	\$ 145,797	\$ (73,077)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 101,266	\$ 99,702	\$ 94,386	\$ (5,316)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 144,899	\$ 133,036	\$ (11,863)
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 2,734,327	\$ 2,493,159	\$ 3,307,567	\$ 814,408
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ 5,481,842	\$ 12,486,253	\$ 8,638,950	\$ (3,847,303)
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 1,341,585	\$ 1,348,832	\$ 23,871	\$ (1,324,961)
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,320,862	\$ 1,320,862
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ 7,949,487	\$ 10,259,269	\$ 7,811,988	\$ (2,447,281)
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ 52,043	\$ -	\$ (52,043)
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 3,932,732	\$ 3,375,211	\$ (557,521)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,100,190	\$ 1,100,190
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 2,138,860	\$ 2,813,470	\$ 674,610
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 159,060	\$ 159,060
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 22,875,609	\$ 38,120,960	\$ 33,616,652	\$ (4,504,308)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 105,321	\$ 80,461	\$ 83,961	\$ 3,500
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 125,152	\$ 119,371	\$ 111,341	\$ (8,030)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 1,093,161	\$ 1,090,386	\$ -	\$ (1,090,386)
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 385,185	\$ 312,784	\$ 291,741	\$ (21,043)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 33,461	\$ 48,004	\$ 51,132	\$ 3,128
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 30,216	\$ 28,821	\$ 26,882	\$ (1,939)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 20,650	\$ 24,442	\$ 22,513	\$ (1,929)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 25,590	\$ 17,710	\$ 18,864	\$ 1,154
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 30,732	\$ 21,270	\$ 22,656	\$ 1,386
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 14,343	\$ 9,926	\$ 10,573	\$ 647
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 161,913	\$ 192,286	\$ 147,426	\$ (44,860)
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ 1,016,000	\$ 1,010,204	\$ 922,511	\$ (87,693)
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 24,589	\$ 24,396	\$ 22,471	\$ (1,925)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ 5,151	\$ -	\$ 5,151	\$ 5,151
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 3,071,464	\$ 2,980,061	\$ 1,737,222	\$ (1,242,839)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 634,774	\$ 685,502	\$ 612,674	\$ (72,828)
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 247,058	\$ 196,877	\$ 159,832	\$ (37,045)
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 1,076,085	\$ 915,311	\$ 811,567	\$ (103,744)
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,957,917	\$ 1,797,690	\$ 1,584,073	\$ (213,617)
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 56,373	\$ 120,464	\$ 93,599	\$ (26,865)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 56,373	\$ 120,464	\$ 93,599	\$ (26,865)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 27,961,363	\$ 43,019,175	\$ 37,031,546	\$ (5,987,629)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	ICE US Visit FY13 Revised Enacted	ICE US Visit FY14 Enacted	ICE US Visit FY15 Request	Delta FY15-FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 879	\$ 879
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,275	\$ 3,275
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,702	\$ 6,702
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,695
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,856	\$ 12,551
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 336	\$ 336
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 205	\$ 205
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 91	\$ 91
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 75	\$ 75
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 91	\$ 91
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42	\$ 42
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,405	\$ 2,405
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 91	\$ 91
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,336	\$ 3,336
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,192	\$ 15,887

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	TSA FY13 Revised Enacted	TSA FY14 Enacted	TSA FY15 Request	Delta FY15-FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 1,545,693	\$ 1,425,645	\$ 1,312,129	\$ (113,516)
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ 128,322	\$ 195,949	\$ 128,322	\$ (67,627)
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 3,783	\$ 3,031	\$ 3,580	\$ 549
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ 50,710	\$ 45,730	\$ 45,730	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 17,192,938	\$ 15,476,617	\$ 14,477,807	\$ (998,810)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 1,983,951	\$ 2,797,432	\$ 2,573,330	\$ (224,102)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 93,845	\$ 291,309	\$ 411,441	\$ 120,132
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 195,384	\$ 181,678	\$ 182,109	\$ 431
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 117,803	\$ 111,987	\$ (5,816)
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 835,593	\$ 1,499,854	\$ 889,598	\$ (610,256)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ 8,607,892	\$ 11,247,371	\$ 12,708,499	\$ 1,461,128
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 104,335	\$ 107,836	\$ 23,871	\$ (83,965)
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 78,004	\$ 78,004
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ 12,417,844	\$ 20,539,111	\$ 15,860,597	\$ (4,678,514)
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ 16,341	\$ -	\$ (16,341)
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 5,430,836	\$ 6,774,138	\$ 1,343,302
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,164,668	\$ 3,164,668
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 1,919,671	\$ 2,146,938	\$ 227,267
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 198,084	\$ -	\$ (198,084)
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 43,160,290	\$ 61,494,298	\$ 60,892,748	\$ (601,550)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 99,365	\$ 108,980	\$ 120,510	\$ 11,530
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 329,771	\$ 336,867	\$ 320,269	\$ (16,598)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 3,872,004	\$ 3,887,765	\$ -	\$ (3,887,765)
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 1,014,947	\$ 882,677	\$ 839,185	\$ (43,492)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 42,948	\$ 65,019	\$ 73,391	\$ 8,372
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ 6,576	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 79,618	\$ 81,335	\$ 77,326	\$ (4,009)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 64,102	\$ 68,975	\$ 65,021	\$ (3,954)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 36,539	\$ 23,987	\$ 27,076	\$ 3,089
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 43,884	\$ 28,809	\$ 32,518	\$ 3,709
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 20,479	\$ 13,444	\$ 15,175	\$ 1,731
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 139,387	\$ 165,771	\$ 116,763	\$ (49,008)
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ 1,055,000	\$ 1,048,981	\$ 960,420	\$ (88,561)
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 65,821	\$ 68,846	\$ 64,899	\$ (3,947)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ 6,006	\$ 6,006	\$ (0)
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ 6,976	\$ -	\$ 6,976	\$ 6,976
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 6,877,417	\$ 6,787,462	\$ 2,725,535	\$ (4,061,927)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 1,180,358	\$ 1,142,503	\$ 1,089,892	\$ (52,611)
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 237,805	\$ 244,657	\$ 240,780	\$ (3,877)
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 258,586	\$ 229,597	\$ 167,067	\$ (62,530)
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,676,749	\$ 1,616,757	\$ 1,497,739	\$ (119,018)
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 111,548	\$ 107,926	\$ 100,185	\$ (7,741)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 111,548	\$ 107,926	\$ 100,185	\$ (7,741)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 51,826,004	\$ 70,006,443	\$ 65,216,207	\$ (4,790,236)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	FEMA FY13 Revised Enacted	FEMA FY14 Enacted	FEMA FY15 Request	Delta FY15-FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 3,215,845	\$ 2,553,201	\$ 2,737,375	\$ 184,174
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ 274,926	\$ 257,183	\$ 274,926	\$ 17,743
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 5,205	\$ 5,677	\$ 4,889	\$ (788)
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ 50,710	\$ 45,730	\$ 45,730	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 3,803,403	\$ 2,762,538	\$ 3,101,303	\$ 338,765
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 315,069	\$ 519,188	\$ 549,427	\$ 30,239
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 27,362	\$ 80,805	\$ 72,348	\$ (8,457)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 97,691	\$ 89,732	\$ 87,723	\$ (2,009)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 76,977	\$ 73,080	\$ (3,897)
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 103,132	\$ 173,068	\$ 204,142	\$ 31,074
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ 3,791,274	\$ 3,041,522	\$ 1,481,544	\$ (1,559,978)
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 458,912	\$ 494,846	\$ 11,936	\$ (482,910)
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 553,763	\$ 553,763
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ 6,630,178	\$ 9,887,015	\$ 9,186,083	\$ (700,932)
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ 63,943	\$ -	\$ (63,943)
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 2,070,084	\$ 2,022,170	\$ (47,914)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 692,598	\$ 692,598
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 1,646,319	\$ 2,061,408	\$ 415,089
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ 139,023	\$ 127,702	\$ (11,321)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 238,099	\$ -	\$ (238,099)
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 18,773,707	\$ 24,144,950	\$ 23,288,147	\$ (856,803)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 138,087	\$ 193,306	\$ 161,735	\$ (31,571)
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 42,463	\$ 59,235	\$ 70,092	\$ 10,857
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 449,831	\$ 541,076	\$ -	\$ (541,076)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 130,690	\$ 155,211	\$ 183,658	\$ 28,447
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 7,738	\$ 115,328	\$ 98,497	\$ (16,831)
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ 384,880	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 10,252	\$ 14,302	\$ 16,923	\$ 2,621
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 8,497	\$ 12,129	\$ 14,230	\$ 2,101
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 33,919	\$ 42,550	\$ 36,338	\$ (6,212)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 40,738	\$ 51,101	\$ 43,642	\$ (7,459)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 19,011	\$ 23,847	\$ 20,366	\$ (3,481)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 173,846	\$ 205,969	\$ 183,654	\$ (22,315)
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ 5,744,000	\$ 5,711,230	\$ 5,229,053	\$ (482,177)
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 8,064	\$ 12,106	\$ 14,204	\$ 2,098
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ 351,504	\$ 351,504	\$ (0)
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ 12,375	\$ -	\$ 12,375	\$ 12,375
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 7,204,391	\$ 7,488,894	\$ 6,436,271	\$ (1,052,623)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 545,888	\$ 609,331	\$ 544,599	\$ (64,732)
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 159,652	\$ 159,291	\$ 135,392	\$ (23,899)
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 323,031	\$ 298,005	\$ 263,695	\$ (34,310)
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,028,571	\$ 1,066,627	\$ 943,686	\$ (122,941)
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 51,868	\$ 61,678	\$ 50,959	\$ (10,719)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 51,868	\$ 61,678	\$ 50,959	\$ (10,719)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 27,058,537	\$ 32,762,149	\$ 30,719,063	\$ (2,043,086)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	NPPD FY13 Revised Enacted	NPPD FY14 Enacted	NPPD FY15 Request	Delta FY15-FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 18,780,127	\$ 19,370,326	\$ 18,352,052	\$ (1,018,274)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 2,439,734	\$ 2,394,342	\$ 2,274,625	\$ (119,717)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 87,541	\$ 129,604	\$ 72,385	\$ (57,219)
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ 7,960	\$ -	\$ (7,960)
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 1,584	\$ -	\$ 1,565	\$ 1,565
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ 50,710	\$ 45,730	\$ 45,730	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 278,082	\$ 317,643	\$ 313,002	\$ (4,641)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 53,516	\$ 282,140	\$ 361,721	\$ 79,581
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 39,638	\$ 72,401	\$ 76,522	\$ 4,121
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 9,740	\$ 28,659	\$ 10,849	\$ (17,810)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 45,508	\$ 43,204	\$ 39,975	\$ (3,229)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 45,561	\$ 61,673	\$ 64,832	\$ 3,159
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 17,445	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 57,963	\$ 60,352	\$ 2,389
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 11,636	\$ 20,603	\$ 34,527	\$ 13,924
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ 4,176,403	\$ 1,705,202	\$ 2,772,015	\$ 1,066,813
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 30,351,868	\$ 32,845,606	\$ 26,066,820	\$ (6,778,786)
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,023,750	\$ 3,023,750
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ 58,932	\$ 1,091,815	\$ 1,032,883
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 8,686,493	\$ 9,215,736	\$ 8,379,973	\$ (835,763)
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ 8,011	\$ -	\$ (8,011)
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 377,834	\$ 116,949	\$ (260,885)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 122,999	\$ 122,999
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 348,867	\$ 605,864	\$ 256,997
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ 40,110	\$ 30,938	\$ (9,172)
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ 235,270	\$ 216,111	\$ (19,159)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 227,801	\$ 618,179	\$ 390,378
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 1,174,082	\$ 1,209,881	\$ 35,799
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 65,075,586	\$ 69,069,699	\$ 65,963,431	\$ (3,106,268)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 16,020	\$ 36	\$ 21	\$ (15)
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 6,892	\$ 8,883	\$ 9,762	\$ 879
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 49,854	\$ 102,517	\$ -	\$ (102,517)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 21,211	\$ 23,275	\$ 25,579	\$ 2,304
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 6,776	\$ 10,351	\$ 13	\$ (10,338)
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ 1,211	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 1,664	\$ 2,145	\$ 2,357	\$ 212
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 825	\$ 1,819	\$ 3,585	\$ 1,766
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 9,183	\$ 3,819	\$ 5	\$ (3,814)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 3,455	\$ 4,586	\$ 6	\$ (4,580)
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 1,613	\$ 2,140	\$ 3	\$ (2,137)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 1,087	\$ 1,815	\$ 3,578	\$ 1,763
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ 1,106	\$ 1,106	\$ 0
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ 1,111	\$ -	\$ 1,111	\$ 1,111
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 120,902	\$ 162,492	\$ 47,126	\$ (115,366)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 550,991	\$ 533,168	\$ 476,524	\$ (56,644)
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 57,029	\$ 56,577	\$ 27,736	\$ (28,841)
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 608,020	\$ 589,745	\$ 504,260	\$ (85,485)
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 139,453	\$ 104,746	\$ 98,626	\$ (6,120)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 139,453	\$ 104,746	\$ 98,626	\$ (6,120)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 65,943,961	\$ 69,926,682	\$ 66,613,443	\$ (3,313,239)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	OHA FY13 Revised Enacted	OHA FY14 Enacted	OHA FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 3,254,718	\$ 2,927,913	\$ 3,342,164	\$ 414,251
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 1,016,745	\$ 734,337	\$ 697,620	\$ (36,717)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 20,509	\$ 95,907	\$ 20,509	\$ (75,398)
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 1,584	\$ 1,516	\$ 1,565	\$ 49
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ 50,710	\$ 45,730	\$ 45,730	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 23,192	\$ 22,970	\$ 22,381	\$ (589)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 292,176	\$ 315,212	\$ 303,759	\$ (11,453)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 3,072	\$ 4,849	\$ 4,479	\$ (370)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 335	\$ 1,530	\$ 727	\$ (803)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 4,765	\$ 4,431	\$ 4,442	\$ 11
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 3,614	\$ 4,131	\$ 3,787	\$ (344)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 1,359	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 1,991	\$ 2,112	\$ 121
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 1,796	\$ 3,268	\$ 1,116	\$ (2,152)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 2,301,034	\$ 2,094,466	\$ 2,745,197	\$ 650,731
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 63,044	\$ 63,044
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 2,005,986	\$ 2,433,559	\$ 2,003,160	\$ (430,399)
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ 6,820	\$ -	\$ (6,820)
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 20,249	\$ 22,256	\$ 2,007
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,184	\$ 7,184
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 53,438	\$ 62,930	\$ 9,492
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ 55,093	\$ 60,070	\$ 4,977
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ 53,470	\$ 58,938	\$ 5,468
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 161,190	\$ 147,987	\$ (13,203)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 8,981,595	\$ 9,042,070	\$ 9,621,157	\$ 579,087
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 2,698	\$ 2,373	\$ 2,223	\$ (150)
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 537	\$ 595	\$ 570	\$ (25)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 3,781	\$ 6,866	\$ -	\$ (6,866)
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 1,653	\$ 1,559	\$ 1,494	\$ (65)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 1,367	\$ 1,416	\$ 1,354	\$ (62)
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ 994	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 130	\$ 144	\$ 138	\$ (6)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 63	\$ 122	\$ 116	\$ (6)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 646	\$ 522	\$ 500	\$ (22)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 777	\$ 627	\$ 600	\$ (27)
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 363	\$ 293	\$ 280	\$ (13)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 106	\$ 122	\$ 116	\$ (6)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ 908	\$ 908	\$ 0
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ 152	\$ -	\$ 152	\$ 152
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 13,267	\$ 15,547	\$ 8,451	\$ (7,096)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 170,157	\$ 152,334	\$ 136,150	\$ (16,184)
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 14,988	\$ 12,001	\$ 20,866	\$ 8,865
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 185,145	\$ 164,335	\$ 157,016	\$ (7,319)
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 17,394	\$ 12,073	\$ 12,045	\$ (28)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 17,394	\$ 12,073	\$ 12,045	\$ (28)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 9,197,401	\$ 9,234,025	\$ 9,798,669	\$ 564,644

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	OC & IA FY13 Revised Enacted	OC & IA FY14 Enacted	OC & IA FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 9,848,840	\$ 11,088,806	\$ 8,305,248	\$ (2,783,558)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 17,022	\$ -	\$ 17,022	\$ 17,022
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 6,013	\$ 8,324	\$ 5,644	\$ (2,680)
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ 50,710	\$ 45,730	\$ 45,730	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 192,992	\$ 193,087	\$ 192,608	\$ (479)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 2,372,053	\$ 2,649,652	\$ 2,614,166	\$ (35,486)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 24,682	\$ 40,762	\$ 38,450	\$ (2,312)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 3,499	\$ 11,183	\$ 6,108	\$ (5,075)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 39,314	\$ 36,557	\$ 32,202	\$ (4,355)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 30,073	\$ 34,722	\$ 32,590	\$ (2,132)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 11,035	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 18,641	\$ 18,034	\$ (607)
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 162,927	\$ 146,668	\$ 91,684	\$ (54,984)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ 780,262	\$ 1,016,160	\$ -	\$ (1,016,160)
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 23,431,761	\$ 26,809,693	\$ 18,750,264	\$ (8,059,429)
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,362,348	\$ 7,362,348
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ 491,943	\$ -	\$ (491,943)
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 2,930,372	\$ 5,519,483	\$ 2,187,807	\$ (3,331,676)
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ 5,035	\$ -	\$ (5,035)
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 165,159	\$ 197,723	\$ 32,564
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 61,826	\$ 61,826
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 162,845	\$ 196,738	\$ 33,893
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ 95,929	\$ 133,169	\$ 37,240
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ 267,353	\$ 245,581	\$ (21,772)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 18,395	\$ 49,918	\$ 31,523
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 387,940	\$ 313,010	\$ (74,930)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 39,901,554	\$ 49,214,067	\$ 40,897,870	\$ (8,316,197)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 6,492	\$ 4,590	\$ 5,217	\$ 627
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 4,360	\$ 5,001	\$ 4,907	\$ (94)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 39,976	\$ 57,717	\$ -	\$ (57,717)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 13,419	\$ 13,104	\$ 12,858	\$ (246)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 3,648	\$ 2,739	\$ 3,177	\$ 438
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 1,053	\$ 1,207	\$ 1,185	\$ (22)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 662	\$ 1,024	\$ 996	\$ (28)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 1,675	\$ 1,010	\$ 1,172	\$ 162
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 2,011	\$ 1,213	\$ 1,408	\$ 195
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 939	\$ 566	\$ 657	\$ 91
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ 625,000	\$ 621,434	\$ 568,969	\$ (52,465)
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 886	\$ 1,022	\$ 994	\$ (28)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ 295	\$ -	\$ 294	\$ 294
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 700,416	\$ 710,627	\$ 601,834	\$ (108,793)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 165,054	\$ 152,334	\$ 136,150	\$ (16,184)
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 11,424	\$ 5,533	\$ 6,942	\$ 1,409
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 176,478	\$ 157,867	\$ 143,092	\$ (14,775)
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 84,949	\$ 65,971	\$ 56,229	\$ (9,742)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 84,949	\$ 65,971	\$ 56,229	\$ (9,742)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 40,863,397	\$ 50,148,532	\$ 41,699,025	\$ (8,449,507)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	OIG FY13 Revised Enacted	OIG FY14 Enacted	OIG FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ 50,710	\$ 45,730	\$ 45,730	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 123,556	\$ 97,556	\$ 99,615	\$ 2,059
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 19,365	\$ 33,302	\$ 31,133	\$ (2,169)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 4,380	\$ 14,127	\$ 4,914	\$ (9,213)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 15,488	\$ 14,401	\$ 14,435	\$ 34
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 5,478	\$ 4,835	\$ (643)
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 27,827	\$ 25,842	\$ 14,944	\$ (10,898)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ 260,087	\$ 20,880	\$ 104,319	\$ 83,439
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 73,771	\$ 53,398	\$ 35,807	\$ (17,591)
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 53,588	\$ 53,588
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ 410,311	\$ 443,956	\$ 381,982	\$ (61,974)
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ 5,035	\$ -	\$ (5,035)
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 74,401	\$ 62,556	\$ (11,845)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 49,417	\$ 49,417
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 221,146	\$ 260,295	\$ 39,149
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 985,495	\$ 1,055,252	\$ 1,163,570	\$ 108,318
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 2,207	\$ 2,048	\$ 2,418	\$ 370
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 4,040	\$ 4,023	\$ 3,922	\$ (101)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 42,522	\$ 46,432	\$ -	\$ (46,432)
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 12,435	\$ 10,542	\$ 10,277	\$ (265)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 1,148	\$ 1,222	\$ 1,472	\$ 250
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 976	\$ 971	\$ 947	\$ (24)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 704	\$ 824	\$ 796	\$ (28)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 600	\$ 451	\$ 543	\$ 92
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 719	\$ 541	\$ 652	\$ 111
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 336	\$ 253	\$ 304	\$ 51
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 4,218	\$ 5,029	\$ 8,164	\$ 3,135
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 801	\$ 822	\$ 795	\$ (27)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 70,706	\$ 73,158	\$ 30,290	\$ (42,868)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 5,103	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 95,339	\$ 89,009	\$ 79,607	\$ (9,402)
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 100,442	\$ 89,009	\$ 79,607	\$ (9,402)
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 2,529	\$ 1,592	\$ 1,763	\$ 171
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 2,529	\$ 1,592	\$ 1,763	\$ 171
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 1,159,172	\$ 1,219,011	\$ 1,275,230	\$ 56,219

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	S & T FY13 Revised Enacted	S & T FY14 Enacted	S & T FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 9,603,760	\$ 9,273,087	\$ 9,912,724	\$ 639,637
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 3,071,867	\$ 3,140,169	\$ 2,983,161	\$ (157,008)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 46,929	\$ 37,585	\$ 40,518	\$ 2,933
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ 4,286	\$ -	\$ (4,286)
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 3,782	\$ 3,031	\$ 3,580	\$ 549
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ 50,710	\$ 45,729	\$ 45,729	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 124,478	\$ 111,384	\$ 104,200	\$ (7,184)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 1,417,291	\$ 1,532,366	\$ 1,432,882	\$ (99,484)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 15,516	\$ 23,663	\$ 21,417	\$ (2,246)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 3,264	\$ 9,647	\$ 3,533	\$ (6,114)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 25,019	\$ 25,479	\$ 24,429	\$ (1,050)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 17,381	\$ 20,081	\$ 17,863	\$ (2,218)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 6,601	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 12,398	\$ 11,304	\$ (1,094)
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 4,523	\$ 11,133	\$ 5,260	\$ (5,873)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ 705,237	\$ 1,016,161	\$ -	\$ (1,016,161)
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 12,772,007	\$ 13,558,884	\$ 13,636,751	\$ 77,867
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 643,793	\$ 643,793
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ 847,453	\$ 506,601	\$ 853,490	\$ 346,889
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 10,743,263	\$ 7,012,904	\$ 10,301,238	\$ 3,288,334
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ 6,820	\$ -	\$ (6,820)
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 95,351	\$ 128,980	\$ 33,629
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 33,888	\$ 33,888
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 379,822	\$ 394,991	\$ 15,169
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ 105,806	\$ 115,849	\$ 10,043
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ 106,940	\$ 98,232	\$ (8,708)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 508,175	\$ 439,992	\$ (68,183)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 39,459,081	\$ 37,547,502	\$ 41,253,804	\$ 3,706,302
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 19,496	\$ 11,853	\$ 26	\$ (11,827)
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 2,608	\$ 2,892	\$ 2,690	\$ (202)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 29,403	\$ 33,379	\$ -	\$ (33,379)
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 8,028	\$ 7,578	\$ 7,048	\$ (530)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 9,262	\$ 7,072	\$ 16	\$ (7,056)
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ 9,566	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 630	\$ 698	\$ 649	\$ (49)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 487	\$ 592	\$ 546	\$ (46)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 4,540	\$ 2,609	\$ 6	\$ (2,603)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 5,451	\$ 3,133	\$ 7	\$ (3,126)
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 2,544	\$ 1,462	\$ 3	\$ (1,459)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ 195,000	\$ 193,888	\$ 177,519	\$ (16,369)
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 512	\$ 591	\$ 545	\$ (46)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ 8,737	\$ 8,737	\$ 0
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ 759	\$ -	\$ 759	\$ 759
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 288,286	\$ 274,484	\$ 198,551	\$ (75,933)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 177,773	\$ 152,334	\$ 136,150	\$ (16,184)
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 96,095	\$ 89,204	\$ 75,533	\$ (13,671)
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 273,868	\$ 241,538	\$ 211,683	\$ (29,855)
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 82,262	\$ 52,117	\$ 51,891	\$ (226)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 82,262	\$ 52,117	\$ 51,891	\$ (226)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 40,103,497	\$ 38,115,641	\$ 41,715,929	\$ 3,600,288

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	DNDO FY13 Revised Enacted	DNDO FY14 Enacted	DNDO FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 5,214,307	\$ 4,671,038	\$ 5,297,995	\$ 626,957
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 1,584	\$ 1,516	\$ 1,565	\$ 49
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ 50,710	\$ 45,729	\$ 45,729	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 27,029	\$ 25,464	\$ 23,262	\$ (2,202)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 451,607	\$ 405,718	\$ 389,670	\$ (16,048)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 4,654	\$ 6,241	\$ 5,822	\$ (419)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 855	\$ 2,518	\$ 935	\$ (1,583)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 8,339	\$ 8,862	\$ 7,773	\$ (1,089)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 5,593	\$ 5,317	\$ 4,858	\$ (459)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 2,103	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 3,665	\$ 3,695	\$ 30
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 1,441	\$ 3,680	\$ 1,431	\$ (2,249)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ 160,054	\$ 180,961	\$ -	\$ (180,961)
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 3,969,568	\$ 3,849,915	\$ 4,414,266	\$ 564,351
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 307,472	\$ 307,472
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 28,555	\$ 28,555
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 3,192,477	\$ 3,518,524	\$ 2,786,441	\$ (732,083)
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ 6,820	\$ -	\$ (6,820)
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 27,964	\$ 34,286	\$ 6,322
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,216	\$ 9,216
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 54,069	\$ 76,668	\$ 22,599
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ 168,164	\$ 153,692	\$ (14,472)
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ 32,082	\$ 29,468	\$ (2,614)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 135,363	\$ 131,002	\$ (4,361)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 13,090,322	\$ 13,153,610	\$ 13,753,801	\$ 600,191
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 7,094	\$ 4,676	\$ 4,915	\$ 239
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 831	\$ 766	\$ 731	\$ (35)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 9,338	\$ 8,838	\$ -	\$ (8,838)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 2,558	\$ 2,007	\$ 1,917	\$ (90)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 6,513	\$ 2,790	\$ 2,993	\$ 203
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ 531	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 201	\$ 185	\$ 177	\$ (8)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 155	\$ 157	\$ 148	\$ (9)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 1,716	\$ 1,029	\$ 1,104	\$ 75
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 2,061	\$ 1,236	\$ 1,326	\$ 90
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 962	\$ 577	\$ 619	\$ 42
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 165	\$ 157	\$ 148	\$ (9)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ 485	\$ 485	\$ 0
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ 299	\$ -	\$ 299	\$ 299
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 32,424	\$ 22,903	\$ 14,862	\$ (8,041)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 30,238	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 39,600	\$ 32,898	\$ 32,796	\$ (102)
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 69,838	\$ 32,898	\$ 32,796	\$ (102)
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 27,914	\$ 18,831	\$ 18,648	\$ (183)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 27,914	\$ 18,831	\$ 18,648	\$ (183)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 13,220,498	\$ 13,228,242	\$ 13,820,107	\$ 591,865

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	USCG FY13 Revised Enacted	USCG FY14 Enacted	USCG FY15 Request	Delta FY15-FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 3,107,935	\$ 56,493,481	\$ 54,805,081	\$ (1,688,400)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 4,238,835	\$ 3,888,124	\$ 3,592,544	\$ (295,580)
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ 324,040	\$ 257,183	\$ 324,040	\$ 66,857
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 3,782	\$ 3,031	\$ 3,580	\$ 549
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ 50,710	\$ 45,729	\$ 45,729	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 2,226,199	\$ 2,004,944	\$ 1,866,072	\$ (138,872)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 279,391	\$ 406,176	\$ 382,076	\$ (24,100)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 25,677	\$ 78,471	\$ 59,117	\$ (19,354)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 25,019	\$ 23,264	\$ 22,208	\$ (1,056)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 64,634	\$ 61,251	\$ (3,383)
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 1,128,887	\$ 683,388	\$ 552,808	\$ (130,580)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ 5,276,773	\$ 7,955,288	\$ 7,002,388	\$ (952,900)
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 199,279	\$ 26,825,429	\$ -	\$ (26,825,429)
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 138,698	\$ 138,698
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ 15,732,283	\$ 19,409,350	\$ 15,993,296	\$ (3,416,054)
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ 123,446	\$ -	\$ (123,446)
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 466,038	\$ 466,038
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 2,781,310	\$ 3,378,057	\$ 596,747
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 5,563,219	\$ -	\$ (5,563,219)
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 32,618,810	\$ 126,606,467	\$ 88,692,983	\$ (37,913,484)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 165,465	\$ 142,083	\$ 134,857	\$ (7,226)
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 46,983	\$ 48,402	\$ 47,164	\$ (1,238)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 441,376	\$ 442,126	\$ -	\$ (442,126)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 144,602	\$ 126,827	\$ 123,581	\$ (3,246)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 84,285	\$ 84,769	\$ 82,128	\$ (2,641)
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ 8,364	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 11,343	\$ 11,686	\$ 11,387	\$ (299)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 8,338	\$ 9,911	\$ 9,575	\$ (336)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 3,280	\$ 31,274	\$ 30,299	\$ (975)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 3,938	\$ 37,560	\$ 36,390	\$ (1,170)
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 1,838	\$ 17,528	\$ 16,982	\$ (546)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 411,155	\$ 487,454	\$ 455,635	\$ (31,819)
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ 1,798,000	\$ 1,787,742	\$ 1,636,810	\$ (150,932)
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 8,583	\$ 9,892	\$ 9,557	\$ (335)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ 7,639	\$ 7,639	\$ 0
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ 9,096	\$ -	\$ 9,096	\$ 9,096
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 3,146,646	\$ 3,244,893	\$ 2,611,100	\$ (633,793)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 1,028,024	\$ 1,066,336	\$ 953,743	\$ (112,593)
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 238,396	\$ 389,421	\$ 266,213	\$ (123,208)
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 764,984	\$ 744,640	\$ 654,559	\$ (90,081)
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 2,031,404	\$ 2,200,397	\$ 1,874,515	\$ (325,882)
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 71,268	\$ 172,868	\$ 162,319	\$ (10,549)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 71,268	\$ 172,868	\$ 162,319	\$ (10,549)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 37,868,128	\$ 132,224,625	\$ 93,340,917	\$ (38,883,708)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	USCIS FY13 Revised Enacted	USCIS FY14 Enacted	USCIS FY15 Request	Delta FY15-FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 9,196,942	\$ 9,286,176	\$ 8,821,867	\$ (464,309)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 776,081	\$ 518,416	\$ 685,747	\$ 167,331
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ 68,337	\$ 134,715	\$ 68,337	\$ (66,378)
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 3,782	\$ 3,031	\$ 3,580	\$ 549
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ 50,710	\$ 45,729	\$ 45,729	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 1,627,746	\$ 1,321,898	\$ 1,351,178	\$ 29,280
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 402,381	\$ 517,095	\$ 580,745	\$ 63,650
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 46,678	\$ 128,811	\$ 76,981	\$ (51,830)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 71,481	\$ 67,576	\$ 65,515	\$ (2,061)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 88,078	\$ 90,284	\$ 2,206
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 1,578,930	\$ 1,159,090	\$ 1,471,970	\$ 312,880
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ 3,001,008	\$ 8,296,328	\$ 9,974,795	\$ 1,678,467
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 312,809	\$ 264,050	\$ 11,936	\$ (252,114)
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 321,951	\$ 321,951
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ 6,981,968	\$ 13,599,693	\$ 10,250,030	\$ (3,349,663)
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ 6,820	\$ -	\$ (6,820)
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 1,720,592	\$ 1,834,071	\$ 113,479
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 748,427	\$ 748,427
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 1,793,512	\$ 2,183,795	\$ 390,283
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 24,418,853	\$ 39,251,610	\$ 38,886,938	\$ (364,672)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 4,340	\$ 42,844	\$ 52,218	\$ 9,374
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 69,270	\$ 63,029	\$ 75,742	\$ 12,713
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 724,626	\$ 575,727	\$ -	\$ (575,727)
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 213,194	\$ 165,151	\$ 198,463	\$ 33,312
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 348	\$ 25,562	\$ 31,801	\$ 6,239
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ 702	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 16,724	\$ 15,218	\$ 18,287	\$ 3,069
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 13,688	\$ 12,905	\$ 15,377	\$ 2,472
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 1,706	\$ 9,430	\$ 11,732	\$ 2,302
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 2,051	\$ 11,326	\$ 14,091	\$ 2,765
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 956	\$ 5,285	\$ 6,575	\$ 1,290
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 61,418	\$ 73,010	\$ 206,841	\$ 133,831
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ 508,000	\$ 505,102	\$ 462,458	\$ (42,644)
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 1,321	\$ 12,881	\$ 15,348	\$ 2,467
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ 641	\$ 641	\$ (0)
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ 2,743	\$ -	\$ 2,743	\$ 2,743
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,621,087	\$ 1,518,111	\$ 1,112,317	\$ (405,794)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 634,774	\$ 609,335	\$ 544,599	\$ (64,736)
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 92,720	\$ 168,739	\$ 254,843	\$ 86,104
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 332,380	\$ 234,828	\$ 413,164	\$ 178,336
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,059,874	\$ 1,012,902	\$ 1,212,606	\$ 199,704
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 54,705	\$ 78,218	\$ 66,977	\$ (11,241)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 54,705	\$ 78,218	\$ 66,977	\$ (11,241)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 27,154,519	\$ 41,860,841	\$ 41,278,838	\$ (582,003)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	USSS FY13 Revised Enacted	USSS FY14 Enacted	USSS FY15 Request	Delta FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 205,944	\$ 129,604	\$ 188,235	\$ 58,631
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ 19,731	\$ 12,247	\$ 19,731	\$ 7,484
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 3,782	\$ 3,031	\$ 3,580	\$ 549
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ 50,710	\$ 45,729	\$ 45,729	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 1,075,094	\$ 914,007	\$ 921,991	\$ 7,984
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 261,252	\$ 337,932	\$ 302,527	\$ (35,405)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 31,253	\$ 93,899	\$ 50,801	\$ (43,098)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 60,759	\$ 59,821	\$ 59,963	\$ 142
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 63,393	\$ 59,744	\$ (3,649)
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 483,884	\$ 357,764	\$ 256,612	\$ (101,152)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ 925,311	\$ 2,220,243	\$ 1,172,396	\$ (1,047,847)
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 99,926	\$ 33,496	\$ 83,549	\$ 50,053
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,913	\$ 18,913
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ 1,625,197	\$ 2,311,480	\$ 2,346,767	\$ 35,287
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ 6,820	\$ -	\$ (6,820)
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 728,763	\$ 910,849	\$ 182,086
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 381,584	\$ 381,584
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 4,842,843	\$ 7,318,229	\$ 6,822,971	\$ (495,258)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 28,721	\$ 26,386	\$ 26,088	\$ (298)
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 45,104	\$ 41,593	\$ 38,617	\$ (2,976)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 453,145	\$ 379,926	\$ -	\$ (379,926)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 138,817	\$ 108,984	\$ 101,186	\$ (7,798)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 16,215	\$ 15,742	\$ 15,888	\$ 146
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ 448	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 10,890	\$ 10,042	\$ 9,324	\$ (718)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 8,560	\$ 8,516	\$ 7,840	\$ (676)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 6,985	\$ 5,808	\$ 5,861	\$ 53
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 8,387	\$ 6,975	\$ 7,040	\$ 65
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 3,914	\$ 3,255	\$ 3,285	\$ 30
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 33,390	\$ 39,595	\$ 36,292	\$ (3,303)
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ 274,000	\$ 272,437	\$ 249,436	\$ (23,001)
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 8,940	\$ 8,500	\$ 7,825	\$ (675)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ 409	\$ 409	\$ (0)
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ 1,689	\$ -	\$ 1,689	\$ 1,689
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,039,205	\$ 928,168	\$ 510,780	\$ (417,388)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 241,220	\$ 228,501	\$ 204,225	\$ (24,276)
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 11,221	\$ 87,541	\$ 30,401	\$ (57,140)
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 62,122	\$ 58,748	\$ 52,146	\$ (6,602)
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 314,563	\$ 374,790	\$ 286,772	\$ (88,018)
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 13,117	\$ 17,821	\$ 41,943	\$ 24,122
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 13,117	\$ 17,821	\$ 41,943	\$ 24,122
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 6,209,728	\$ 8,639,008	\$ 7,662,466	\$ (976,542)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	NPPD/USVISIT FY13 Revised Enacted	NPPD/OBIM FY14 Enacted	NPPD/OBIM FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 5,167,190	\$ -	\$ 5,300,000	\$ 5,300,000
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 1,759,901	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 1,584	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 70,374	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 21,728	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 9,533	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 3,786	\$ -	\$ 4,442	\$ 4,442
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 11,530	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 3,220	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 2,206	\$ -	\$ 2,298	\$ 2,298
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 12,591	\$ -	\$ 2,434,854	\$ 2,434,854
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,750	\$ 32,750
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,381,460	\$ 2,381,460
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 1,839,410	\$ -	\$ 1,761,697	\$ 1,761,697
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 98,217	\$ 98,217
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 8,903,053	\$ -	\$ 12,015,718	\$ 12,015,718
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 7,241	\$ -	\$ 3,707	\$ 3,707
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 1,272	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 7,872	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 3,916	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 5,355	\$ -	\$ 2,258	\$ 2,258
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 307	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 130	\$ -	\$ 239	\$ 239
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 1,639	\$ -	\$ 833	\$ 833
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 7,425	\$ -	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 3,465	\$ -	\$ 467	\$ 467
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 1,722	\$ -	\$ 238	\$ 238
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 40,344	\$ -	\$ 8,742	\$ 8,742
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 152,382	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 32,394	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 184,776	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 26,288	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 26,288	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 9,154,461	\$ -	\$ 12,024,460	\$ 12,024,460

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	FPS FY13 Revised Enacted	FPS FY14 Enacted	FPS FY15 Request	Delta FY15-FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 1,215,218	\$ 2,270,167	\$ 2,964,271	\$ 694,104
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 3,229,534	\$ 3,273,676	\$ 3,109,992	\$ (163,684)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 341,366	\$ 269,407	\$ 253,172	\$ (16,235)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 73,072	\$ 239,296	\$ 292,578	\$ 53,282
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 47,908	\$ 61,407	\$ 61,895	\$ 488
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 348	\$ 538	\$ 9,202	\$ 8,664
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 12,167	\$ 7,755	\$ 8,883	\$ 1,128
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 55,932	\$ 52,308	\$ 52,442	\$ 134
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 21,034	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 4,041	\$ 3,868	\$ (173)
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 35,548	\$ 16,219	\$ 20,055	\$ 3,836
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ -	\$ 17,681,791	\$ -	\$ (17,681,791)
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ 10,391	\$ -	\$ (10,391)
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 1,256,216	\$ 121,590	\$ (1,134,626)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 99,488	\$ 99,488
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 298,819	\$ -	\$ (298,819)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 27,976	\$ 285,697	\$ 257,721
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 5,032,127	\$ 25,470,007	\$ 7,283,133	\$ (18,186,874)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 2,267	\$ 18,559	\$ 21,962	\$ 3,403
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 8,311	\$ 7,534	\$ 7,896	\$ 362
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 100,325	\$ 86,949	\$ -	\$ (86,949)
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 25,579	\$ 19,741	\$ 20,690	\$ 949
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 14,848	\$ 11,072	\$ 13,375	\$ 2,303
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 2,007	\$ 1,819	\$ 1,906	\$ 87
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 1,661	\$ 1,543	\$ 1,603	\$ 60
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 4,544	\$ 4,085	\$ 4,934	\$ 849
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 7,574	\$ 4,906	\$ 5,926	\$ 1,020
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 3,534	\$ 2,289	\$ 2,766	\$ 477
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 2,187	\$ 1,540	\$ 1,600	\$ 60
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ 1,188	\$ -	\$ 1,188	\$ 1,188
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 174,025	\$ 160,037	\$ 83,846	\$ (76,191)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 76,264	\$ 76,167	\$ 68,075	\$ (8,092)
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 85,331	\$ 89,159	\$ -	\$ (89,159)
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 161,595	\$ 165,326	\$ 68,075	\$ (97,251)
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 8,914	\$ 33,630	\$ 28,144	\$ (5,486)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 8,914	\$ 33,630	\$ 28,144	\$ (5,486)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 5,376,661	\$ 25,829,000	\$ 7,463,198	\$ (18,365,802)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Under Sec FY13 Revised Enacted	Under Sec FY14 Enacted	Under Sec FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 352,735	\$ 375,675	\$ 329,396	\$ (46,279)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 11,611	\$ 10,152	\$ 9,645	\$ (507)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 24,966	\$ 26,982	\$ 27,067	\$ 85
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ 3,030	\$ 3,580	\$ 550
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ 50,710	\$ 45,729	\$ 45,729	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 4,141	\$ 3,866	\$ 3,843	\$ (23)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 45,187	\$ 53,055	\$ 52,161	\$ (894)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 546	\$ 816	\$ 767	\$ (49)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 96	\$ 570	\$ 122	\$ (448)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 3,574	\$ 5,539	\$ 2,221	\$ (3,318)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 645	\$ 695	\$ 650	\$ (45)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 210	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 272	\$ 352	\$ 80
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 144	\$ 551	\$ 192	\$ (359)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 498,830	\$ 140,900	\$ 420,705	\$ 279,805
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,609	\$ 12,609
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 16,250	\$ 260	\$ 16,458	\$ 16,198
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 2,106	\$ 2,234	\$ 128
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,234	\$ 1,234
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 25,455	\$ 54,061	\$ 28,606
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ 53,470	\$ 58,937	\$ 5,467
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 1,553	\$ 4,214	\$ 2,661
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 12,556	\$ 11,760	\$ (796)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,009,645	\$ 763,232	\$ 1,057,937	\$ 294,705
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 55	\$ 44	\$ 46	\$ 2
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 83	\$ 100	\$ 98	\$ (2)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 617	\$ 1,156	\$ -	\$ (1,156)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 256	\$ 262	\$ 257	\$ (5)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 24	\$ 26	\$ 28	\$ 2
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 20	\$ 24	\$ 24	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 10	\$ 21	\$ 20	\$ (1)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 13	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ -
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 15	\$ 12	\$ 12	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 8	\$ 5	\$ 6	\$ 1
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ 39,000	\$ 38,778	\$ 35,503	\$ (3,275)
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 16	\$ 20	\$ 20	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 40,117	\$ 40,458	\$ 36,024	\$ (4,434)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 1,102	\$ 1,048	\$ 1,033	\$ (15)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,102	\$ 1,048	\$ 1,033	\$ (15)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 1,050,864	\$ 804,738	\$ 1,094,994	\$ 290,256

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Security FY13 Revised Enacted	Security FY14 Enacted	Security FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 3,832,844	\$ 7,270,886	\$ 4,666,243	\$ (2,604,643)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 304,882	\$ 225,944	\$ 214,647	\$ (11,297)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 461,847	\$ 401,559	\$ 404,417	\$ 2,858
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 67,368	\$ 57,539	\$ 57,421	\$ (118)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 601,297	\$ 789,590	\$ 779,341	\$ (10,249)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 9,030	\$ 12,058	\$ 11,369	\$ (689)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 781	\$ 2,108	\$ 1,820	\$ (288)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 4,765	\$ 4,431	\$ 4,442	\$ 11
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 10,498	\$ 10,347	\$ 9,716	\$ (631)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 2,799	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 3,665	\$ 3,519	\$ (146)
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 1,918	\$ 7,025	\$ 2,861	\$ (4,164)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 3,859,959	\$ 4,836,365	\$ 4,480,747	\$ (355,618)
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 139,390	\$ 139,390
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 751,811	\$ 1,149,143	\$ 761,398	\$ (387,745)
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ 5,036	\$ -	\$ (5,036)
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 31,623	\$ 44,082	\$ 12,459
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,432	\$ 18,432
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 170,932	\$ 169,428	\$ (1,504)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ 58,367	\$ 29,046	\$ (29,321)
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ 21,387	\$ 29,468	\$ 8,081
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 18,936	\$ 51,386	\$ 32,450
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 319,000	\$ 245,126	\$ (73,874)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 9,909,799	\$ 15,395,941	\$ 12,124,299	\$ (3,271,642)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 1,391	\$ 987	\$ 1,114	\$ 127
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 1,106	\$ 1,490	\$ 1,463	\$ (27)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 8,335	\$ 17,199	\$ -	\$ (17,199)
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 3,404	\$ 3,905	\$ 3,833	\$ (72)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 626	\$ 589	\$ 678	\$ 89
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 267	\$ 360	\$ 353	\$ (7)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 138	\$ 305	\$ 297	\$ (8)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 446	\$ 217	\$ 250	\$ 33
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 537	\$ 261	\$ 301	\$ 40
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 250	\$ 122	\$ 140	\$ 18
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 175	\$ 305	\$ 297	\$ (8)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 16,675	\$ 25,740	\$ 8,726	\$ (17,014)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 4,819	\$ 5,030	\$ 5,954	\$ 924
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 4,819	\$ 5,030	\$ 5,954	\$ 924
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 21,912	\$ 20,641	\$ 16,959	\$ (3,682)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 21,912	\$ 20,641	\$ 16,959	\$ (3,682)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 9,953,205	\$ 15,447,352	\$ 12,155,938	\$ (3,291,414)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	CRSO FY13 Revised Enacted	CRSO FY14 Enacted	CRSO FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 1,301,599	\$ 1,419,429	\$ 1,267,057	\$ (152,372)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 184,227	\$ 114,564	\$ 110,285	\$ (4,279)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 155,139	\$ 196,812	\$ 176,733	\$ (20,079)
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 38,378	\$ 28,201	\$ 25,093	\$ (3,108)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 277,826	\$ 386,993	\$ 340,578	\$ (46,415)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 4,790	\$ 5,953	\$ 5,080	\$ (873)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 617	\$ 2,052	\$ 899	\$ (1,153)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 7,148	\$ 11,078	\$ 6,663	\$ (4,415)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 5,980	\$ 5,071	\$ 4,246	\$ (825)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 1,294	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 2,941	\$ 3,035	\$ 94
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 5,131	\$ 8,196	\$ 3,798	\$ (4,398)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 2,219,176	\$ 2,109,894	\$ 2,984,544	\$ 874,650
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,390	\$ 16,390
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 1,104,454	\$ 1,652,324	\$ 1,118,539	\$ (533,785)
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ 6,820	\$ -	\$ (6,820)
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 15,488	\$ 19,420	\$ 3,932
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,055	\$ 8,055
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 71,256	\$ 101,648	\$ 30,392
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ 62,471	\$ 77,348	\$ 14,877
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ 53,470	\$ 39,292	\$ (14,178)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 1,849	\$ 5,216	\$ 3,367
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 137,410	\$ 129,382	\$ (8,028)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 5,305,759	\$ 6,292,272	\$ 6,443,301	\$ 151,029
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 841	\$ 501	\$ 607	\$ 106
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 511	\$ 730	\$ 640	\$ (90)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 5,016	\$ 8,430	\$ -	\$ (8,430)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 1,574	\$ 1,914	\$ 1,675	\$ (239)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 1,954	\$ 299	\$ 369	\$ 70
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 123	\$ 176	\$ 154	\$ (22)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 83	\$ 150	\$ 130	\$ (20)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 583	\$ 110	\$ 137	\$ 27
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 700	\$ 132	\$ 164	\$ 32
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 327	\$ 62	\$ 76	\$ 14
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 101	\$ 149	\$ 129	\$ (20)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 11,813	\$ 12,653	\$ 4,081	\$ (8,572)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 68,075	\$ 68,075
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 6,791	\$ 6,685	\$ 8,747	\$ 2,062
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 6,791	\$ 6,685	\$ 76,822	\$ 70,137
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 10,391	\$ 8,548	\$ 8,328	\$ (220)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 10,391	\$ 8,548	\$ 8,328	\$ (220)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 5,334,754	\$ 6,320,158	\$ 6,532,532	\$ 212,374

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	CHCO FY13 Revised Enacted	CHCO FY14 Enacted	CHCO FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 2,282,717	\$ 2,411,199	\$ 2,443,736	\$ 32,537
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 105,840	\$ 84,727	\$ 80,490	\$ (4,237)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 237,166	\$ 193,637	\$ 219,723	\$ 26,086
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 41,415	\$ 33,887	\$ 31,197	\$ (2,690)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 497,971	\$ 458,774	\$ 423,421	\$ (35,353)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 5,479	\$ 7,058	\$ 6,274	\$ (784)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 1,116	\$ 2,611	\$ 878	\$ (1,733)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 11,911	\$ 9,970	\$ 9,994	\$ 24
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 6,453	\$ 6,012	\$ 5,279	\$ (733)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 2,314	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 6,243	\$ 5,411	\$ (832)
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 3,227	\$ 6,406	\$ 4,101	\$ (2,305)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 2,191,579	\$ 1,916,743	\$ 2,301,066	\$ 384,323
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,304	\$ 6,304
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 61,931	\$ 61,931
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 1,247,415	\$ 1,840,529	\$ 1,263,323	\$ (577,206)
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ 5,036	\$ -	\$ (5,036)
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 15,238	\$ 15,209	\$ (29)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,014	\$ 10,014
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 150,725	\$ 180,577	\$ 29,852
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ 109,297	\$ 145,437	\$ 36,140
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ 21,387	\$ 29,468	\$ 8,081
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 332,688	\$ 250,858	\$ (81,830)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 6,634,603	\$ 7,612,167	\$ 7,494,691	\$ (117,476)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 484	\$ 370	\$ 531	\$ 161
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 962	\$ 866	\$ 795	\$ (71)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 4,630	\$ 9,993	\$ -	\$ (9,993)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 2,818	\$ 2,269	\$ 2,083	\$ (186)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 119	\$ 221	\$ 324	\$ 103
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 233	\$ 209	\$ 192	\$ (17)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 77	\$ 147	\$ 161	\$ 14
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 208	\$ 81	\$ 119	\$ 38
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 250	\$ 98	\$ 143	\$ 45
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 117	\$ 46	\$ 67	\$ 21
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 113	\$ 147	\$ 161	\$ 14
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 10,011	\$ 14,447	\$ 4,576	\$ (9,871)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 5,111	\$ 76,167	\$ 68,075	\$ (8,092)
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 7,075	\$ 6,970	\$ 9,880	\$ 2,910
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 12,186	\$ 83,137	\$ 77,955	\$ (5,182)
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 12,884	\$ 10,240	\$ 10,197	\$ (43)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 12,884	\$ 10,240	\$ 10,197	\$ (43)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 6,669,684	\$ 7,719,991	\$ 7,587,419	\$ (132,572)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	CPO FY13 Revised Enacted	CPO FY14 Enacted	CPO FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 3,115,178	\$ 3,535,763	\$ 3,426,323	\$ (109,440)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 121,062	\$ 238,726	\$ 226,789	\$ (11,937)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 631,250	\$ 569,802	\$ 562,044	\$ (7,758)
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 97,739	\$ 81,647	\$ 79,801	\$ (1,846)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 982,097	\$ 1,120,406	\$ 1,083,099	\$ (37,307)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 10,254	\$ 17,236	\$ 15,964	\$ (1,272)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 1,364	\$ 4,656	\$ 2,583	\$ (2,073)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 11,914	\$ 9,970	\$ 9,994	\$ 24
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 15,230	\$ 14,682	\$ 13,503	\$ (1,179)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 4,563	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 11,809	\$ 5,674	\$ (6,135)
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 4,071	\$ 10,692	\$ 3,976	\$ (6,716)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 2,526,360	\$ 2,681,356	\$ 2,301,192	\$ (380,164)
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 129,077	\$ 129,077
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ 98,738	\$ 380,721	\$ 281,983
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 501,971	\$ 720,525	\$ 508,372	\$ (212,153)
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ 5,036	\$ -	\$ (5,036)
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 44,877	\$ 19,678	\$ (25,199)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,616	\$ 25,616
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 75,939	\$ 116,464	\$ 40,525
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ 74,858	\$ 78,575	\$ 3,717
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ 53,470	\$ 49,115	\$ (4,355)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 11,392	\$ 30,914	\$ 19,522
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 451,906	\$ 391,583	\$ (60,323)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 8,023,052	\$ 9,833,486	\$ 9,461,057	\$ (372,429)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 552	\$ 1,043	\$ 1,129	\$ 86
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 1,803	\$ 2,115	\$ 2,033	\$ (82)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 9,955	\$ 24,406	\$ -	\$ (24,406)
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 5,549	\$ 5,541	\$ 5,327	\$ (214)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 330	\$ 622	\$ 687	\$ 65
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 441	\$ 511	\$ 491	\$ (20)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 165	\$ 433	\$ 413	\$ (20)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 333	\$ 230	\$ 254	\$ 24
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 399	\$ 276	\$ 305	\$ 29
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 187	\$ 129	\$ 142	\$ 13
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 357	\$ 432	\$ 412	\$ (20)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 20,071	\$ 35,738	\$ 11,193	\$ (24,545)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 3,228	\$ 2,391	\$ 3,976	\$ 1,585
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 31,702	\$ 29,026	\$ -	\$ (29,026)
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 34,930	\$ 31,417	\$ 3,976	\$ (27,441)
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 14,925	\$ 13,411	\$ 13,428	\$ 17
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 14,925	\$ 13,411	\$ 13,428	\$ 17
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 8,092,978	\$ 9,914,052	\$ 9,489,654	\$ (424,398)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	CFO FY13 Revised Enacted	CFO FY14 Enacted	CFO FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 2,802,948	\$ 2,875,651	\$ 2,794,514	\$ (81,137)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 226,546	\$ 180,780	\$ 171,741	\$ (9,039)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 23,096	\$ 36,289	\$ 19,894	\$ (16,395)
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 308,493	\$ 336,485	\$ 331,176	\$ (5,309)
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 65,159	\$ 48,215	\$ 47,022	\$ (1,193)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 601,498	\$ 661,633	\$ 638,200	\$ (23,433)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 8,566	\$ 10,178	\$ 9,410	\$ (768)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 1,444	\$ 3,291	\$ 1,525	\$ (1,766)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 11,914	\$ 11,078	\$ 9,994	\$ (1,084)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 10,153	\$ 8,670	\$ 7,956	\$ (714)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 2,799	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 5,655	\$ 5,674	\$ 19
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 1,918	\$ 6,563	\$ 2,343	\$ (4,220)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 2,786,354	\$ 2,968,118	\$ 3,199,148	\$ 231,030
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 27,034	\$ 27,034
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ 7,240	\$ 173,986	\$ 166,746
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 555,399	\$ 797,215	\$ 562,482	\$ (234,733)
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ 5,036	\$ -	\$ (5,036)
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 26,493	\$ 25,950	\$ (543)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,094	\$ 15,094
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 93,294	\$ 118,859	\$ 25,565
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ 59,865	\$ 67,774	\$ 7,909
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ 42,776	\$ 39,292	\$ (3,484)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 25,889	\$ 70,255	\$ 44,366
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 321,325	\$ 347,621	\$ 26,296
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 7,406,287	\$ 8,531,739	\$ 8,686,944	\$ 155,205
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 1,035	\$ 790	\$ 823	\$ 33
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 1,106	\$ 1,249	\$ 1,198	\$ (51)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 9,569	\$ 14,412	\$ -	\$ (14,412)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 3,404	\$ 3,272	\$ 3,139	\$ (133)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 380	\$ 471	\$ 501	\$ 30
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 267	\$ 302	\$ 289	\$ (13)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 158	\$ 256	\$ 243	\$ (13)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 308	\$ 174	\$ 185	\$ 11
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 370	\$ 209	\$ 222	\$ 13
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 172	\$ 97	\$ 104	\$ 7
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 219	\$ 255	\$ 243	\$ (12)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 16,988	\$ 21,487	\$ 6,947	\$ (14,540)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 12,796	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 2,121	\$ 3,117	\$ 4,398	\$ 1,281
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 14,917	\$ 3,117	\$ 4,398	\$ 1,281
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 16,341	\$ 11,489	\$ 11,599	\$ 110
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 16,341	\$ 11,489	\$ 11,599	\$ 110
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 7,454,533	\$ 8,567,832	\$ 8,709,888	\$ 142,056

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	CIO FY13 Revised Enacted	CIO FY14 Enacted	CIO FY15 Request	Delta FY15- FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 7,947,008	\$ 10,815,562	\$ 7,238,091	\$ (3,577,471)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 1,575,042	\$ 1,019,951	\$ 1,529,227	\$ 509,276
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 22,699	\$ 36,289	\$ 19,894	\$ (16,395)
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 390,519	\$ 449,175	\$ 490,396	\$ 41,221
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 79,240	\$ 64,362	\$ 69,628	\$ 5,266
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 713,541	\$ 883,217	\$ 945,028	\$ 61,811
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 9,969	\$ 13,587	\$ 13,949	\$ 362
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 2,031	\$ 6,377	\$ 2,281	\$ (4,096)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 11,914	\$ 11,078	\$ 9,994	\$ (1,084)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 12,348	\$ 11,574	\$ 11,782	\$ 208
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 3,284	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 10,497	\$ 10,336	\$ (161)
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 2,278	\$ 7,950	\$ 3,470	\$ (4,480)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ 4,726,588	\$ 3,640,084	\$ 3,940,084	\$ 300,000
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 22,503,379	\$ 26,278,106	\$ 17,960,747	\$ (8,317,359)
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,207,190	\$ 1,207,190
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ 732,332	\$ 3,089,080	\$ 2,356,748
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 11,397,771	\$ 5,578,969	\$ 11,684,951	\$ 6,105,982
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ 52,132,066	\$ 42,200,000	\$ -	\$ (42,200,000)
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ 5,036	\$ -	\$ (5,036)
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 35,373	\$ 121,762	\$ 86,389
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,350	\$ 22,350
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 172,478	\$ 214,941	\$ 42,463
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ 91,036	\$ 61,878	\$ (29,158)
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ 42,776	\$ 39,292	\$ (3,484)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 42,385	\$ 121,844	\$ 79,459
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 451,854	\$ 423,842	\$ (28,012)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 101,529,677	\$ 92,600,048	\$ 49,232,037	\$ (43,368,011)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 7,181	\$ 4,456	\$ 8,973	\$ 4,517
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 1,298	\$ 1,667	\$ 1,774	\$ 107
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 7,254	\$ 19,239	\$ -	\$ (19,239)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 3,994	\$ 4,368	\$ 4,648	\$ 280
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 3,431	\$ 2,659	\$ 5,464	\$ 2,805
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 313	\$ 402	\$ 428	\$ 26
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 120	\$ 341	\$ 360	\$ 19
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 1,829	\$ 981	\$ 2,016	\$ 1,035
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 2,119	\$ 1,178	\$ 2,422	\$ 1,244
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 989	\$ 550	\$ 1,130	\$ 580
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 122	\$ 341	\$ 360	\$ 19
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 28,650	\$ 36,182	\$ 27,575	\$ (8,607)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 236,117	\$ 228,501	\$ 477,219	\$ 248,718
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 71,065	\$ 80,857	\$ 103,727	\$ 22,870
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 27,045	\$ 27,045
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 307,182	\$ 309,358	\$ 607,991	\$ 298,633
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 216,194	\$ 100,304	\$ 116,685	\$ 16,381
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 216,194	\$ 100,304	\$ 116,685	\$ 16,381
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 102,081,703	\$ 93,045,892	\$ 49,984,288	\$ (43,061,604)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Secretary FY13 Revised Enacted	Secretary FY14 Enacted	Secretary FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 324,667	\$ 370,864	\$ 305,171	\$ (65,693)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 19,717	\$ 14,012	\$ 13,311	\$ (701)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 21,399	\$ 19,046	\$ 9,553	\$ (9,493)
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 3,313	\$ 2,729	\$ 1,356	\$ (1,373)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 41,655	\$ 37,451	\$ 18,410	\$ (19,041)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 421	\$ 576	\$ 300	\$ (276)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 58	\$ 244	\$ 86	\$ (158)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 4,765	\$ 3,323	\$ 3,331	\$ 8
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 516	\$ 491	\$ 230	\$ (261)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 194	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 90	\$ 88	\$ (2)
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 133	\$ 469	\$ 68	\$ (401)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 229,121	\$ 454,102	\$ 316,454	\$ (137,648)
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,609	\$ 12,609
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 1,481	\$ 1,976	\$ 495
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 435	\$ 435
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 21,564	\$ 45,158	\$ 23,594
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ 106,940	\$ 98,232	\$ (8,708)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 2,884	\$ 7,826	\$ 4,942
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 104	\$ -	\$ (104)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 645,959	\$ 1,036,370	\$ 834,594	\$ (201,776)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 90	\$ 61	\$ 70	\$ 9
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 77	\$ 71	\$ 35	\$ (36)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 926	\$ 816	\$ -	\$ (816)
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 236	\$ 185	\$ 91	\$ (94)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 31	\$ 37	\$ 42	\$ 5
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 19	\$ 17	\$ 8	\$ (9)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 15	\$ 14	\$ 7	\$ (7)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 24	\$ 13	\$ 16	\$ 3
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 29	\$ 16	\$ 19	\$ 3
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 13	\$ 8	\$ 9	\$ 1
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 15	\$ 14	\$ 7	\$ (7)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,475	\$ 1,252	\$ 304	\$ (948)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 1,253	\$ 1,353	\$ 1,298	\$ (55)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,253	\$ 1,353	\$ 1,298	\$ (55)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 648,687	\$ 1,038,975	\$ 836,196	\$ (202,779)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Dep Secretary FY13 Revised Enacted	Dep Secretary FY14 Enacted	Dep Secretary FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 109,058	\$ 126,721	\$ 101,666	\$ (25,055)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 11,361	\$ 7,787	\$ 7,398	\$ (389)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 10,700	\$ 12,698	\$ 7,961	\$ (4,737)
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 1,657	\$ 1,819	\$ 1,130	\$ (689)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 20,834	\$ 24,967	\$ 15,341	\$ (9,626)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 224	\$ 384	\$ 240	\$ (144)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 68	\$ 159	\$ 58	\$ (101)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 2,383	\$ 2,216	\$ 1,110	\$ (1,106)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 258	\$ 327	\$ 191	\$ (136)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 97	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 46	\$ 44	\$ (2)
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 67	\$ 307	\$ 57	\$ (250)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 141,820	\$ 105,590	\$ 179,033	\$ 73,443
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 981	\$ 773	\$ (208)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 363	\$ 363
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 8,906	\$ 9,203	\$ 297
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ 42,791	\$ 39,292	\$ (3,499)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 591	\$ 1,604	\$ 1,013
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 1,734	\$ 1,876	\$ 142
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 298,526	\$ 338,024	\$ 367,340	\$ 29,316
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 50	\$ 34	\$ 31	\$ (3)
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 38	\$ 47	\$ 29	\$ (18)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 463	\$ 544	\$ -	\$ (544)
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 118	\$ 123	\$ 75	\$ (48)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 14	\$ 20	\$ 19	\$ (1)
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 9	\$ 11	\$ 7	\$ (4)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 8	\$ 10	\$ 6	\$ (4)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 8	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ -
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 11	\$ 9	\$ 8	\$ (1)
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 5	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ -
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 8	\$ 10	\$ 6	\$ (4)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 732	\$ 819	\$ 192	\$ (627)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 552	\$ 442	\$ 406	\$ (36)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 552	\$ 442	\$ 406	\$ (36)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 299,810	\$ 339,285	\$ 367,938	\$ 28,653

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Chief of Staff FY13 Revised Enacted	Chief of Staff FY14 Enacted	Chief of Staff FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 70,973	\$ 82,468	\$ 66,163	\$ (16,305)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 10,927	\$ 8,149	\$ 7,742	\$ (407)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 26,749	\$ 28,569	\$ 20,699	\$ (7,870)
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 4,141	\$ 4,094	\$ 2,939	\$ (1,155)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 52,154	\$ 56,176	\$ 39,888	\$ (16,288)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 559	\$ 864	\$ 611	\$ (253)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ -	\$ 61	\$ 130	\$ 69
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 2,383	\$ 2,216	\$ 1,110	\$ (1,106)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 645	\$ 736	\$ 497	\$ (239)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 243	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 226	\$ 220	\$ (6)
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 166	\$ 551	\$ 147	\$ (404)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 195,479	\$ 163,073	\$ 220,161	\$ 57,088
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 2,231	\$ 1,461	\$ (770)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 943	\$ 943
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 84	\$ -	\$ (84)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ 32,081	\$ 29,468	\$ (2,613)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 961	\$ 2,608	\$ 1,647
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 9,193	\$ 13,009	\$ 3,816
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 364,419	\$ 391,733	\$ 407,796	\$ 16,063
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 52	\$ 36	\$ 37	\$ 1
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 96	\$ 106	\$ 75	\$ (31)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 926	\$ 1,224	\$ -	\$ (1,224)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 295	\$ 278	\$ 196	\$ (82)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 31	\$ 21	\$ 23	\$ 2
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 23	\$ 26	\$ 18	\$ (8)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 15	\$ 22	\$ 15	\$ (7)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 12	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ -
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 15	\$ 9	\$ 10	\$ 1
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 7	\$ 4	\$ 5	\$ 1
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 15	\$ 22	\$ 15	\$ (7)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,487	\$ 1,756	\$ 402	\$ (1,354)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 693	\$ 513	\$ 490	\$ (23)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 693	\$ 513	\$ 490	\$ (23)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 366,599	\$ 394,002	\$ 408,688	\$ 14,686

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	CRCL FY13 Revised Enacted	CRCL FY14 Enacted	CRCL FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 2,439,987	\$ 2,528,878	\$ 2,566,121	\$ 37,243
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 86,531	\$ 70,845	\$ 67,303	\$ (3,542)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 178,322	\$ 180,940	\$ 154,443	\$ (26,497)
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 29,266	\$ 25,927	\$ 21,928	\$ (3,999)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 277,974	\$ 355,784	\$ 297,622	\$ (58,162)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 3,049	\$ 5,473	\$ 4,463	\$ (1,010)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 585	\$ 2,039	\$ 820	\$ (1,219)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 4,765	\$ 4,431	\$ 4,442	\$ 11
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 4,560	\$ 4,662	\$ 3,710	\$ (952)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 1,294	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 3,167	\$ 2,991	\$ (176)
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 15,200	\$ 16,969	\$ 40,014	\$ 23,045
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 1,159,780	\$ 1,399,750	\$ 1,470,434	\$ 70,684
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42,795	\$ 42,795
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 45,140	\$ 64,799	\$ 45,716	\$ (19,083)
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 14,237	\$ 10,226	\$ (4,011)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,039	\$ 7,039
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 172,783	\$ 146,466	\$ (26,317)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ 26,219	\$ 34,472	\$ 8,253
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ 32,081	\$ 29,468	\$ (2,613)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 134,103	\$ 115,833	\$ (18,270)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 4,246,453	\$ 5,043,087	\$ 5,066,306	\$ 23,219
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 395	\$ 310	\$ 366	\$ 56
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 511	\$ 672	\$ 559	\$ (113)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 3,164	\$ 7,750	\$ -	\$ (7,750)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 1,574	\$ 1,760	\$ 1,464	\$ (296)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 159	\$ 185	\$ 223	\$ 38
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 123	\$ 162	\$ 135	\$ (27)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 52	\$ 137	\$ 114	\$ (23)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 104	\$ 68	\$ 82	\$ 14
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 123	\$ 82	\$ 99	\$ 17
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 58	\$ 38	\$ 46	\$ 8
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 125	\$ 137	\$ 113	\$ (24)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 6,388	\$ 11,301	\$ 3,201	\$ (8,100)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 9,350	\$ 6,590	\$ 6,623	\$ 33
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 9,350	\$ 6,590	\$ 6,623	\$ 33
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 4,262,191	\$ 5,060,978	\$ 5,076,130	\$ 15,152

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Exec Sec FY13 Revised Enacted	Exec Sec FY14 Enacted	Exec Sec FY15 Request	Delta FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 579,326	\$ 673,157	\$ 540,063	\$ (133,094)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 34,430	\$ 26,076	\$ 24,772	\$ (1,304)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 103,426	\$ 92,057	\$ 87,571	\$ (4,486)
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 17,118	\$ 13,191	\$ 12,434	\$ (757)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 191,424	\$ 181,013	\$ 168,755	\$ (12,258)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 2,004	\$ 2,785	\$ 2,498	\$ (287)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 188	\$ 561	\$ 417	\$ (144)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 2,382	\$ 2,216	\$ 2,221	\$ 5
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 2,667	\$ 2,372	\$ 2,104	\$ (268)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 890	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 724	\$ 968	\$ 244
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 610	\$ 1,830	\$ 620	\$ (1,210)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 690,134	\$ 1,010,928	\$ 665,509	\$ (345,419)
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,609	\$ 12,609
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 15,979	\$ 22,941	\$ 16,183	\$ (6,758)
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 7,234	\$ 4,812	\$ (2,422)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,991	\$ 3,991
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 57,483	\$ 45,593	\$ (11,890)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ 32,081	\$ 29,468	\$ (2,613)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 5,473	\$ 14,852	\$ 9,379
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 37,682	\$ 33,849	\$ (3,833)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,640,578	\$ 2,169,804	\$ 1,669,289	\$ (500,515)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 158	\$ 114	\$ 129	\$ 15
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 352	\$ 342	\$ 317	\$ (25)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 3,164	\$ 3,943	\$ -	\$ (3,943)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 1,082	\$ 895	\$ 830	\$ (65)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 60	\$ 68	\$ 78	\$ 10
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 85	\$ 82	\$ 76	\$ (6)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 52	\$ 70	\$ 64	\$ (6)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 40	\$ 25	\$ 29	\$ 4
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 47	\$ 30	\$ 35	\$ 5
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 22	\$ 14	\$ 16	\$ 2
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 70	\$ 70	\$ 64	\$ (6)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 5,132	\$ 5,653	\$ 1,638	\$ (4,015)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 4,076	\$ 2,835	\$ 2,641	\$ (194)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 4,076	\$ 2,835	\$ 2,641	\$ (194)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 1,649,786	\$ 2,178,292	\$ 1,673,568	\$ (504,724)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	OGC FY13 Revised Enacted	OGC FY14 Enacted	OGC FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 1,838,742	\$ 2,125,214	\$ 1,742,088	\$ (383,126)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 100,955	\$ 71,599	\$ 68,019	\$ (3,580)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 153,356	\$ 207,922	\$ 171,957	\$ (35,965)
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 30,371	\$ 29,793	\$ 24,415	\$ (5,378)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 298,762	\$ 408,839	\$ 331,373	\$ (77,466)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 4,307	\$ 6,290	\$ 4,989	\$ (1,301)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 1,480	\$ 4,242	\$ 942	\$ (3,300)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 21,445	\$ 22,156	\$ 19,988	\$ (2,168)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 4,733	\$ 5,358	\$ 4,132	\$ (1,226)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 1,391	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 4,434	\$ 4,530	\$ 96
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 322,079	\$ 267,365	\$ 209,278	\$ (58,087)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 1,614,961	\$ 2,098,908	\$ 1,904,453	\$ (194,455)
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 138,698	\$ 138,698
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 18,800	\$ 26,991	\$ 19,040	\$ (7,951)
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 16,363	\$ 14,006	\$ (2,357)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,837	\$ 7,837
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 144,797	\$ 169,171	\$ 24,374
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ 96,246	\$ 106,635	\$ 10,389
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 7,545	\$ 20,475	\$ 12,930
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 96,441	\$ 126,051	\$ 29,610
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 4,411,382	\$ 5,640,503	\$ 5,088,077	\$ (552,426)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 460	\$ 313	\$ 355	\$ 42
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 550	\$ 772	\$ 622	\$ (150)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 6,560	\$ 8,906	\$ -	\$ (8,906)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 1,692	\$ 2,022	\$ 1,630	\$ (392)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 176	\$ 187	\$ 216	\$ 29
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 133	\$ 186	\$ 150	\$ (36)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 109	\$ 158	\$ 126	\$ (32)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 113	\$ 69	\$ 80	\$ 11
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 134	\$ 83	\$ 96	\$ 13
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 63	\$ 39	\$ 45	\$ 6
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 128	\$ 158	\$ 126	\$ (32)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 10,118	\$ 12,893	\$ 3,446	\$ (9,447)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 9,515	\$ 7,469	\$ 6,946	\$ (523)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 9,515	\$ 7,469	\$ 6,946	\$ (523)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 4,431,015	\$ 5,660,865	\$ 5,098,469	\$ (562,396)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Immigration Omb FY13 Revised Enacted	Immigration Omb FY14 Enacted	Immigration Omb FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 453,011	\$ 450,316	\$ 464,900	\$ 14,584
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 26,290	\$ 19,411	\$ 18,440	\$ (971)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 64,196	\$ 55,552	\$ 47,766	\$ (7,786)
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 11,320	\$ 7,960	\$ 6,782	\$ (1,178)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 125,069	\$ 109,232	\$ 92,048	\$ (17,184)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 1,462	\$ 1,680	\$ 1,379	\$ (301)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 179	\$ 318	\$ 252	\$ (66)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 2,383	\$ 2,216	\$ 2,221	\$ 5
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 1,764	\$ 1,431	\$ 1,148	\$ (283)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 582	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 452	\$ 484	\$ 32
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 399	\$ 1,258	\$ 339	\$ (919)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 331,312	\$ 375,377	\$ 401,153	\$ 25,776
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 525	\$ 953	\$ 532	\$ (421)
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 4,357	\$ 2,922	\$ (1,435)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,177	\$ 2,177
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 69,949	\$ 59,116	\$ (10,833)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ 8,407	\$ -	\$ (8,407)
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ 21,387	\$ 19,645	\$ (1,742)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 40,687	\$ 40,662	\$ (25)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,018,492	\$ 1,170,943	\$ 1,161,966	\$ (8,977)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 120	\$ 85	\$ 90	\$ 5
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 230	\$ 206	\$ 173	\$ (33)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 1,852	\$ 2,379	\$ -	\$ (2,379)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 708	\$ 540	\$ 453	\$ (87)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 70	\$ 51	\$ 55	\$ 4
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 56	\$ 50	\$ 42	\$ (8)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 31	\$ 42	\$ 35	\$ (7)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 33	\$ 19	\$ 20	\$ 1
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 40	\$ 22	\$ 24	\$ 2
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 18	\$ 10	\$ 11	\$ 1
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 46	\$ 42	\$ 35	\$ (7)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 3,204	\$ 3,446	\$ 938	\$ (2,508)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 2,192	\$ 1,530	\$ 1,522	\$ (8)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 2,192	\$ 1,530	\$ 1,522	\$ (8)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 1,023,888	\$ 1,175,919	\$ 1,164,426	\$ (11,493)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Legislative Affairs FY13 Revised Enacted	Legislative Affairs FY14 Enacted	Legislative Affairs FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 425,968	\$ 444,172	\$ 431,610	\$ (12,562)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 28,457	\$ 19,708	\$ 18,722	\$ (986)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 55,280	\$ 55,552	\$ 44,581	\$ (10,971)
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 8,559	\$ 7,960	\$ 6,330	\$ (1,630)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 107,303	\$ 109,232	\$ 85,912	\$ (23,320)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 1,169	\$ 1,680	\$ 1,298	\$ (382)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 218	\$ 660	\$ 252	\$ (408)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 4,765	\$ 3,323	\$ 3,331	\$ 8
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 1,334	\$ 1,431	\$ 1,071	\$ (360)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 502	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 996	\$ 704	\$ (292)
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 344	\$ 986	\$ 316	\$ (670)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 405,265	\$ 471,060	\$ 429,531	\$ (41,529)
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,304	\$ 6,304
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 2,762	\$ 3,970	\$ 2,798	\$ (1,172)
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 4,357	\$ 3,437	\$ (920)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,032	\$ 2,032
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 63,019	\$ 110,183	\$ 47,164
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ 21,861	\$ 22,591	\$ 730
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ 32,081	\$ 29,468	\$ (2,613)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 2,958	\$ 8,027	\$ 5,069
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 34,727	\$ 23,091	\$ (11,636)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,041,926	\$ 1,279,733	\$ 1,231,589	\$ (48,144)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 129	\$ 86	\$ 93	\$ 7
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 198	\$ 206	\$ 161	\$ (45)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 3,704	\$ 2,379	\$ -	\$ (2,379)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 610	\$ 540	\$ 423	\$ (117)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 65	\$ 51	\$ 56	\$ 5
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 48	\$ 50	\$ 39	\$ (11)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 61	\$ 42	\$ 33	\$ (9)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 33	\$ 19	\$ 21	\$ 2
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 40	\$ 23	\$ 25	\$ 2
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 19	\$ 11	\$ 12	\$ 1
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 46	\$ 42	\$ 33	\$ (9)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 4,953	\$ 3,449	\$ 896	\$ (2,553)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 2,288	\$ 1,672	\$ 1,703	\$ 31
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 2,288	\$ 1,672	\$ 1,703	\$ 31
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 1,049,167	\$ 1,284,854	\$ 1,234,188	\$ (50,666)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Public Affairs FY13 Revised Enacted	Public Affairs FY14 Enacted	Public Affairs FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 596,850	\$ 830,450	\$ 556,400	\$ (274,050)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 27,055	\$ 19,463	\$ 18,490	\$ (973)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 67,763	\$ 50,790	\$ 41,397	\$ (9,393)
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 8,283	\$ 7,278	\$ 5,878	\$ (1,400)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 131,942	\$ 99,869	\$ 79,775	\$ (20,094)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 1,350	\$ 1,536	\$ 1,203	\$ (333)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 145	\$ 593	\$ 230	\$ (363)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 2,383	\$ 2,216	\$ 2,221	\$ 5
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 1,291	\$ 1,309	\$ 995	\$ (314)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 615	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 588	\$ 484	\$ (104)
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 421	\$ 959	\$ 294	\$ (665)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 428,791	\$ 511,810	\$ 509,835	\$ (1,975)
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 7,251	\$ 10,413	\$ 7,343	\$ (3,070)
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 3,982	\$ 3,609	\$ (373)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,887	\$ 1,887
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 39,722	\$ 33,805	\$ (5,917)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ 32,081	\$ 29,468	\$ (2,613)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 2,958	\$ 8,027	\$ 5,069
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 9,760	\$ 28,058	\$ 18,298
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,274,139	\$ 1,625,777	\$ 1,329,399	\$ (296,378)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 124	\$ 85	\$ 146	\$ 61
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 243	\$ 188	\$ 150	\$ (38)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 3,318	\$ 2,175	\$ -	\$ (2,175)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 748	\$ 494	\$ 392	\$ (102)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 89	\$ 51	\$ 89	\$ 38
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 59	\$ 46	\$ 36	\$ (10)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 55	\$ 39	\$ 31	\$ (8)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 31	\$ 19	\$ 33	\$ 14
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 36	\$ 22	\$ 39	\$ 17
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 17	\$ 10	\$ 18	\$ 8
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 54	\$ 39	\$ 30	\$ (9)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 4,774	\$ 3,168	\$ 964	\$ (2,204)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 3,123	\$ 2,123	\$ 1,784	\$ (339)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 3,123	\$ 2,123	\$ 1,784	\$ (339)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 1,282,036	\$ 1,631,068	\$ 1,332,147	\$ (298,921)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Privacy FY13 Revised Enacted	Privacy FY14 Enacted	Privacy FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 531,706	\$ 593,018	\$ 568,577	\$ (24,441)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 35,722	\$ 27,361	\$ 25,993	\$ (1,368)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 60,630	\$ 71,424	\$ 71,649	\$ 225
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 11,872	\$ 10,234	\$ 10,173	\$ (61)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 104,169	\$ 140,441	\$ 138,072	\$ (2,369)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 1,191	\$ 2,161	\$ 2,032	\$ (129)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 344	\$ 927	\$ 324	\$ (603)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 3,574	\$ 3,323	\$ 3,331	\$ 8
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 1,850	\$ 1,840	\$ 1,721	\$ (119)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 485	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 770	\$ 704	\$ (66)
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 333	\$ 1,313	\$ 3,054	\$ 1,741
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 499,917	\$ 574,360	\$ 528,606	\$ (45,754)
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,435	\$ 50,435
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 11,385	\$ 16,347	\$ 11,530	\$ (4,817)
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 5,608	\$ 4,296	\$ (1,312)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,265	\$ 3,265
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 92,855	\$ 73,908	\$ (18,947)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ 73,222	\$ 38,675	\$ (34,547)
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ 32,081	\$ 29,467	\$ (2,614)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 221	\$ 600	\$ 379
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 27,761	\$ 55,576	\$ 27,815
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,263,177	\$ 1,675,267	\$ 1,621,988	\$ (53,279)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 163	\$ 120	\$ 137	\$ 17
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 192	\$ 265	\$ 259	\$ (6)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 1,543	\$ 3,059	\$ -	\$ (3,059)
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 590	\$ 695	\$ 679	\$ (16)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 59	\$ 71	\$ 84	\$ 13
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 46	\$ 64	\$ 63	\$ (1)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 26	\$ 54	\$ 53	\$ (1)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 37	\$ 26	\$ 31	\$ 5
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 44	\$ 32	\$ 37	\$ 5
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 21	\$ 15	\$ 17	\$ 2
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 46	\$ 54	\$ 53	\$ (1)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 2,767	\$ 4,455	\$ 1,413	\$ (3,042)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 3,731	\$ 2,189	\$ 2,121	\$ (68)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 3,731	\$ 2,189	\$ 2,121	\$ (68)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 1,269,675	\$ 1,681,911	\$ 1,625,522	\$ (56,389)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Policy FY13 Revised Enacted	Policy FY14 Enacted	Policy FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 2,442,641	\$ 3,110,635	\$ 2,495,609	\$ (615,026)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 174,759	\$ 109,869	\$ 104,376	\$ (5,493)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 333,458	\$ 249,189	\$ 232,460	\$ (16,729)
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 57,152	\$ 35,706	\$ 33,006	\$ (2,700)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 631,884	\$ 489,983	\$ 447,967	\$ (42,016)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 7,704	\$ 7,538	\$ 6,645	\$ (893)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 1,205	\$ 2,958	\$ 1,130	\$ (1,828)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 20,253	\$ 22,156	\$ 15,546	\$ (6,610)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 8,906	\$ 6,421	\$ 5,585	\$ (836)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 2,945	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 3,303	\$ 3,651	\$ 348
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 2,745	\$ 6,482	\$ 4,191	\$ (2,291)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 2,753,434	\$ 2,660,144	\$ 3,239,457	\$ 579,313
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 267,938	\$ 267,938
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 116,512	\$ 168,211	\$ 117,998	\$ (50,213)
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 19,615	\$ 17,100	\$ (2,515)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,595	\$ 10,595
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 48,025	\$ 127,096	\$ 79,071
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ 139,023	\$ 137,524	\$ (1,499)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 16,347	\$ 44,361	\$ 28,014
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 135,135	\$ 107,656	\$ (27,479)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 6,553,598	\$ 7,230,740	\$ 7,419,891	\$ 189,151
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 797	\$ 480	\$ 469	\$ (11)
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 1,164	\$ 925	\$ 841	\$ (84)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 12,348	\$ 10,673	\$ -	\$ (10,673)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 3,581	\$ 2,423	\$ 2,203	\$ (220)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 409	\$ 286	\$ 286	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 281	\$ 223	\$ 203	\$ (20)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 204	\$ 189	\$ 171	\$ (18)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 289	\$ 106	\$ 105	\$ (1)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 348	\$ 127	\$ 127	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 162	\$ 59	\$ 59	\$ -
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 264	\$ 189	\$ 170	\$ (19)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 19,847	\$ 15,680	\$ 4,634	\$ (11,046)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 1,916	\$ 1,474	\$ -	\$ (1,474)
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,916	\$ 1,474	\$ -	\$ (1,474)
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 13,770	\$ 9,447	\$ 8,729	\$ (718)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 13,770	\$ 9,447	\$ 8,729	\$ (718)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 6,589,131	\$ 7,257,341	\$ 7,433,254	\$ 175,913

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Intergov'l Affairs FY13 Revised Enacted	Intergov'l Affairs FY14 Enacted	Intergov'l Affairs FY15 Request	Delta FY14 FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 156,710	\$ 182,093	\$ 146,089	\$ (36,004)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 11,182	\$ 8,639	\$ 8,207	\$ (432)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 47,987	\$ 31,744	\$ 22,291	\$ (9,453)
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 7,455	\$ 4,549	\$ 3,165	\$ (1,384)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 59,325	\$ 62,418	\$ 42,956	\$ (19,462)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 920	\$ 960	\$ 662	\$ (298)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 59	\$ 281	\$ 144	\$ (137)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 1,192	\$ 2,216	\$ 1,110	\$ (1,106)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 1,162	\$ 818	\$ 536	\$ (282)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 275	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 181	\$ 88	\$ (93)
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 188	\$ 878	\$ 158	\$ (720)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 131,690	\$ 200,619	\$ 170,295	\$ (30,324)
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 2,481	\$ 1,375	\$ (1,106)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,016	\$ 1,016
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 16,799	\$ 28,234	\$ 11,435
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ 21,388	\$ 19,645	\$ (1,743)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 1,257	\$ 3,411	\$ 2,154
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 10,291	\$ 5,310	\$ (4,981)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 418,145	\$ 547,612	\$ 454,692	\$ (92,920)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 52	\$ 38	\$ 42	\$ 4
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 109	\$ 118	\$ 81	\$ (37)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 1,080	\$ 1,360	\$ -	\$ (1,360)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 334	\$ 309	\$ 211	\$ (98)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ -	\$ 23	\$ 26	\$ 3
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 26	\$ 28	\$ 19	\$ (9)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ -	\$ 24	\$ 16	\$ (8)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 13	\$ 8	\$ 10	\$ 2
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 15	\$ 10	\$ 11	\$ 1
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 7	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ -
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 22	\$ 24	\$ 16	\$ (8)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,658	\$ 1,947	\$ 437	\$ (1,510)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 1,020	\$ 716	\$ 674	\$ (42)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,020	\$ 716	\$ 674	\$ (42)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 420,823	\$ 550,275	\$ 455,803	\$ (94,472)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF Rent FY13 Revised Enacted	WCF Rent FY14 Enacted	WCF Rent FY15 Request	Delta FY14 FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 321,218	\$ 306,036	\$ 290,734	\$ (15,302)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 8,917	\$ 7,936	\$ 7,961	\$ 25
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 1,380	\$ 1,137	\$ 1,130	\$ (7)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 17,348	\$ 15,605	\$ 15,341	\$ (264)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 186	\$ 240	\$ 226	\$ (14)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 38	\$ -	\$ 36	\$ 36
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 215	\$ 204	\$ 191	\$ (13)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 81	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 55	\$ 685	\$ 57	\$ (628)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 50,650	\$ 52,795	\$ 59,678	\$ 6,883
CIO	CLAN Operations				
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 605	\$ 430	\$ (175)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 363	\$ 363
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 370	\$ 1,004	\$ 634
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 1,154	\$ -	\$ (1,154)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 400,088	\$ 386,767	\$ 377,151	\$ (9,616)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 1,465	\$ 1,337	\$ 2,528	\$ 1,191
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 32	\$ 29	\$ 29	\$ -
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 386	\$ 340	\$ -	\$ (340)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 98	\$ 77	\$ 75	\$ (2)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 454	\$ 798	\$ 1,540	\$ 742
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 8	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 354	\$ 294	\$ 568	\$ 274
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 425	\$ 354	\$ 682	\$ 328
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 199	\$ 165	\$ 318	\$ 153
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 3,433	\$ 3,413	\$ 5,759	\$ 2,346
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 879	\$ 508	\$ 491	\$ (17)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 879	\$ 508	\$ 491	\$ (17)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 404,400	\$ 390,688	\$ 383,401	\$ (7,287)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF Fedlink FY13 Revised Enacted	WCF Fedlink FY14 Enacted	WCF RLIS FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 8,068	\$ 8,355	\$ 8,181	\$ (174)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 47,597	\$ 36,274	\$ 34,461	\$ (1,813)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 8,917	\$ 6,349	\$ 6,368	\$ 19
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 1,380	\$ 910	\$ 904	\$ (6)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 13,898	\$ 12,484	\$ 12,273	\$ (211)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 149	\$ 192	\$ 181	\$ (11)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 19	\$ -	\$ 29	\$ 29
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 215	\$ 164	\$ 153	\$ (11)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 65	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ -	\$ 13	\$ -	\$ (13)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 40,520	\$ 42,236	\$ 47,742	\$ 5,506
CIO	CLAN Operations				
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 605	\$ 344	\$ (261)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 290	\$ 290
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 296	\$ 803	\$ 507
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 6,214	\$ -	\$ (6,214)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 120,828	\$ 114,092	\$ 111,729	\$ (2,363)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 218	\$ 159	\$ 171	\$ 12
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 26	\$ 24	\$ 23	\$ (1)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 232	\$ 272	\$ -	\$ (272)
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 79	\$ 62	\$ 60	\$ (2)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 126	\$ 95	\$ 104	\$ 9
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 4	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 52	\$ 35	\$ 38	\$ 3
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 62	\$ 42	\$ 46	\$ 4
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 29	\$ 20	\$ 22	\$ 2
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 839	\$ 725	\$ 480	\$ (245)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 276	\$ 150	\$ 139	\$ (11)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 276	\$ 150	\$ 139	\$ (11)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 121,943	\$ 114,967	\$ 112,348	\$ (2,619)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF OFO FY13 Revised Enacted	WCF OFO FY14 Enacted	WCF OFO FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 65,297	\$ 67,212	\$ 66,213	\$ (999)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 18,129	\$ 13,776	\$ 13,087	\$ (689)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 3,783	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 9,940	\$ 7,278	\$ 7,234	\$ (44)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 45,286	\$ 99,869	\$ 98,185	\$ (1,684)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 1,189	\$ 1,536	\$ 1,445	\$ (91)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 226	\$ 464	\$ 230	\$ (234)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 1,549	\$ 1,309	\$ 1,224	\$ (85)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 210	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 144	\$ 1,123	\$ 361	\$ (762)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 324,159	\$ 337,885	\$ 381,938	\$ 44,053
CIO	CLAN Operations				
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 4,482	\$ 2,750	\$ (1,732)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,322	\$ 2,322
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ 5,465	\$ -	\$ (5,465)
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 2,145	\$ 5,821	\$ 3,676
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 48,535	\$ 41,245	\$ (7,290)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 469,913	\$ 591,079	\$ 622,055	\$ 30,976
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 83	\$ 60	\$ 69	\$ 9
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 83	\$ 188	\$ 184	\$ (4)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 309	\$ 2,175	\$ -	\$ (2,175)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 256	\$ 494	\$ 483	\$ (11)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 46	\$ 36	\$ 42	\$ 6
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 20	\$ 46	\$ 44	\$ (2)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 5	\$ 39	\$ 37	\$ (2)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 19	\$ 13	\$ 15	\$ 2
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 25	\$ 16	\$ 19	\$ 3
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 11	\$ 7	\$ 9	\$ 2
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 16	\$ 39	\$ 37	\$ (2)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 873	\$ 3,113	\$ 939	\$ (2,174)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 612	\$ 773	\$ 752	\$ (21)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 612	\$ 773	\$ 752	\$ (21)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 471,398	\$ 594,965	\$ 623,746	\$ 28,781

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF HQ Hm Cap FY13 Revised Enacted	WCF HQ Hm Cap FY14 Enacted	WCF HQ Hm Cap FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 781,053	\$ 770,878	\$ 801,552	\$ 30,674
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 60,856	\$ 46,372	\$ 44,053	\$ (2,319)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 90,943	\$ 128,562	\$ 128,968	\$ 406
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 22,088	\$ 18,422	\$ 18,311	\$ (111)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 279,176	\$ 252,794	\$ 248,530	\$ (4,264)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 2,982	\$ 3,889	\$ 3,657	\$ (232)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 286	\$ 880	\$ 583	\$ (297)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 3,442	\$ 3,395	\$ 3,098	\$ (297)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 1,294	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 565	\$ 2,319	\$ 913	\$ (1,406)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 840,789	\$ 876,389	\$ 990,652	\$ 114,263
CIO	CLAN Operations				
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 9,985	\$ 6,960	\$ (3,025)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,878	\$ 5,878
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 5,843	\$ 15,856	\$ 10,013
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 86,047	\$ -	\$ (86,047)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 2,083,474	\$ 2,205,775	\$ 2,269,011	\$ 63,236
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 279	\$ 203	\$ 230	\$ 27
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 511	\$ 477	\$ 467	\$ (10)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 309	\$ 5,507	\$ -	\$ (5,507)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 1,574	\$ 1,250	\$ 1,222	\$ (28)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 97	\$ 121	\$ 140	\$ 19
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 123	\$ 115	\$ 113	\$ (2)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 5	\$ 98	\$ 95	\$ (3)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 67	\$ 45	\$ 52	\$ 7
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 80	\$ 54	\$ 62	\$ 8
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 38	\$ 25	\$ 29	\$ 4
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 5	\$ 98	\$ 95	\$ (3)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 3,088	\$ 7,993	\$ 2,505	\$ (5,488)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 4,290	\$ 2,884	\$ 2,812	\$ (72)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 4,290	\$ 2,884	\$ 2,812	\$ (72)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 2,090,852	\$ 2,216,652	\$ 2,274,328	\$ 57,676

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF HCBS Payroll Services FY13 Revised Enacted	WCF HCBS Payroll Services FY14 Enacted	WCF HCBS Payroll Services FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 381,012	\$ 381,896	\$ 391,011	\$ 9,115
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 33,177	\$ 25,284	\$ 24,020	\$ (1,264)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 42,797	\$ 33,331	\$ 33,436	\$ 105
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 6,902	\$ 4,776	\$ 4,747	\$ (29)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 111,183	\$ 65,539	\$ 64,434	\$ (1,105)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 979	\$ 1,008	\$ 948	\$ (60)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 58	\$ 471	\$ 151	\$ (320)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 1,076	\$ 859	\$ 803	\$ (56)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 518	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 266	\$ 823	\$ 237	\$ (586)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 212,730	\$ 221,737	\$ 250,647	\$ 28,910
CIO	CLAN Operations				
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 3,107	\$ 1,805	\$ (1,302)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,524	\$ 1,524
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 1,331	\$ 3,612	\$ 2,281
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 790,698	\$ 740,162	\$ 777,375	\$ 37,213
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 152	\$ 110	\$ 146	\$ 36
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 205	\$ 124	\$ 121	\$ (3)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 1,852	\$ 1,428	\$ -	\$ (1,428)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 630	\$ 324	\$ 317	\$ (7)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 86	\$ 66	\$ 89	\$ 23
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 49	\$ 30	\$ 29	\$ (1)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 31	\$ 25	\$ 25	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 37	\$ 24	\$ 33	\$ 9
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 44	\$ 29	\$ 39	\$ 10
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 21	\$ 14	\$ 18	\$ 4
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 30	\$ 25	\$ 25	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 3,137	\$ 2,199	\$ 842	\$ (1,357)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 1,709	\$ 968	\$ 980	\$ 12
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,709	\$ 968	\$ 980	\$ 12
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 795,544	\$ 743,329	\$ 779,197	\$ 35,868

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF DHS Exec Leadership FY13 Revised Enacted	DHS Exec Leadership FY14 Enacted	DHS Exec Leadership FY15 Request	Delta FY14 FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 28,596	\$ 31,202	\$ 29,347	\$ (1,855)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 4,134	\$ 3,151	\$ 2,993	\$ (158)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 3,568	\$ 6,349	\$ 6,369	\$ 20
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 1,104	\$ 910	\$ 904	\$ (6)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 17,429	\$ 12,484	\$ 12,273	\$ (211)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 186	\$ 192	\$ 181	\$ (11)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 38	\$ 181	\$ 29	\$ (152)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 172	\$ 164	\$ 153	\$ (11)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 81	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 22	\$ 685	\$ 46	\$ (639)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 40,520	\$ 42,236	\$ 47,742	\$ 5,506
CIO	CLAN Operations				
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 480	\$ 344	\$ (136)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 290	\$ 290
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 221	\$ 600	\$ 379
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 3,264	\$ -	\$ (3,264)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 95,850	\$ 101,519	\$ 101,271	\$ (248)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 20	\$ 14	\$ 16	\$ 2
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 32	\$ 24	\$ 23	\$ (1)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 77	\$ 272	\$ -	\$ (272)
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 98	\$ 62	\$ 60	\$ (2)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 11	\$ 8	\$ 10	\$ 2
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 8	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 1	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 4	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 1
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 7	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ -
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 3	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 264	\$ 405	\$ 135	\$ (270)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 158	\$ 132	\$ 126	\$ (6)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 158	\$ 132	\$ 126	\$ (6)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 96,272	\$ 102,056	\$ 101,532	\$ (524)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF ITP FY13 Revised Enacted	WCF ITP FY14 Enacted	WCF ITP FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 64,204	\$ 66,101	\$ 65,105	\$ (996)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 223,684	\$ 170,472	\$ 161,949	\$ (8,523)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 17,833	\$ 26,982	\$ 27,067	\$ 85
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 6,626	\$ 3,866	\$ 3,843	\$ (23)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 62,612	\$ 53,055	\$ 52,161	\$ (894)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 855	\$ 816	\$ 767	\$ (49)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 122	\$ 122
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 1,033	\$ 695	\$ 650	\$ (45)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 291	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 192	\$ 795	\$ 192	\$ (603)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 172,210	\$ 179,501	\$ 202,905	\$ 23,404
CIO	CLAN Operations				
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 2,982	\$ 1,461	\$ (1,521)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,234	\$ 1,234
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ 22,037	\$ -	\$ (22,037)
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 1,257	\$ 3,411	\$ 2,154
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 23,128	\$ -	\$ (23,128)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 549,540	\$ 551,687	\$ 520,867	\$ (30,820)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 1,022	\$ 745	\$ 1,174	\$ 429
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 115	\$ 100	\$ 98	\$ (2)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 772	\$ 1,156	\$ -	\$ (1,156)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 354	\$ 262	\$ 257	\$ (5)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 586	\$ 444	\$ 715	\$ 271
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 28	\$ 24	\$ 24	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 13	\$ 21	\$ 20	\$ (1)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 246	\$ 164	\$ 264	\$ 100
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 298	\$ 197	\$ 317	\$ 120
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 138	\$ 92	\$ 148	\$ 56
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 13	\$ 20	\$ 20	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 3,585	\$ 3,225	\$ 3,037	\$ (188)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 790	\$ 723	\$ 652	\$ (71)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 790	\$ 723	\$ 652	\$ (71)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 553,915	\$ 555,635	\$ 524,556	\$ (31,079)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF NCRI FY13 Revised Enacted	WCF NCRI FY14 Enacted	WCF NCRI FY15 Request	Delta FY14 FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 167,990	\$ 172,976	\$ 161,830	\$ (11,146)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 515,415	\$ 647,831	\$ 584,667	\$ (63,164)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 53,496	\$ 115,865	\$ 110,419	\$ (5,447)
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 23,744	\$ 16,602	\$ 15,678	\$ (924)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 121,955	\$ 227,826	\$ 212,785	\$ (15,041)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 2,868	\$ 3,505	\$ 3,131	\$ (374)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 77	\$ -	\$ 499	\$ 499
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 3,700	\$ 2,986	\$ 2,652	\$ (334)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 566	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 388	\$ 2,482	\$ 782	\$ (1,700)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 739,489	\$ 770,800	\$ 827,731	\$ 56,931
CIO	CLAN Operations				
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ 5,529,565	\$ 4,371,651	\$ 2,238,039	\$ (2,133,612)
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 10,735	\$ 5,959	\$ (4,776)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,032	\$ 5,032
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 5,029	\$ 12,965	\$ 7,936
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 32,147	\$ -	\$ (32,147)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 7,159,252	\$ 6,380,435	\$ 4,182,169	\$ (2,198,266)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 2,351	\$ 2,830	\$ 2,962	\$ 132
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 224	\$ 430	\$ 399	\$ (31)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 695	\$ 4,963	\$ -	\$ (4,963)
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 689	\$ 1,127	\$ 1,047	\$ (80)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 1,232	\$ 1,689	\$ 1,803	\$ 114
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 54	\$ 104	\$ 97	\$ (7)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 11	\$ 88	\$ 81	\$ (7)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 569	\$ 623	\$ 665	\$ 42
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 682	\$ 748	\$ 799	\$ 51
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 319	\$ 349	\$ 372	\$ 23
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 11	\$ 88	\$ 81	\$ (7)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 6,837	\$ 13,039	\$ 8,306	\$ (4,733)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 12,906	\$ 8,334	\$ 5,223	\$ (3,111)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 12,906	\$ 8,334	\$ 5,223	\$ (3,111)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 7,178,995	\$ 6,401,808	\$ 4,195,698	\$ (2,206,110)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF CLAN Operations FY13 Revised Enacted	WCF CLAN Operations FY14 Enacted	WCF CLAN Operations FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,517	\$ 8,517
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,772	\$ 30,772
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,812	\$ 5,812
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 825	\$ 825
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,199	\$ 11,199
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 165	\$ 165
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26	\$ 26
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 140	\$ 140
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 41	\$ 41
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,565	\$ 43,565
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 117,792	\$ 117,792
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 314	\$ 314
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 265	\$ 265
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 682	\$ 682
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total			\$ 220,114	
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 156	\$ 156
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21	\$ 21
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 55	\$ 55
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 95	\$ 95
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5	\$ 5
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4	\$ 4
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 35	\$ 35
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42	\$ 42
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20	\$ 20
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4	\$ 4
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total			\$ 437	
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total			\$ -	
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 275	\$ 275
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total			\$ 275	
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 220,826	\$ -

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF Enterprise Licenses FY13 Revised Enacted	WCF Enterprise Licenses FY14 Enacted	WCF Enterprise Licenses FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 4,916	\$ 6,646	\$ 4,985	\$ (1,661)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 197,449	\$ 334,271	\$ 317,558	\$ (16,713)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 3,568	\$ 4,762	\$ 4,777	\$ 15
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 828	\$ 682	\$ 678	\$ (4)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 6,960	\$ 9,363	\$ 9,205	\$ (158)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 105	\$ 139	\$ 131	\$ (8)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22	\$ 22
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 129	\$ 123	\$ 115	\$ (8)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 32	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 22	\$ 224	\$ 35	\$ (189)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 30,390	\$ 31,677	\$ 35,807	\$ 4,130
CIO	CLAN Operations				
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 731	\$ 258	\$ (473)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 218	\$ 218
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 147	\$ 399	\$ 252
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 3,408	\$ -	\$ (3,408)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 244,399	\$ 392,173	\$ 374,188	\$ (17,985)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 902	\$ 1,461	\$ 1,664	\$ 203
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 13	\$ 18	\$ 17	\$ (1)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 77	\$ 204	\$ -	\$ (204)
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 39	\$ 46	\$ 45	\$ (1)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 256	\$ 871	\$ 1,013	\$ 142
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 1	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 217	\$ 322	\$ 374	\$ 52
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 261	\$ 386	\$ 449	\$ 63
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 122	\$ 180	\$ 209	\$ 29
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 1	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,892	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,783	\$ 283
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 467	\$ 516	\$ 491	\$ (25)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 467	\$ 516	\$ 491	\$ (25)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 246,758	\$ 396,189	\$ 378,462	\$ (17,727)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF E-Training FY13 Revised Enacted	WCF E-Training FY14 Enacted	WCF E-Training FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 32,820	\$ 32,625	\$ 33,681	\$ 1,056
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 58,316	\$ 35,612	\$ 33,831	\$ (1,781)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 14,267	\$ 11,110	\$ 11,145	\$ 35
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 1,933	\$ 1,592	\$ 1,582	\$ (10)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 27,857	\$ 21,846	\$ 21,478	\$ (368)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 298	\$ 341	\$ 316	\$ (25)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 38	\$ 61	\$ 50	\$ (11)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 301	\$ 204	\$ 268	\$ 64
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 129	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 88	\$ 333	\$ 80	\$ (253)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 50,650	\$ 52,795	\$ 59,678	\$ 6,883
CIO	CLAN Operations				
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 605	\$ 602	\$ (3)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 508	\$ 508
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 518	\$ 1,406	\$ 888
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 9,464	\$ 5,626	\$ (3,838)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 186,697	\$ 167,106	\$ 170,251	\$ 3,145
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 267	\$ 156	\$ 182	\$ 26
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 51	\$ 41	\$ 40	\$ (1)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 232	\$ 476	\$ -	\$ (476)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 157	\$ 108	\$ 106	\$ (2)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 81	\$ 93	\$ 111	\$ 18
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 12	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 4	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 229	\$ 34	\$ 41	\$ 7
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 76	\$ 41	\$ 49	\$ 8
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 36	\$ 19	\$ 23	\$ 4
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 10	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,155	\$ 994	\$ 578	\$ (416)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 458	\$ 219	\$ 213	\$ (6)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 458	\$ 219	\$ 213	\$ (6)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 188,310	\$ 168,319	\$ 171,042	\$ 2,723

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF Procurement Ops FY13 Revised Enacted	WCF Procurement Ops FY14 Enacted	WCF Procurement Ops FY15 Request	Delta FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 1,791,766	\$ 1,917,847	\$ 1,835,347	\$ (82,500)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 204,488	\$ 155,056	\$ 147,303	\$ (7,753)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 445,959	\$ 406,323	\$ 391,680	\$ (14,643)
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 77,583	\$ 58,222	\$ 55,612	\$ (2,610)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 868,636	\$ 798,953	\$ 754,794	\$ (44,159)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 10,270	\$ 12,263	\$ 11,128	\$ (1,135)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 1,283	\$ 4,213	\$ 1,842	\$ (2,371)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 12,089	\$ 10,470	\$ 9,410	\$ (1,060)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 4,045	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 77,720	\$ 7,787	\$ 54,773	\$ 46,986
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 2,593,276	\$ 2,703,078	\$ 3,055,504	\$ 352,426
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 35,122	\$ 21,997	\$ (13,125)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,851	\$ 17,851
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 94,230	\$ 56,171	\$ (38,059)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ 124,532	\$ 94,621	\$ (29,911)
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 17,901	\$ 48,578	\$ 30,677
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 392,494	\$ 348,175	\$ (44,319)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 6,087,114	\$ 6,738,491	\$ 6,904,786	\$ 166,295
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 928	\$ 678	\$ 773	\$ 95
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 1,598	\$ 1,508	\$ 1,417	\$ (91)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 19,293	\$ 17,403	\$ -	\$ (17,403)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 4,919	\$ 3,951	\$ 3,712	\$ (239)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 535	\$ 404	\$ 471	\$ 67
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 386	\$ 364	\$ 342	\$ (22)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 319	\$ 309	\$ 288	\$ (21)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 13	\$ 149	\$ 174	\$ 25
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 283	\$ 179	\$ 209	\$ 30
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 126	\$ 84	\$ 97	\$ 13
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 256,933	\$ 294,868	\$ 330,013	\$ 35,145
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 315	\$ 308	\$ 287	\$ (21)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 285,648	\$ 320,205	\$ 337,783	\$ 17,578
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 2,660,670	\$ 2,111,145	\$ 2,031,908	\$ (79,237)
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 2,660,670	\$ 2,111,145	\$ 2,031,908	\$ (79,237)
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 21,854	\$ 11,947	\$ 11,638	\$ (309)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 21,854	\$ 11,947	\$ 11,638	\$ (309)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 9,055,286	\$ 9,181,788	\$ 9,286,115	\$ 104,327

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF Strategic Sourcing FY13 Revised Enacted	WCF Strategic Sourcing FY14 Enacted	WCF Strategic Sourcing FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 11,689	\$ 2,939	\$ 2,792	\$ (147)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 3,568	\$ 6,349	\$ 11,145	\$ 4,796
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 1,380	\$ 455	\$ 1,582	\$ 1,127
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 13,938	\$ 6,242	\$ 21,478	\$ 15,236
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 180	\$ 313	\$ 291	\$ (22)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 29	\$ 29
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 215	\$ 286	\$ 268	\$ (18)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 65	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 45	\$ 485	\$ 80	\$ (405)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 70,910	\$ 73,913	\$ 83,549	\$ 9,636
CIO	CLAN Operations				
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 605	\$ 344	\$ (261)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 508	\$ 508
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 295	\$ 800	\$ 505
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 6,220	\$ -	\$ (6,220)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 101,990	\$ 98,102	\$ 122,866	\$ 24,764
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 54	\$ 30	\$ 34	\$ 4
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 26	\$ 41	\$ 40	\$ (1)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 309	\$ 476	\$ -	\$ (476)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 79	\$ 108	\$ 106	\$ (2)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 32	\$ 8	\$ 20	\$ 12
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 6	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 8	\$ 3
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 6	\$ 3	\$ 7	\$ 4
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 15	\$ 3	\$ 9	\$ 6
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 7	\$ 2	\$ 4	\$ 2
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 8	\$ 3
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 544	\$ 691	\$ 246	\$ (445)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 68	\$ 236	\$ 120	\$ (116)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 68	\$ 236	\$ 120	\$ (116)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 102,602	\$ 99,029	\$ 123,232	\$ 24,203

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF Operations FY13 Revised Enacted	WCF Operations FY14 Enacted	WCF Operations FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 40,674	\$ 42,121	\$ 41,245	\$ (876)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 5,583	\$ 4,261	\$ 4,048	\$ (213)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 14,268	\$ 12,697	\$ 12,738	\$ 41
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 2,761	\$ 1,819	\$ 1,809	\$ (10)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 27,796	\$ 24,967	\$ 24,546	\$ (421)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 360	\$ 384	\$ 361	\$ (23)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ -	\$ 183	\$ 58	\$ (125)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 430	\$ 327	\$ 306	\$ (21)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 129	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 88	\$ 415	\$ 91	\$ (324)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 81,040	\$ 84,472	\$ 95,484	\$ 11,012
CIO	CLAN Operations				
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 1,231	\$ 687	\$ (544)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 581	\$ 581
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 591	\$ 1,604	\$ 1,013
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 7,825	\$ 7,365	\$ (460)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 173,129	\$ 181,293	\$ 190,923	\$ 9,630
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 25	\$ 19	\$ 21	\$ 2
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 51	\$ 47	\$ 46	\$ (1)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 463	\$ 544	\$ -	\$ (544)
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 157	\$ 123	\$ 121	\$ (2)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 12	\$ 11	\$ 13	\$ 2
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 12	\$ 11	\$ 11	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 8	\$ 10	\$ 9	\$ (1)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 4	\$ 5	\$ 1
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 7	\$ 5	\$ 6	\$ 1
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 1
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 9	\$ (1)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 748	\$ 786	\$ 244	\$ (542)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 173,877	\$ 182,079	\$ 191,167	\$ 9,088

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	EDC FY13 Revised Enacted	EDC FY14 Enacted	EDC FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ -	\$ 589,761	\$ -	\$ (589,761)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ 53,964	\$ -	\$ (53,964)
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ -	\$ 7,733	\$ -	\$ (7,733)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ 106,111	\$ -	\$ (106,111)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ -	\$ 1,632	\$ -	\$ (1,632)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ -	\$ 1,391	\$ -	\$ (1,391)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ -	\$ 1,068	\$ -	\$ (1,068)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ -	\$ 359,002	\$ -	\$ (359,002)
CIO	CLAN Operations				
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ 5,769,394	\$ -	\$ (5,769,394)
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 4,232	\$ -	\$ (4,232)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 2,515	\$ -	\$ (2,515)
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ 6,896,803	\$ -	\$ (6,896,803)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ -	\$ 2,577	\$ -	\$ (2,577)
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ -	\$ 200	\$ -	\$ (200)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 2,311	\$ -	\$ (2,311)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ -	\$ 525	\$ -	\$ (525)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ -	\$ 1,538	\$ -	\$ (1,538)
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 48	\$ -	\$ (48)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ -	\$ 41	\$ -	\$ (41)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 567	\$ -	\$ (567)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 681	\$ -	\$ (681)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 318	\$ -	\$ (318)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ -	\$ 41	\$ -	\$ (41)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ 8,847	\$ -	\$ (8,847)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ -	\$ 9,003	\$ -	\$ (9,003)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ 9,003	\$ -	\$ (9,003)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ -	\$ 6,914,653	\$ -	\$ (6,914,653)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF HSPD-12 FY13 Revised Enacted	WCF HSPD-12 FY14 Enacted	WCF HSPD-12 FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ -	\$ 75,034	\$ 71,282	\$ (3,752)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ 14,285	\$ 14,330	\$ 45
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ -	\$ 2,047	\$ 2,035	\$ (12)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ 28,088	\$ 27,614	\$ (474)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ -	\$ 432	\$ 406	\$ (26)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 65	\$ 65
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ -	\$ 368	\$ 344	\$ (24)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ -	\$ 878	\$ 102	\$ (776)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ -	\$ 95,031	\$ 107,420	\$ 12,389
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 1,108	\$ -	\$ (1,108)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 653	\$ 653
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 665	\$ 1,804	\$ 1,139
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ 217,936	\$ 226,055	\$ 8,119
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ -	\$ 328	\$ 370	\$ 42
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ -	\$ 53	\$ 52	\$ (1)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 612	\$ -	\$ (612)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ -	\$ 139	\$ 136	\$ (3)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ -	\$ 196	\$ 225	\$ 29
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 13	\$ 13	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ -	\$ 11	\$ 11	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 72	\$ 83	\$ 11
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 87	\$ 100	\$ 13
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 40	\$ 47	\$ 7
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ -	\$ 11	\$ 11	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ 1,562	\$ 1,048	\$ (514)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ -	\$ 285	\$ 280	\$ (5)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ 285	\$ 280	\$ (5)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ -	\$ 219,783	\$ 227,383	\$ 7,600

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF EP&H PDSS FY13 Revised Enacted	WCF EP&H PDSS FY14 Enacted	WCF EP&H PDSS FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ -	\$ 1,525	\$ -	\$ (1,525)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ 1,587	\$ -	\$ (1,587)
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ -	\$ 227	\$ -	\$ (227)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ 3,121	\$ -	\$ (3,121)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ -	\$ 48	\$ -	\$ (48)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ -	\$ 41	\$ -	\$ (41)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ -	\$ 181	\$ -	\$ (181)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ -	\$ 10,559	\$ -	\$ (10,559)
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 105	\$ -	\$ (105)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 73	\$ -	\$ (73)
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ 17,467	\$ -	\$ (17,467)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ -	\$ 7	\$ -	\$ (7)
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ -	\$ 6	\$ -	\$ (6)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 68	\$ -	\$ (68)
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ -	\$ 15	\$ -	\$ (15)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ -	\$ 4	\$ -	\$ (4)
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ (1)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ (1)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ (1)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 2	\$ -	\$ (2)
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ (1)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ (1)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ 107	\$ -	\$ (107)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ -	\$ 23	\$ -	\$ (23)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ 23	\$ -	\$ (23)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ -	\$ 17,597	\$ -	\$ (17,597)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF Mail Services FY13 Revised Enacted	WCF Mail Services FY14 Enacted	WCF Mail Services FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ 14,314	\$ 13,641	\$ (673)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ -	\$ 60,461	\$ 57,438	\$ (3,023)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ 3,174	\$ 3,184	\$ 10
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ -	\$ 455	\$ 452	\$ (3)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ 6,242	\$ 6,137	\$ (105)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ -	\$ 96	\$ 90	\$ (6)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14	\$ 14
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ -	\$ 82	\$ 77	\$ (5)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ -	\$ 349	\$ 23	\$ (326)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ -	\$ 21,118	\$ 23,871	\$ 2,753
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 230	\$ 172	\$ (58)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 95	\$ 95
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 147	\$ 399	\$ 252
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 3,264	\$ -	\$ (3,264)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ 109,932	\$ 105,593	\$ (4,339)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ -	\$ 264	\$ 294	\$ 30
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ -	\$ 12	\$ 12	\$ -
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 96	\$ -	\$ (96)
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ -	\$ 31	\$ 30	\$ (1)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ -	\$ 158	\$ 179	\$ 21
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ -	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 58	\$ 66	\$ 8
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 70	\$ 79	\$ 9
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 33	\$ 37	\$ 4
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ -	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ 729	\$ 704	\$ (25)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ -	\$ 144	\$ 136	\$ (8)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ 144	\$ 136	\$ (8)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ -	\$ 110,805	\$ 106,433	\$ (4,372)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF Parking Services FY13 Revised Enacted	WCF Parking Services FY14 Enacted	WCF Parking Services FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ 7,128	\$ 6,793	\$ (335)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ -	\$ 4,747	\$ 4,510	\$ (237)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ 1,587	\$ 1,592	\$ 5
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ -	\$ 227	\$ 226	\$ (1)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ 3,121	\$ 3,068	\$ (53)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ -	\$ 48	\$ 45	\$ (3)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7	\$ 7
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ -	\$ 41	\$ 38	\$ (3)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ -	\$ 181	\$ 12	\$ (169)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ -	\$ 10,559	\$ 11,936	\$ 1,377
CIO	CLAN Operations				
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 105	\$ 86	\$ (19)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48	\$ 48
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 73	\$ 198	\$ 125
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 1,633	\$ -	\$ (1,633)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ 29,450	\$ 28,559	\$ (891)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ -	\$ 21	\$ 20	\$ (1)
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ -	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ -
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 48	\$ -	\$ (48)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ -	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ -	\$ 12	\$ 12	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ -
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ -
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ 118	\$ 69	\$ (49)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ -	\$ 38	\$ 36	\$ (2)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ 38	\$ 36	\$ (2)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ -	\$ 29,606	\$ 28,664	\$ (942)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF Sedan Services FY13 Revised Enacted	WCF Sedan Services FY14 Enacted	WCF Sedan Services FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ 12,175	\$ 11,735	\$ (440)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ -	\$ 8,098	\$ 7,693	\$ (405)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ 3,174	\$ 3,184	\$ 10
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ -	\$ 455	\$ 452	\$ (3)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ 6,242	\$ 6,137	\$ (105)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ -	\$ 91	\$ 85	\$ (6)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14	\$ 14
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ -	\$ 82	\$ 77	\$ (5)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ -	\$ 349	\$ 23	\$ (326)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ -	\$ 21,118	\$ 23,871	\$ 2,753
CIO	CLAN Operations				
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 230	\$ 172	\$ (58)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 95	\$ 95
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 147	\$ 399	\$ 252
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 3,264	\$ -	\$ (3,264)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ 55,425	\$ 53,937	\$ (1,488)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ -	\$ 35	\$ 29	\$ (6)
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ -	\$ 12	\$ 12	\$ -
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 96	\$ -	\$ (96)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ -	\$ 31	\$ 30	\$ (1)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ -	\$ 21	\$ 18	\$ (3)
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ -	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 8	\$ 7	\$ (1)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 9	\$ 8	\$ (1)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ -
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ -	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ 223	\$ 115	\$ (108)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ -	\$ 72	\$ 67	\$ (5)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ 72	\$ 67	\$ (5)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ -	\$ 55,720	\$ 54,119	\$ (1,601)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF Shuttle Services FY13 Revised Enacted	WCF Shuttle Services FY14 Enacted	WCF Shuttle Services FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ 5,047	\$ 4,943	\$ (104)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ -	\$ 22,747	\$ 21,610	\$ (1,137)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ 1,587	\$ 1,592	\$ 5
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ -	\$ 227	\$ 226	\$ (1)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ 3,121	\$ 3,068	\$ (53)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ -	\$ 48	\$ 45	\$ (3)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7	\$ 7
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ -	\$ 41	\$ 38	\$ (3)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ -	\$ 181	\$ 12	\$ (169)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ -	\$ 10,559	\$ 11,936	\$ 1,377
CIO	CLAN Operations				
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 105	\$ 85	\$ (20)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48	\$ 48
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 1,633	\$ -	\$ (1,633)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ 45,296	\$ 43,610	\$ (1,686)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ -	\$ 99	\$ 108	\$ 9
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ -	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ -
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 48	\$ -	\$ (48)
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ -	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ -	\$ 59	\$ 66	\$ 7
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 22	\$ 24	\$ 2
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 26	\$ 29	\$ 3
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 12	\$ 14	\$ 2
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ 290	\$ 265	\$ (25)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ -	\$ 59	\$ 56	\$ (3)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ 59	\$ 56	\$ (3)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ -	\$ 45,645	\$ 43,931	\$ (1,714)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF Transit Subsidy FY13 Revised Enacted	WCF Transit Subsidy FY14 Enacted	WCF Transit Subsidy FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ 14,314	\$ 13,641	\$ (673)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ -	\$ 20,223	\$ 19,212	\$ (1,011)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ 3,174	\$ 3,184	\$ 10
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ -	\$ 455	\$ 452	\$ (3)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ 6,242	\$ 6,137	\$ (105)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ -	\$ 96	\$ 90	\$ (6)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14	\$ 14
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ -	\$ 82	\$ 77	\$ (5)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ -	\$ 349	\$ 23	\$ (326)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ -	\$ 21,118	\$ 23,871	\$ 2,753
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 230	\$ 172	\$ (58)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 95	\$ 95
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 147	\$ 399	\$ 252
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 3,264	\$ -	\$ (3,264)
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ 69,694	\$ 67,367	\$ (2,327)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ -	\$ 88	\$ 94	\$ 6
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ -	\$ 12	\$ 12	\$ -
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 96	\$ -	\$ (96)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ -	\$ 31	\$ 30	\$ (1)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ -	\$ 53	\$ 57	\$ 4
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ -	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 19	\$ 21	\$ 2
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 23	\$ 25	\$ 2
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 11	\$ 12	\$ 1
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ -	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ 340	\$ 258	\$ (82)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ -	\$ 91	\$ 85	\$ (6)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ 91	\$ 85	\$ (6)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ -	\$ 70,125	\$ 67,710	\$ (2,415)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF Nat'l Def Univ FY13 Revised Enacted	WCF Nat'l Def Univ FY14 Enacted	WCF Nat'l Def Univ FY15 Request	Delta FY15 FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ -	\$ 2,940	\$ 2,792	\$ (148)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ 6,349	\$ 6,369	\$ 20
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ -	\$ 910	\$ 904	\$ (6)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ 12,484	\$ 12,273	\$ (211)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ -	\$ 192	\$ 181	\$ (11)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 29	\$ 29
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ -	\$ 164	\$ 153	\$ (11)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ -	\$ 485	\$ 46	\$ (439)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ -	\$ 42,236	\$ 47,742	\$ 5,506
CIO	CLAN Operations				
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 480	\$ 344	\$ (136)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 190	\$ 190
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ 66,240	\$ 71,023	\$ 4,783
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14	\$ 14
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ -	\$ 24	\$ 23	\$ (1)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 192	\$ -	\$ (192)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ -	\$ 62	\$ 60	\$ (2)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ -	\$ 8	\$ 9	\$ 1
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ -	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ -
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 1
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ -
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ -	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ 310	\$ 131	\$ (179)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ -	\$ 86	\$ 86	\$ -
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ 86	\$ 86	\$ -
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ -	\$ 66,636	\$ 71,240	\$ 4,604

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	FY13 Revised Enacted	FY14 Enacted	FY15 Request	Delta FY15-14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 91,163,159	\$ 149,867,806	\$ 143,927,119	\$ (5,949,204)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services	\$ 25,513,054	\$ 23,673,334	\$ 22,489,667	\$ (1,214,439)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 15,138,019	\$ 12,960,410	\$ 12,960,410	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ 1,224,681	\$ 1,224,681	\$ 1,224,681	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 4,040,747	\$ 4,085,431	\$ 3,915,203	\$ (176,040)
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 53,018	\$ 53,018	\$ 50,367	\$ (2,651)
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ 760,652	\$ 685,944	\$ 685,944	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 39,124,169	\$ 34,474,421	\$ 32,750,700	\$ (1,724,546)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 12,057,429	\$ 13,629,256	\$ 13,037,839	\$ (602,616)
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 6,062,119	\$ 8,624,280	\$ 8,224,557	\$ (399,888)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 470,868	\$ 1,388,900	\$ 1,319,455	\$ (69,471)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 1,000,249	\$ 951,598	\$ 909,434	\$ (42,164)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 285,243	\$ 285,957	\$ 271,659	\$ (14,438)
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 97,079	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 855,950	\$ 821,105	\$ (34,845)
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 10,950,719	\$ 10,122,248	\$ 9,621,870	\$ (500,419)
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ 50,016,805	\$ 69,600,070	\$ 66,157,717	\$ (3,442,353)
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 128,004,188	\$ 184,776,795	\$ 118,355,461	\$ (66,464,899)
CIO	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,817,955	\$ 17,817,955
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ 71,901,906	\$ 98,638,972	\$ 98,645,245	\$ (111,519)
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 45,491,426	\$ 45,823,190	\$ 43,856,979	\$ (1,966,211)
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ 52,132,066	\$ 42,200,000	\$ -	\$ (42,200,000)
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ 444,909	\$ -	\$ (444,909)
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 21,915,377	\$ 21,928,515	\$ 12,824
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,797,977	\$ 10,797,712
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 17,438,270	\$ 16,569,676	\$ (868,594)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ 1,202,739	\$ 1,144,135	\$ (56,909)
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ 1,743,135	\$ 1,658,676	\$ (84,459)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 6,428,508	\$ 1,164,457	\$ (5,264,733)
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 5,596,547	\$ 5,599,244	\$ 2,697
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 555,487,595	\$ 758,691,746	\$ 655,906,047	\$ (102,785,699)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				\$ -
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 828,619	\$ 833,830	\$ 833,830	\$ (156)
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 1,080,469	\$ 1,080,469	\$ 1,080,469	\$ (21)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 10,781,267	\$ 10,788,671	\$ -	\$ (10,788,671)
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 3,325,248	\$ 2,831,102	\$ 2,831,102	\$ (55)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 350,426	\$ 507,803	\$ 507,803	\$ (95)
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ 413,272	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 260,870	\$ 260,870	\$ 260,870	\$ (5)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 193,682	\$ 221,198	\$ 221,198	\$ (4)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 187,342	\$ 187,342	\$ 187,342	\$ (35)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 225,000	\$ 225,000	\$ 225,000	\$ (42)
CIO	Budget Formulation &Execution Line of Business	\$ 105,000	\$ 105,000	\$ 105,000	\$ (20)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 1,464,057	\$ 1,727,136	\$ 1,727,136	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ 12,270,000	\$ 12,200,000	\$ 11,170,000	\$ (1,030,000)
CIO	Integrated Acquisition EnvironmentLoans & Grants	\$ 189,973	\$ 220,784	\$ 220,784	\$ (4)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ 377,435	\$ 377,435	\$ 0
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ 53,000	\$ -	\$ 53,003	\$ 53,003
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 31,728,225	\$ 31,566,640	\$ 19,800,972	\$ (11,765,668)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				\$ -
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 7,312,017	\$ 7,312,017	\$ 6,946,415	\$ (365,602)
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 1,968,585	\$ 1,978,838	\$ 1,894,957	\$ (83,881)
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 6,159,148	\$ 5,227,835	\$ 4,966,443	\$ (261,392)
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 15,439,750	\$ 14,518,690	\$ 13,807,815	\$ (710,875)
	WCF Management Service				\$ -
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 1,249,324	\$ 1,260,926	\$ 1,209,190	\$ (52,011)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,249,324	\$ 1,260,926	\$ 1,209,190	\$ (51,736)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 603,904,894	\$ 806,038,002	\$ 690,724,024	\$ (115,313,978)

DHS Working Capital Fund Components	FY13 Revised Enacted	FY14 Enacted	FY15 Request	Delta FY14	FY15
U.S. Customs & Border Protection	\$ 52,753,748	\$ 68,384,167	\$ 76,205,661	\$ 7,821,494	
U.S. Customs & Border Protection (USVISIT)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,482	\$ 43,482	
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	\$ 2,643,139	\$ 2,688,607	\$ 2,575,419	\$ (113,188)	
U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement	\$ 27,961,363	\$ 43,019,175	\$ 37,031,546	\$ (5,987,629)	
U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement (USVISIT)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,192	\$ 14,192	
Transportation Security Administration	\$ 51,826,004	\$ 70,006,443	\$ 65,216,207	\$ (4,790,236)	
Federal Emergency Management Agency	\$ 27,058,537	\$ 32,762,149	\$ 30,719,063	\$ (2,043,086)	
National Protection and Program Directorate	\$ 65,943,961	\$ 69,926,682	\$ 66,613,443	\$ (3,313,239)	
Office of Health Affairs	\$ 9,197,401	\$ 9,234,025	\$ 9,798,669	\$ 564,644	
Operations Coordination and Intel & Analysis	\$ 40,863,397	\$ 50,148,532	\$ 41,699,025	\$ (8,449,507)	
Office of the Inspector General	\$ 1,159,172	\$ 1,219,011	\$ 1,275,230	\$ 56,219	
Science & Technology Directorate	\$ 40,103,497	\$ 38,115,641	\$ 41,715,929	\$ 3,600,288	
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	\$ 13,220,498	\$ 13,228,242	\$ 13,820,107	\$ 591,865	
U.S. Coast Guard	\$ 37,868,128	\$ 132,224,625	\$ 93,340,917	\$ (38,883,708)	
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services	\$ 27,154,519	\$ 41,860,841	\$ 41,278,838	\$ (582,003)	
U.S. Secret Service	\$ 6,209,728	\$ 8,639,008	\$ 7,662,466	\$ (976,542)	
NPPD - Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM)	\$ 9,154,461	\$ -	\$ 12,024,460	\$ 12,024,460	
Federal Protective Service	\$ 5,376,661	\$ 25,829,000	\$ 7,463,198	\$ (18,365,802)	
MGT - Office of the Under Secretary for Management	\$ 1,050,864	\$ 804,738	\$ 1,094,994	\$ 290,256	
MGT - Office of Security	\$ 9,953,205	\$ 15,447,352	\$ 12,155,938	\$ (3,291,414)	
MGT - Chief Administrative Officer	\$ 5,334,754	\$ 6,320,158	\$ 6,532,532	\$ 212,374	
MGT - Chief Human Capital Officer	\$ 6,669,684	\$ 7,719,991	\$ 7,587,419	\$ (132,572)	
MGT - Chief Procurement Officer	\$ 8,092,978	\$ 9,914,052	\$ 9,489,654	\$ (424,398)	
MGT - Chief Financial Officer	\$ 7,454,533	\$ 8,567,832	\$ 8,709,888	\$ 142,056	
MGT - Chief Information Officer	\$ 102,081,703	\$ 93,045,892	\$ 49,984,288	\$ (43,061,604)	
Dept Ops - Office of the Secretary	\$ 648,687	\$ 1,038,975	\$ 836,196	\$ (202,779)	
Dept Ops - Office of the Deputy Secretary	\$ 299,810	\$ 339,285	\$ 367,938	\$ 28,653	
Dept Ops - Chief of Staff	\$ 366,599	\$ 394,002	\$ 408,688	\$ 14,686	
Dept Ops - Civil Rights & Liberties	\$ 4,262,191	\$ 5,060,978	\$ 5,076,130	\$ 15,152	
Dept Ops - Executive Secretariat	\$ 1,649,786	\$ 2,178,292	\$ 1,673,568	\$ (504,724)	
Dept Ops - General Counsel	\$ 4,431,015	\$ 5,660,865	\$ 5,098,469	\$ (562,396)	
Dept Ops - Immigration Ombudsman	\$ 1,023,888	\$ 1,175,919	\$ 1,164,426	\$ (11,493)	
Dept Ops - Legislative Affairs	\$ 1,049,167	\$ 1,284,854	\$ 1,234,188	\$ (50,666)	
Dept Ops - Public Affairs	\$ 1,282,036	\$ 1,631,068	\$ 1,332,147	\$ (298,921)	
Dept Ops - Privacy	\$ 1,269,675	\$ 1,681,911	\$ 1,625,522	\$ (56,389)	
Dept Ops - Office of Policy	\$ 6,589,131	\$ 7,257,341	\$ 7,433,254	\$ 175,913	
OSEM - Intergovernmental Affairs	\$ 420,823	\$ 550,275	\$ 455,803	\$ (94,472)	
WCF - GSA Rent	\$ 404,400	\$ 390,688	\$ 383,401	\$ (7,287)	
WCF - Research Library & Information Services	\$ 121,943	\$ 114,967	\$ 112,348	\$ (2,619)	
WCF - Office of Financial Operations	\$ 471,398	\$ 594,965	\$ 623,746	\$ 28,781	
WCF - HQ Human Capital	\$ 2,090,852	\$ 2,216,652	\$ 2,274,328	\$ 57,676	
WCF - NFC Payroll Service Operations	\$ 795,544	\$ 743,329	\$ 779,197	\$ 35,868	
WCF - DHS Exec Leadership (SES CDP)	\$ 96,272	\$ 102,056	\$ 101,532	\$ (524)	
WCF - CIO Infrastructure Transformation Program	\$ 553,915	\$ 555,635	\$ 524,556	\$ (31,079)	
WCF - NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 7,178,995	\$ 6,401,808	\$ 4,195,698	\$ (2,206,110)	
WCF - CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 220,826	\$ 220,826	
WCF - Enterprise License Agreement	\$ 246,758	\$ 396,189	\$ 378,462	\$ (17,727)	
WCF - E Training	\$ 188,310	\$ 168,319	\$ 171,042	\$ 2,723	
WCF - Procurement Operations	\$ 9,055,286	\$ 9,181,788	\$ 9,286,115	\$ 104,327	
WCF - Strategic Sourcing	\$ 102,602	\$ 99,029	\$ 123,232	\$ 24,203	
WCF - Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 173,877	\$ 182,079	\$ 191,167	\$ 9,088	
WCF - Enterprise Data Center	\$ -	\$ 6,914,653	\$ -	\$ (6,914,653)	
WCF - HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 219,783	\$ 227,383	\$ 7,600	
WCF - EP&HP DSS	\$ -	\$ 17,597	\$ -	\$ (17,597)	
WCF - Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 110,805	\$ 106,433	\$ (4,372)	
WCF - Parking Services	\$ -	\$ 29,606	\$ 28,664	\$ (942)	
WCF - Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ 55,720	\$ 54,119	\$ (1,601)	
WCF - Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 45,645	\$ 43,931	\$ (1,714)	
WCF - Transit Subsidy	\$ -	\$ 70,125	\$ 67,710	\$ (2,415)	
WCF - National Defense University	\$ -	\$ 66,636	\$ 71,240	\$ 4,604	
DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Components	603,904,894	806,038,002	690,724,024	(115,313,978)	

Department of Homeland Security

Analysis and Operations



Fiscal Year 2015
One-Time Exhibits
Congressional Justification

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i. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Appropriation

Department of Homeland Security
Analysis and Operations
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Appropriation
Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted ¹		FY 2014 Enacted		FY 2015 Request		FY 2013-2014 Changes					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Analysis and Operations	849	\$301,853	845	\$300,490	850	\$302,268	5	\$1,778	5	\$4,686		(\$2,908)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	849	\$301,853	845	\$300,490	850	\$302,268	5	\$1,778	5	(\$4,686)		(\$2,908)
Less: Rescissions		(\$2,368)		(\$375)								
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	849	\$299,485	845	\$300,115	850	\$302,268	5	\$1,778	5	\$4,686		(\$2,908)

Footnotes:

¹The FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes a transfer of \$4.10 million from Analysis and Operations (A&O) to Customs and Border Patrol (CBP)

ii: Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

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

Budget Activity	2013 Revised Enacted ¹						2014 Enacted						2015 Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Analysis and Operations	849	\$301,853	---	\$0	849	\$301,853	845	\$300,490	---	\$0	845	\$300,490	850	\$302,268	---	\$0	850	\$302,268
Less: Rescission		(2,368)				(375)												
Total Direct Appropriations and Budget Estimates	849	\$299,485	---	\$0	849	\$301,115	845	\$300,490	---	\$0	845	\$300,490	850	\$302,268	---	\$0	850	\$302,268

Footnotes:

¹The FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes a transfer of \$4.10 million from Analysis and Operations (A&O) to Customs and Border Patrol (CBP)

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

A&O has no overdue reports.

iv: Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

Department of Homeland Security

Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity				
	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2015 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Analysis and Operations	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$302,268
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation				\$302,268

*Details regarding the Analysis and Operations appropriation can be found in the classified annex

Department of Homeland Security

Analysis and Operations



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

ANALYSIS AND OPERATIONS

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Analysis and Operations:

The Analysis and Operations appropriation provides resources supporting the Office of Intelligence and Analysis and the Office of Operations Coordination and Planning. While these two offices are distinct in their missions, they work closely together and collaborate with other DHS components to support the Department's mission of protecting the Homeland. The mission of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis is to provide homeland security intelligence to the Secretary, other government officials, and State, local, and private sector partners. The mission of the Office of Operations Coordination and Planning is to integrate DHS and interagency planning and operations coordination in order to prevent, protect, respond to, and recover from terrorist threats/attacks or threats from other man-made or natural disasters.

B. Budget Activities:

Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) - I&A's mission is to equip the homeland security enterprise (HSE) with the intelligence and information it needs to keep the Homeland safe, secure, and resilient. I&A has a unique role as a central conduit for information sharing among the Intelligence Community (IC); federal entities; SLTT entities through the National Network of Fusion Centers (NNFC); and nontraditional partners to support the goals of the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review. This includes promoting an understanding of threats to the Homeland through intelligence analysis, coordinating the counterintelligence activities of the Department, collecting information and intelligence to support homeland security missions, managing intelligence for the HSE, and sharing the information necessary for action while protecting the privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties of all Americans.

Office of Operations Coordination and Planning (OPS) – OPS collaborates with other DHS Components to facilitate and enable the coordination of operations among our homeland security partners (e.g. Federal, SLTT, private sector, and international). OPS accomplishes this through robust information sharing mechanisms and department-level planning. Additionally, OPS ensures the resilience of DHS's overall mission through its leadership of the Department's continuity of operations program. OPS operates across the five incident management mission areas (prevent, protect, mitigate, respond, recover) and enables unity of effort throughout the homeland security enterprise.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Analysis and Operations account requests 879 positions, 850 FTE and \$302.27 million for FY 2015. Please reference classified annex for detail.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security

Analysis and Operations *

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity

FY 2015 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted		FY 2014 Enacted		FY 2015 Request		FY 2014-2015 Changes					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Analysis and Operations	849	\$301,853	845	\$300,490	850	\$302,268	5	\$1,778	5	\$4,686		(\$2,908)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	849	\$301,853	845	\$300,490	850	\$302,268	5	\$1,778	5	\$4,686		(\$2,908)
Less: Rescissions		(\$2,368)		(\$375)								
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	849	\$299,485	845	\$300,115	850	\$302,268	5	\$1,778	5	\$4,686		(\$2,908)

*Details regarding the Analysis & Operations appropriation can be found in the classified annex

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Analysis and Operations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in thousands)

PPA: ANALYSIS AND OPERATIONS

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	857	849	\$301,853
2014 Enacted	874	845	300,490
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	0	0	(2,908)
2015 Current Services	874	845	297,582
2015 Program Change	5	5	4,686
2015 Request	879	850	302,268
Total Change 2014-2015	5	5	1,778

Please reference classified Analysis and Operations annex.

IV. Program Justification of Changes

Please reference classified Analysis and Operations annex.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
Analysis and Operations
Justification of Proposed Changes in Analysis and Operations
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses for intelligence analysis and operations coordination activities, as authorized by Title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121 et seq.), [\$300,490,000] **\$302,268,000**, of which not to exceed [\$3,825] **\$3,825** shall be for official reception and representation expenses; and of which [\$129,540,000] **\$131,679,000** shall remain available until September 30, [2015] 2016.

B: FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change**Department of Homeland Security
Analysis and Operations****FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2013 Revised Enacted.....	857	849	\$301,853
FY 2014 Enacted.....	874	845	300,490
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Federal employee retirement costs.....	-	-	1,195
Annualization of 2014 pay raise.....	-	-	363
2015 pay raise.....	-	-	925
Total Increases.....	-	-	2,483
Decreases			
Space Consolidation Initiative.....	-	-	(1,492)
Efficiencies.....	-	-	(3,899)
Total Decreases.....	-	-	(5,391)
Total Adjustments-to-Base.....		-	(2,908)
FY 2015 Current Services.....	874	845	297,582
Program Changes			
Program Increases/(Decreases)	5	5	4,686
Total Program Changes..... -	5	5	4,686
FY 2015 Request	879	850	302,268
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change.....	5	5	1,778

C: Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security Analysis and Operations

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2015 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	857	849	\$301,853
2014 Enacted	874	845	300,490
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change" for details)			
Transfers	---	---	---
Increases	---	---	2,483
Decreases	---	---	(5,391)
Total Adjustments-to-Base		---	(2,908)
2015 Current Services	874	845	297,582
Program Changes (See "FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change" for details)	5	5	4,686
2015 Total Request	879	850	302,268
2014 to 2015 Total Change	5	5	1,778

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Please reference classified Analysis and Operations annex.

E: Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Analysis and Operations

Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	2014 - 2015 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$89,159	\$91,897	\$93,527	\$1,630
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	65	104	75	(29)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	2,282	2,302	2,341	39
11.8 Special Service Pay	3,176	3,777	3,815	38
12.1 Benefits	26,741	26,304	27,953	1,649
13.0 Benefits - former	---	---	---	---
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$121,423	\$124,384	\$127,711	\$3,327
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	4,089	4,100	4,125	25
22.0 Transportation of things	161	281	281	---
23.1 GSA rent	10,465	11,283	8,585	(2,698)
23.2 Other rent	16	239	239	---
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	---	---	---	---
24.0 Printing and reproduction	77	---	---	---
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	88,411	91,126	88,549	(2,577)
25.2 Other services	---	---	---	---
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	50,056	46,294	46,865	571
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	225	18	1,500	1,482
25.5 Research and development contracts	---	---	---	---
25.6 Medical care	---	---	---	---
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	14,306	9,124	9,485	361
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	---	---	---	---
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,497	860	970	110
31.0 Equipment	10,986	12,481	13,658	1,177
32.0 Land & structures	141	300	300	---
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	---	---	---	---
42.0 Indemnity	---	---	---	---
43.0 Interest & dividends	---	---	---	---
44.0 Refunds	---	---	---	---
91.0 Unvouchered	---	---	---	---
99.0 Other	---	---	---	---
Total, Other Object Classes	\$180,430	\$176,106	\$174,557	(\$1,549)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$301,853	\$300,490	\$302,268	\$1,778
Unobligated balance, start of year	---	---	---	---
Unobligated balance, end of year	---	---	---	---
Recoveries of prior year obligations	---	---	---	---
Total requirements	\$301,853	\$300,490	\$302,268	\$1,778

F: Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Analysis and Operations

Permanent Positions by Grade

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	2014 - 2015 Change
Grades and Salary Ranges	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	33	33	33	---
Total, EX	6	6	6	---
GS-15	154	143	144	1
GS-14	239	240	242	2
GS-13	187	203	207	8
GS-12	135	132	132	---
GS-11	53	53	53	---
GS-10	---	---	---	---
GS-9	34	44	40	(4)
GS-8	---	---	---	---
GS-7	12	14	17	3
GS-6	---	---	---	---
GS-5	3	1	2	1
GS-4	1	5	3	(2)
GS-3	---	---	---	---
GS-2	---	---	---	---
Other Graded Positions	---	---	---	---
Ungraded Positions	---	---	---	---
Total Permanent Positions	857	874	879	9
Unfilled Positions EOY	8	29	29	---
Total Perm. Employment EOY	849	845	850	5
FTE	849	845	850	5
Headquarters	---	---	---	---
U.S. Field	---	---	---	---
Foreign Field	---	---	---	---
Total Permanent Positions				---
Average ES Salary	\$ 163,000	\$ 166,650	\$ 168,000	\$ 1,350
Average GS Salary	\$ 111,000	\$ 111,002	\$ 114,000	\$ 2,998
Average GS Grade	13.00	13.00	13.00	---

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Please reference classified Analysis and Operations annex.

I. Changes in FTE

Please reference classified Analysis and Operations annex.

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Department of Homeland Security

Analysis and Operations ²

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted ¹	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease for FY 2015
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Analysis & Operations	\$41,268	\$50,149	\$41,700	-\$8,449
Total Working Capital Fund	\$41,268	\$50,149	\$41,700	(\$8,449)

¹ The amount reflected in the FY 2014 President's Budget will be reduced in execution by procurement operations

² Further details regarding Analysis and Operations appropriation can be found in the classified annex

Department of Homeland Security

Office of Inspector General



Fiscal Year 2015
One-Time Exhibits
Congressional Justification

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i. Summary of FY Budget Estimates by Appropriation

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Appropriation

Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/SUPERPPA	FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2015		Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015					
	Revised Enacted		Enacted		Request		Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Audits, Inspections and Investigations Program	681	\$137,910	681	\$139,437	725	\$145,457	44	\$6,020	-	\$3,552	44	\$2,468
Emergency Supplemental	681	\$2,850										
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	681	\$140,760	681	\$139,437	725	\$145,457	44	\$6,020	-	\$3,552	44	\$2,468
Less: Rescission	-	(\$46)	-	(\$48)	-	-						
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	681	\$140,714	681	\$139,389	725	\$145,457	44	\$6,020	-	\$3,552	44	\$2,468

Note: FY 2015 Request includes a \$24 million transfer from Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) Disaster Relief Fund (DRF).

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General
FY 2015 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Projects Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted						FY 2014 Enacted						FY 2015 Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Audits, Inspections and Investigations	681	\$137,910	-	-	681	\$137,910	681	\$139,437	-	-	681	\$139,437	725	\$145,457	-	-	725	\$145,457
Emergency/Supplemental	681	\$2,850																
Less: Rescissions	681	(\$46)	-	-	681	(\$48)	681		-	-					-	-		
Total Direct Appropriations and Budget Estimates	681	\$140,714	-	-	681	\$139,389	681	\$139,437	-	-	681	\$139,437	725	145,457	-	-	725	145,457

Note: FY 2015 Request includes a \$24 million transfer from Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) Disaster Relief Fund (DRF).

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

OIG has no overdue reports.

iv. Schedule of Authorized and Non-Authorized Appropriation

Department of Homeland Security

Office of Inspector General

Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity				
	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2015 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Audits, Inspections and Investigations	N/A	N/A	N/A	145,457
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation	N/A	N/A	N/A	145,457

Department of Homeland Security

*Office of Inspector General
Audits, Inspections and Investigations*



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Office of Inspector General Audits, Inspections and Investigations

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement:

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of Inspector General (OIG) was established by the *Homeland Security Act of 2002* (P.L. 107-296), by amendment to the *Inspector General Act (IG ACT) of 1978*. The OIG has a dual reporting responsibility to the Secretary of DHS and to the Congress. The OIG serves as an independent and objective inspection, audit, and investigative body to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in DHS's programs and operations, and to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse in such programs and operations. The OIG's oversight extends to the Department's more than 200,000 employees and varied missions and programs worldwide. The requested resources are required to sustain on-going initiatives and maintain the level of oversight required by the scope, complexity, and the importance of DHS's mission, which is to secure a safer America resilient against terrorism and other potential threats. Based on direction from DHS, for fiscal year (FY) 2015, the OIG requests 725 full-time positions (FTP), 725 full-time equivalents (FTE) and \$145.457 million. This includes a transfer from the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) of \$24 million. The request is an increase of \$6.020 million over the FY 2014 Enacted.

Mission Statement

The OIG contributes to DHS's success by providing objective information to promote government management, decision making, and accountability. The OIG is an agent of positive change, focusing on eliminating waste, fraud and abuse, and on identifying problems and recommendations for corrective actions by agency leadership. The OIG provides the Department and the Congress with objective assessments of departmental programs and operations in order to make them more successful. The OIG provides Federal employees, contractors, and the public with an independent venue to report fraud, waste, and abuse that impact the Department.

The OIG conducts and supervises audits, inspections, special reviews, and investigations of the Department's programs and operations, including program and financial management, contract and grant activity, and disaster relief efforts. The OIG conducts these reviews to offer recommendations for improving the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of the Department's operations and activities, when necessary; and to deter, identify, and address fraud, waste, and abuse. The OIG annually publishes a schedule of audits, inspections, and investigations that will assist the Department in fulfilling its mission and goals, and reports its findings to the Secretary, the Congress, and the public, when appropriate. The Inspector General's (IG) statements for the record and testimony may be accessed through our website at www.oig.dhs.gov.

B. Budget Activities:

The OIG has one budget for audits, inspections, and investigations; the request funds 725 FTE assigned to the following executive management and oversight teams:

The Executive Office consists of the IG, the Deputy IG, the Chief Operating Officer, a Chief of Staff, a Deputy Chief of Staff, a Senior Management Analyst, and a Special Assistant. It provides executive leadership to the OIG. The office has 7 FTE.

The Office of External Affairs (OEA) serves as primary liaison to members of Congress and their staffs, the White House and Executive Branch, and to other governmental agencies and entities involved in securing the Nation. OEA also is the principal point of contact for the OIG with all media outlets and the general public. The office staff responds to inquiries from the Congress and the White House; notifies the Congress about OIG initiatives, policies, and programs; and informs other governmental entities about OIG initiatives that affect their operations and activities. The office distributes correspondence and final audit, inspection, and special reports to the Congress and the White House. It also provides advice to the IG and supports OIG staff as they address Congressional and White House inquiries. OEA provides news organizations with accurate and timely information in compliance with legal, regulatory, and procedural rules and requirements. Additionally, OEA is responsible for an integrated communications approach, addressing external and internal communication functions. The office prepares and issues news releases, arranges interviews, and coordinates and analyzes information to support the OIG's policy development and mass communications needs. OEA ensures that information provided is current, accurate, and issued in a timely manner, promoting accountability and transparency in the work of the OIG. Furthermore, OEA provides counsel to the IG and other management officials on complex programmatic and public affairs issues that affect the OIG and its relationship with DHS, other Federal, State, and local government offices, the media, and the general public. The office has 6 FTE.

The Office of Counsel (OC) provides legal advice and guidance to the IG and other management officials. The office interprets laws, rules and regulations, reviews reports and correspondence, and further supports audits, inspections, and investigations by ensuring and conducting legal sufficiency reviews. OC represents the OIG in Equal Employment Opportunity actions, Merit Systems Protection Board actions, and claims filed under the *Federal Torts Claims Act*; represents OIG investigators in conjunction with the Department of Justice (DOJ) in *Bivens* actions; and assists DOJ with *Giglio* requests. The office reviews all DHS management directives and delegations to ensure protection of OIG authorities and compliance of applicable laws and regulations. The office serves as the OIG's designated ethics office, manages the OIG's *Freedom of Information Act* and *Privacy Act* responsibilities, furnishes attorney services for the issuance and enforcement of OIG subpoenas, and provides legal advice on OIG operations. The office has 14 FTE.

The Office of Integrity and Quality Oversight (IQO) is a new office that is aimed to improve the OIG's operations and enhance support of the DHS mission, programs and operations. Part of a comprehensive reorganization of the OIG, the new office's goal is to foster a more efficient and responsive OIG, revitalize oversight efforts, and better serve employees. The IQO manages matters

pertaining to the Hotline, Whistleblower Protection, and Ombudsman programs; investigative case files; compliance and quality assurance; and audit and inspection report quality. IQO ensures that the Hotline, Whistleblower Protection, and Ombudsman programs are transparent and function independently, that internal and external quality assurance matters such as peer reviews are executed timely and properly, and the quality requirements for investigative, audit, and inspections reports are fulfilled. IQO collects, analyzes, and distributes data concerning fraud and misconduct through our national hotline operation and the National Center for Disaster Fraud (NCDF). The Investigations Hotline Correspondence Unit continues improvements to its systems for receiving, routing, and responding to thousands of routine complaints each year which report allegations of criminal or administrative misconduct, theft of departmental funds, corruption by DHS employees or other serious misconduct involving DHS employees, contractors, grantees, and programs. The unit also receives and responds to Congressional and other official correspondence. This office has 19 FTE.

The Office of Management (OM) provides critical mission support functions, including strategic planning and budgeting; development and implementation of administrative directives; management of information and office automation systems; and oversight of personnel, training, procurement, security systems, and policy. It utilizes the Bureau of Fiscal Service to provide travel and accounting services on a reimbursable basis. The office also prepares the OIG's annual performance plans and the semiannual reports to the Congress. The office has 72 FTE.

The Office of Audits (OA) conducts and coordinates audits and program evaluations of the management and financial operations of DHS. Auditors examine the methods employed by agencies, bureaus, grantees, and contractors in carrying out essential programs or activities. The office evaluates whether established goals and objectives are achieved and resources are used economically and efficiently; ensures whether intended and realized results are consistent with laws, regulations, and good business practice; and determines whether financial accountability is achieved and the financial statements are not materially misstated. The office has 164 FTE.

The Office of Information Technology Audits (ITA) conducts audits and evaluations of DHS's information management, cyber infrastructure, and systems integration activities. The office reviews the cost effectiveness of acquisitions, implementation, and management of major systems, and telecommunications networks across DHS. The office evaluates the information systems and related architectures of DHS to ensure they are effective, efficient, and implemented according to applicable policies, standards, and procedures. The office assesses DHS's information security program as mandated by the *Federal Information Security Management Act*. The office also provides technical forensics assistance in support of the OIG's fraud prevention and detection mission. The office has 49 FTE.

The Office of Inspections (ISP) provides the IG with a means to analyze programs quickly and to evaluate operational efficiency, effectiveness, and vulnerability. This work includes special reviews of highly visible or sensitive issues that arise suddenly, as well as congressional requests and mandates for studies that require immediate attention. The nature of this work requires timely reporting to high-level audiences, including the Secretary and the Congress. The office has four specialty areas: science and technology, civil rights and civil liberties, intelligence oversight, and international operations, but may examine any area of the Department in an effort to strengthen and unify DHS operations and management systems and make recommendations that can help ensure that the Department programs

function efficiently, effectively, and with minimal vulnerability. The office is the lead organization in the OIG for monitoring DHS intelligence activities. DHS has two members of the Intelligence Community (IC) - the United States Coast Guard and the Office of Intelligence and Analysis, both of whom represent DHS's connection to the IC. Therefore, it is essential that the OIG provide oversight of their intelligence activities. OIG's goal is to ensure that the DHS intelligence enterprise conducts its operations according to law; that intelligence is appropriately shared among DHS components, other Federal agencies, and State and local stakeholders; and that initiatives such as fusion centers and protective security advisors operate effectively and efficiently. In this capacity, the office reports on the use of intelligence information within the Department, and coordinates the OIG's interaction with the multi-agency intelligence community. The office has 39 FTE.

The Office of Investigations (INV) conducts investigations into allegations of criminal, civil, and administrative misconduct involving DHS employees, contractors, grantees, and programs. These investigations can result in criminal prosecutions, fines, civil monetary penalties, and administrative sanctions and personnel actions. The office has broad investigative and oversight responsibilities which mirror departmental priorities in working to ensure the integrity of the Nation's immigration system, borders, ports of entry, and national transportation network. INV is committed to protecting the civil rights and liberties of all persons in the United States and investigates all referrals of detainee deaths involving unusual or suspicious circumstances, all on-duty incidents involving the discharge of a firearm by a DHS employee, and all credible allegations of criminal abuse of authority that result in the deprivation of rights or other serious criminal offense. Further, INV conducts investigations into allegations of gross misuse of classified information, privacy or law enforcement information and allegations of criminal misconduct in the administration of immigration benefits. In addition, INV oversees the integrity of programs that distribute DHS funds for routine operations; in response to disasters and disaster preparedness training and in association with programs used in the development of technologies critical to combating terrorism. The INV FEMA Support Unit maintains a liaison with FEMA and provides support to the NCDF by improving information access and communications, ensuring complaints are referred for investigation, and that prosecutions and recoveries are accurately tracked and documented. Additionally, INV continues to exercise important oversight responsibilities and monitors the investigative activity of the DHS Component Internal Affairs units who are tasked with investigating misconduct issues within the Department. The Forensic Threat Analysis Unit is responsible for analyzing investigative information and associating data to identify trends, patterns, locations, and individuals suspected of corrupt behavior. Evidence of criminality will be forwarded to field units for further investigation, enhancing our effectiveness in detecting and combating corruption. The office has 263 FTE.

The Office of Emergency Management Oversight (EMO) provides an aggressive and ongoing audit effort designed to ensure that disaster relief funds are being spent appropriately, while identifying fraud, waste, and abuse as early as possible. The office is an independent and objective means of keeping the Congress, the Secretary, the Administrator of FEMA, and other Federal disaster relief agencies fully informed on problems and deficiencies relating to disaster operations and assistance programs, and progress regarding corrective actions. EMO's focus is weighed heavily towards prevention, including reviewing internal controls, and monitoring and advising DHS and FEMA officials on contracts, grants, and purchase transactions before they are approved. This allows the office to stay current on disaster relief operations and provide on-the-spot advice on internal controls and precedent-setting decisions. The office coordinates with other Federal IG offices, meets with State

and local officials on audit and investigative matters, and advises contractors and grantees on compliance requirements. The office has 92 FTE.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The OIG requests 725 FTP, 725 FTE, and \$145.457 million for FY 2015. The FY 2015 OIG request includes \$1.0 million for training and \$0.423 million for supporting the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE). The OIG request reflects adjustments-to-base totaling \$2.468 million including increases of \$1.064 million for pay increase, \$0.267 for annualization of prior year pay increase, \$0.202 million for General Service Administration (GSA) rent, \$0.025 million for Working Capital Fund, and \$1.837 million for a required increase to the agency retirement contribution. The OIG base adjustment also includes decreases for efficiencies totaling \$0.927 million with \$0.468 million for communication and utilities, \$0.359 million for advisory and assistance services, and \$0.100 million for supplies and materials. We request a programmatic increase of \$3.552 million to fund the workforce development initiative. The OIG overall change from the FY 2014 Enacted is a \$6.020 million increase.

The OIG has determined that through a concentrated effort to reduce administrative expenses and by rebalancing its workforce, the OIG can support 725 FTE, 44 FTE more than the FY 2014 request.

D. Initial Budget Request:

The OIG submitted an initial request of \$170.6 million in funding to DHS at the beginning of the FY 2015 budget process. The request included program increases totaling \$26.9 million that consisted of five components:

- \$11.9 million to increase investigative services with 50 new positions and 25 FTE
- \$ 8.0 million to sustain EMO program with no increase in position or FTE
- \$ 5.8 million to build out GSA space with no increase in position or FTE.
- \$ 1.0 million for workforce development with no increase in position or FTE
- \$ 0.20 million for fixed cost-GSA rent with no increase in position or FTE.

However, complying with Departmental guidance, the OIG request was reduced to \$119.6 million in base resources and a \$16.8 million transfer from FEMA's DRF. The Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) passback settlement provided \$145.457 million in resources, an increase of \$6.020 over the FY 2014 Enacted and includes a \$24 million transfer from FEMA's DRF. This is \$25.1 million less than the initial request.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity/Appropriation

FY 2015 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriation	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Audits, Inspections and Investigations	683	681	\$137,910	681	681	\$139,437	725	725	\$145,457	44	44	\$6,020	-	-	\$3,552	44	44	\$2,468
Emergency/Supplemental	683	681	\$2,850															
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	683	681	\$140,760	681	681	\$139,437	725	725	\$145,457	44	44	\$6,020	-	-	\$3,552	44	44	\$2,468
Less: Rescission			(\$46)			(\$48)												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	683	681	\$140,714	681	681	\$139,389	725	725	\$145,457	44	44	\$6,020	-	-	\$3,552	44	44	\$2,468

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General
Audits, Inspections and Investigations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Audits, Inspections and Investigations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	683	681	137,910
2014 Enacted	681	681	139,437
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	44	44	2,468
2015 Current Services	725	725	141,905
2015 Program Change	-	-	3,552
2015 Total Request	725	725	145,457
Total Change 2014 to 2015	44	44	6,020

The OIG requests 725 FTP, 725 FTE, and \$145.457 million for FY 2015. The FY 2015 OIG request includes \$1.0 million for training and \$0.423 million for supporting the CIGIE. The OIG's request reflects adjustments-to-base totaling \$2.468 million including increases of \$1.064 million for pay increase, \$0.267 for annualization of prior year pay increase, \$0.202 million for GSA rent, \$0.025 million for Working Capital Fund and \$1.837 million for a required increase to the agency retirement contribution. The OIG base adjustment also includes decreases for efficiencies totaling \$0.927 million with \$0.468 million for communication and utilities, \$0.359 million for advisory and assistance services, and \$0.100 million for supplies and materials. We request a programmatic increase of \$3.552 million to fund the workforce development initiative. The OIG overall change from the FY 2014 Enacted is \$6.020 million increase.

The OIG has determined that through a concentrated effort to reduce administrative expenses and by rebalancing its' workforce, the OIG can support 725 FTE, 44 FTE more than the FY 2014 request.

The Audits, Inspections and Investigations Program/Project Activity will achieve efficiencies through communications and utilities, contractual services and supplies and materials.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Specifically, the OIG's key legislated responsibilities, and the funds requested in FY 2015 are to:

- Promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the management of the Department's programs and supporting operations;

- Conduct and supervise audits, investigations, and inspections relating to the Department's programs and support operations;
- Detect and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse;
- Review existing and proposed legislation and regulations and make appropriate recommendations;
- Maintain effective working relationships with other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies, and non-governmental entities regarding the mandated duties of the OIG;
- Inform the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Congress of serious problems and recommend corrective actions and implementation strategies;
- Comply with the audit standards of the Comptroller General of the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and avoid duplication of GAO activities; and
- Report violations of Federal criminal law to the U.S. Attorney General.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

Not applicable.

IV. Program Justification Changes

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Workforce Development
PPA: Audits, Inspections and Investigations
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$3,552

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							725	725	141,905
Program Increase							-	-	3,552
Total Request	683	681	137,910	681	681	139,437	725	725	145,457

Description of Item

The \$3.552 million requested increase in FY 2015 is for the Workforce Development initiative. It will provide quality training and encourage a knowledge management culture to maintain a highly professional and productive workforce that keeps pace with evolving technology and emerging risks to help the Department address challenges, both present and future.

Justification

The OIG is legislatively mandated to conduct and supervise audits, inspections and investigations relating to DHS programs and operations, with focus on promoting economy, efficiency, and effectiveness. Its oversight of DHS activities must result in products and services that are relevant, accurate, and timely as we assess how DHS is using taxpayer dollars. To achieve the mission and as part of OIG's strategic plan, one of the goals is to sustain our ability to change and improve by attracting, investing in, and maintaining a highly motivated, skilled, and agile workforce, and sustaining our employees' professional development. In accordance with the *IG Act*, the OIG is also required to comply with specific, mandated training requirements to ensure that all personnel have the necessary knowledge, skills and abilities to properly support its mission.

The OIG will transform current activities and create new, cutting-edge employee, technical, leader, supervisory development, and training programs that raise the levels of workforce competency, professionalism, and efficiency within the OIG. Specifically, the Workforce Development budget request will target:

- **A Balanced “Talent Management” Approach to Transparent Workforce Management**
 - Focused on aligning mission goals/strategy to workforce competencies
 - Competency Mapping for all job series/billets
 - Instituting process discipline with Performance Management and Individual Development Plan (IDP) focus
 - Targeting areas in need of improvement identified through the Federal Employee Viewpoint Surveys
 - Partner with Office of Personnel Management and other agencies on leadership and developmental training programs.

- **Systems Upgrades and Internal Controls**
 - Provide access to the state-of-the-art instructional presentation systems and media productions and equipment to produce packaged courses and training modules for use in headquarters and field locations
 - Focus process discipline on training needs (IDPs, Training Plans, etc.)
 - Performance and Learning Management System implementation (DHScovery replacement system)
 - Electronic Performance Appraisal System migration
 - Learning Portal enhancements
 - Incorporation of Mobile electronic Learning initiatives.

- **Competency Development and Mapping**
 - Alignment of mission goals and strategy to workforce development and performance management initiatives
 - Identification of future workforce training and development requirements and fill the gap between current and needed future competencies and skills. Develop and implement courses and programs to fill those gaps to accomplish the OIG’s mission and strategic plan.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The increase of \$3.552 million would enhance the OIG’s ability to support the strategic goal of maturing and strengthening DHS. The OIG will leverage cost-efficient and time-saving technologies, and in conjunction with CIGIE, establish a competencies-based program to ensure compliance with core mission and customized training services and learning management systems to meet mandatory and specialized training requirements for all staff. This program will encourage a knowledge management culture that will enable information sharing and collaboration that leverages the intellectual capital of the OIG. The OIG will examine the competencies of various positions within the OIG and provide guidance to managers on appropriate training that is required for each position, thereby increasing capabilities as well as improving internal coordination.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), [\$115,437,000] \$121,457,000 of which not to exceed \$300,000 may be used for certain confidential operational expenses, including the payment of informants, to be expended at the direction of the Inspector General.

Note: Please see Exhibit A in FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund Congressional Justification for Appropriations Language transferring \$24 million to the OIG.

Explanation of Changes:

The FY 2015 request formalizes the transfer of \$24 million to the OIG for audits and investigations related to disasters.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	683	681	\$137,910
FY 2014 Enacted	681	681	\$139,437
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Transfer from FEMA DRF Base	-	-	\$24,000
Total Transfers	-	-	\$24,000
Increases			
2015 Pay Increase	-	-	\$1,064
Annualization for FY 2014 Pay Increases	-	-	\$267
FTE Increase - Adjustment	44	44	-
GSA Rent	-	-	\$202
Retirement Contribution	-	-	\$1,837
Working Capital Fund	-	-	\$25
Total, Increases	44	44	\$3,395
Decreases			
Efficiencies	-	-	(\$927)
Non-Recur FY 2014 FEMA DRF Transfer	-	-	(\$24,000)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$24,927)
Total Other Adjustments	44	44	(\$21,532)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	44	44	\$2,468
FY 2015 Current Services	725	725	\$141,905
Program Changes			
Increases			
Workforce Development	-	-	\$3,552
Total, Increases	-	-	\$3,552
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$3,552
FY 2015 Request	725	725	\$145,457
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	44	44	\$6,020

Note: FY 2015 Request and FY 2014 Enacted includes the \$24 million transfer from FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund. FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes \$22.8 million transfer from FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund.

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	683	681	\$137,910
FY 2014 Enacted	681	681	\$139,437
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	\$24,000
Increases	44	44	\$3,395
Decreases	-	-	(\$24,927)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	44	44	\$2,468
FY 2015 Current Services	725	725	\$141,905
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$3,552
Total, Program Changes	-	-	\$3,552
FY 2015 Request	725	725	\$145,457
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	44	44	\$6,020

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Audits, Inspections and Investigations	681	681	\$139,437	44	44	\$2,468	-	-	\$3,552	725	725	\$145,457	44	44	\$6,020
Total	681	681	\$139,437	44	44	\$2,468	-	-	\$3,552	725	725	\$145,457	44	44	\$6,020

Note: FY 2015 Request and FY 2014 Enacted includes the \$24 million transfer from FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund. FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes \$22.8 million transfer from FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund.

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Collections by Source:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
DHS CFO (CFO Audit)	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	-

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Audit Inspections and Investigations Program	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$74,599	\$71,748	\$72,733	\$985
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$2,228	\$2,417	\$2,441	\$24
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	\$5,006	\$5,056	\$50
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	\$14	\$14	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	\$707	\$707	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$27,993	\$26,544	\$28,653	\$2,109
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$17	\$7	\$7	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$104,837	\$106,443	\$109,611	\$3,168
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$3,610	\$3,641	\$3,641	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$64	\$36	\$36	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$12,878	\$12,590	\$12,792	\$202
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$336	\$406	\$406	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$3,545	\$3,762	\$3,294	(\$468)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$23	\$34	\$34	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,792	\$2,792	\$2,433	(\$359)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$886	\$758	\$4,310	\$3,552
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$5,702	\$5,486	\$5,511	\$25
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$362	\$283	\$283	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,116	\$1,257	\$1,257	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,066	\$830	\$730	(\$100)
31.0 Equipment	\$598	\$968	\$968	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$15	\$10	\$10	-
91.0 Unvouchered	\$80	\$141	\$141	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$33,073	\$32,994	\$35,846	\$2,852
Total, Direct Obligations	\$137,910	\$139,437	\$145,457	\$6,020
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$137,910	\$139,437	\$145,457	\$6,020
Full Time Equivalents	681	681	725	44

Note: FY 2015 Request and FY 2014 Enacted includes the \$24 million transfer from FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund. FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes \$22.8 million transfer from FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	13	13	18	5
Total, EX	-	-	1	1
GS-15	68	68	67	(1)
GS-14	154	154	144	(10)
GS-13	245	244	269	25
GS-12	120	120	145	25
GS-11	41	40	44	4
GS-9	32	32	13	(19)
GS-8	-	-	2	2
GS-7	7	7	6	(1)
GS-6	-	-	1	1
GS-5	3	3	4	1
GS-4	-	-	11	11
Total Permanent Positions	683	681	725	44
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	332	335	357	22
U.S. Field	351	346	368	22
Total, Office of Inspector General:	683	681	725	44
Full Time Equivalents	681	681	725	44
Average ES Salary	166,987	168,657	170,344	1,687
Average GS Salary	93,862	94,801	95,749	948
Average Grade	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General
Audits, Inspections and Investigations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	74,599	71,748	72,733	985
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	2,228	2,417	2,441	24
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	5,006	5,056	50
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	14	14	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	707	707	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	27,993	26,544	28,653	2,109
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	17	7	7	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	104,837	106,443	109,611	3,168
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	3,610	3,641	3,641	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	64	36	36	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	12,878	12,590	12,792	202
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	336	406	406	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	3,545	3,762	3,294	(468)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	23	34	34	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	2,792	2,792	2,433	(359)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	886	758	4,310	3,552
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	5,702	5,486	5,511	25
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	362	283	283	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	1,116	1,257	1,257	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	1,066	830	730	(100)
31.0 Equipment	598	968	968	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	15	10	10	-
91.0 Unvouchered	80	141	141	-
Total, Other Object Classes	33,073	32,994	35,846	2,852
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	137,910	139,437	145,457	6,020
Full Time Equivalents	681	681	725	44

Audits, Inspections and Investigations Mission Statement

Audits, Inspections and Investigations Mission Statement - The OIG is responsible for conducting and supervising audits, investigations, and inspections relating to the programs and operations of DHS, recommending ways for the Department to carry out its' responsibilities in the most effective, efficient, and economical manner possible. The OIG serves as an independent body to deter, identify and address fraud, abuse, mismanagement, and waste in the DHS programs and operations.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	74,599	71,748	72,733	985
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	2,228	2,417	2,441	24
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	5,006	5,056	50
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	14	14	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	707	707	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	27,993	26,544	28,653	2,109
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	17	7	7	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	104,837	106,443	109,611	3,168

FY 2015 pay increase and the increase in Retirement Contributions

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$12,878	\$12,590	\$12,792	\$202

The FY 2015 request reflects an increase in GSA rent based upon inflation.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$3,545	\$3,762	\$3,294	(\$468)

The FY 2015 request reflects a reduction in Communication, Utilities, and misc. charges for Efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,792	\$2,792	\$2,433	(\$359)

The FY 2015 request reflects a reduction in Advisory & Assistance Services for Efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$886	\$758	\$4,310	\$3,552

The FY 2015 request reflects an increase in Other Services as a Program Change for Workforce Development.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$5,702	\$5,486	\$5,511	\$25

The FY 2015 request reflects an increase in Purchase from Govt. Accts for an increase in the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,066	\$830	\$730	(\$100)

The FY 2015 request reflects the reduction in Supplies & materials as it relates to Efficiencies.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	676	681	681
Increases			
Actual FTE Increase	-	-	44
Annualization of Previous Year Positions	5	2	-
Subtotal, Increases	5	2	44
Decreases			
Enterprise-Wide Efficiencies	-	(2)	-
Subtotal, Decreases	-	(2)	-
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	681	681	725
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	5	-	44

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
Audits, Inspections and Investigations	\$1,159	\$1,219	\$1,275	\$56
Total Working Capital Fund	\$1,159	\$1,219	\$1,275	\$56

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

*Department of
Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection*



Fiscal Year 2015
One-Time Exhibits
Congressional Justification

i. Summary of FY Budget Estimates by Appropriation without Emergency Funding

Department of Homeland Security Customs and Border Protection Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Appropriation Total Appropriations (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Salary and Expenses	47,104	46,929	7,894,414	48,692	47,188	8,145,568	47,964	46,889	8,326,386	(728)	(299)	180,818	(37)	(42)	44,921	(691)	(257)	135,897
Automation Modernization	1,433	1,433	729,725	1,541	1,462	816,523	1,581	1,482	812,410	40	20	(4,113)	5	2	1,200	35	18	(5,313)
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:	-	-	307,488	-	-	351,454	-	-	362,466	-	-	11,012	-	-	87,685	-	-	(76,673)
Air and Marine Operations	1,719	1,744	758,263	1,714	1,711	805,068	1,720	1,717	708,685	6	6	(96,383)	-	-	20,251	6	6	(116,634)
Facilities Management Program	253	217	209,527	513	483	456,278	516	486	482,205	3	3	25,927	-	-	8,900	3	3	17,027
Small Airports	69	69	8,700	69	69	8,741	69	69	8,789	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	48
COBRA - DISCRETIONARY	-	-	-	-	-	-	970	466	131,591	970	466	131,591	-	-	-	970	466	131,591
COBRA-CFTA	-	-	-	827	827	110,000	1,284	1,284	180,000	457	457	70,000	-	-	-	457	457	70,000
IUF - DISCRETIONARY	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,473	699	200,164	1,473	699	200,164	-	-	-	1,473	699	200,164
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	50,578	50,392	9,908,117	53,356	51,740	10,693,632	55,577	53,092	11,212,696	2,221	1,352	519,064	(32)	(40)	162,957	2,253	1,392	356,107
COBRA	1,575	1,575	448,684	1,575	1,575	500,134	1,575	1,575	482,501	-	-	(17,633)	-	-	-	-	-	(17,633)
Land Border Inspection	284	284	40,616	284	284	42,941	284	284	43,931	-	-	990	-	-	-	-	-	990
Immigration Enforcement Fines	5	5	699	5	5	773	5	5	752	-	-	(21)	-	-	-	-	-	(21)
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	292	292	254,086	292	292	98,602	292	292	98,076	-	-	(526)	-	-	-	-	-	(526)
Immigration User Fee	4,126	4,126	586,048	4,126	4,126	598,552	4,126	4,126	630,218	-	-	31,666	-	-	-	-	-	31,666
Animal & Plant Health Inspection Services (APHIS)	2,708	2,708	366,370	2,708	2,708	362,526	2,956	2,956	464,514	248	248	101,988	-	-	-	248	248	101,988
ESTA	110	110	51,079	110	110	55,168	110	110	54,929	-	-	(239)	-	-	-	-	-	(239)
Global Entry	51	51	63,926	51	51	75,994	51	51	91,192	-	-	15,198	-	-	-	-	-	15,198
Virgin Islands Fees	61	61	11,672	61	61	11,302	61	61	11,789	-	-	487	-	-	-	-	-	487
Subtotal, Fees/Mandatory	9,212	9,212	1,823,180	9,212	9,212	1,745,992	9,460	9,460	1,877,902	248	248	131,910	-	-	-	248	248	131,910
Total, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	59,790	59,604	11,731,297	62,568	60,952	12,439,624	65,037	62,552	13,090,598	2,469	1,600	650,974	(32)	(40)	162,957	2,501	1,640	488,017
Supplemental Funding	-	-	1,584	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior-Year Rescissions	-	-	(74,309)	-	-	(68,297)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	11,658,572	-	-	12,371,327	-	-	13,090,598	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Projects Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013						FY 2014						FY 2015					
	Revised Enacted						Enacted						Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	39,602	\$6,680,074	7,327	\$1,214,340	46,929	\$7,894,414	39,767	\$6,892,511	7,421	\$1,253,057	47,188	\$8,145,568	39,572	\$7,079,657	7,317	\$1,246,729	46,889	\$8,326,386
Headquarters, Management, and Administration	2,601	1,098,237	495	209,188	3,096	1,307,425	2,579	1,007,101	491	191,829	3,070	1,198,930	2,622	994,327	501	189,395	3,123	1,183,722
M&A, Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commissioner	125	19,778	24	3,767	149	23,545	139	19,871	27	3,785	166	23,656	145	22,886	28	4,359	173	27,245
Chief Counsel	246	36,046	47	6,866	293	42,912	261	36,054	50	6,867	311	42,921	261	38,357	50	7,306	311	45,663
Congressional Affairs	17	2,145	3	409	20	2,554	16	2,071	3	395	19	2,466	16	2,112	3	402	19	2,514
Internal Affairs	512	131,071	98	24,966	610	156,037	467	125,211	89	23,850	556	149,061	476	117,718	91	22,423	567	140,141
Public Affairs	75	10,893	14	2,075	89	12,968	76	10,025	15	1,909	91	11,934	76	10,974	15	2,090	91	13,064
Training and Development	340	63,450	65	12,086	405	75,536	301	63,909	57	12,173	358	76,082	298	60,418	57	11,508	355	71,926
Technology, Innovation and Acquisition	139	20,535	26	3,911	165	24,446	129	19,142	24	3,646	153	22,788	140	21,314	27	4,060	167	25,374
Intelligence/Investigative Liaison	217	46,788	41	8,912	258	55,700	232	51,027	44	9,720	276	60,747	231	51,670	44	9,842	275	61,512
Administration	930	316,800	177	60,343	1,107	377,143	958	338,917	182	64,556	1,140	403,473	979	324,906	186	61,887	1,165	386,793
Rent	-	450,731	-	85,853	-	536,584	-	340,874	-	64,928	-	405,802	-	343,972	-	65,518	-	409,490
Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation	13,864	2,040,763	6,832	1,005,152	20,696	3,045,915	14,070	2,154,616	6,930	1,061,228	21,000	3,215,844	13,836	2,146,707	6,816	1,057,334	20,652	3,204,041
Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation	13,304	1,730,106	6,553	852,142	19,857	2,582,248	13,451	1,913,904	6,625	942,669	20,076	2,856,573	13,222	1,896,684	6,513	934,188	19,735	2,830,872
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund)	-	2,194	-	1,080	-	3,274	-	2,194	-	1,080	-	3,274	-	2,194	-	1,080	-	3,274
International Cargo Screening	153	47,161	76	23,229	229	70,390	153	45,199	75	22,262	228	67,461	148	46,346	73	22,827	221	69,173
Other international programs	84	19,223	41	9,468	125	28,691	84	16,080	41	7,920	125	24,000	84	17,223	41	8,483	125	25,706
C-TPAT	82	25,877	41	12,745	123	38,622	82	27,411	41	13,501	123	40,912	82	27,363	41	13,478	123	40,841
Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP)	-	3,881	-	1,912	-	5,793	-	3,893	-	1,918	-	5,811	-	3,893	-	1,918	-	5,811
Inspection and Detection Technology	25	77,323	13	38,084	38	115,407	58	75,043	28	36,961	86	112,004	58	82,990	28	40,876	86	123,866
Systems for Targeting	13	71,588	7	35,260	20	106,848	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Targeting Center	202	45,135	100	22,231	302	67,366	226	43,621	112	21,485	338	65,106	226	47,297	112	23,295	338	70,592
Training at the Ports of Entry	1	18,275	1	9,001	2	27,276	16	27,271	8	13,432	24	40,703	16	22,717	8	11,189	24	33,906
Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry	23,137	3,541,074	-	-	23,137	3,541,074	23,118	3,730,794	-	-	23,118	3,730,794	23,114	3,938,623	-	-	23,114	3,938,623
Border Security Control	22,986	3,490,236	-	-	22,986	3,490,236	22,930	3,675,236	-	-	22,930	3,675,236	22,926	3,882,015	-	-	22,926	3,882,015
Training Between the Ports of Entry	151	50,838	-	-	151	50,838	188	55,558	-	-	188	55,558	188	56,608	-	-	188	56,608

	FY 2013						FY 2014						FY 2015					
	Revised Enacted						Enacted						Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Automation Modernization:	718	364,863	715	364,862	1,433	729,725	735	428,140	727	388,383	1,462	816,523	744	424,782	738	387,628	1,482	812,410
ACE/ITDS	41	64,283	40	64,283	81	128,566	41	70,381	40	70,381	81	140,762	41	70,531	41	70,530	82	141,061
Information Technology	676	211,377	675	211,376	1,351	422,753	678	179,328	677	179,327	1,355	358,655	686	182,850	686	182,850	1,372	365,700
Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support	1	89,203	-	89,203	1	178,406	3	100,087	3	100,087	6	200,174	4	98,188	4	98,188	8	196,376
Automated Targeting Systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	78,344	7	38,588	20	116,932	13	73,213	7	36,060	20	109,273
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:	-	307,488	-	-	-	307,488	-	351,454	-	-	-	351,454	-	362,466	-	-	-	362,466
Operations and Maintenance	-	118,921	-	-	-	118,921	-	191,019	-	-	-	191,019	-	251,872	-	-	-	251,872
Development and Deployment	-	188,567	-	-	-	188,567	-	160,435	-	-	-	160,435	-	110,594	-	-	-	110,594
Program Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air and Marine Interdiction:	1,168	508,037	576	250,226	1,744	758,263	1,146	539,396	565	265,672	1,711	805,068	1,150	474,819	567	233,866	1,717	708,685
Operations and maintenance	-	246,393	-	121,357	-	367,750	-	262,640	-	129,360	-	392,000	-	242,988	-	119,681	-	362,669
Procurement	-	78,426	-	38,627	-	117,053	-	84,588	-	41,662	-	126,250	-	35,510	-	17,490	-	53,000
Salaries and Expenses	1,168	183,218	576	90,242	1,744	273,460	1,146	192,168	565	94,650	1,711	286,818	1,150	196,321	567	96,695	1,717	293,016
Facilities Management	217	209,527	-	-	217	209,527	483	456,278	-	-	483	456,278	486	482,205	-	-	486	482,205
Facility Construction and Sustainment	-	158,372	-	-	-	158,372	-	375,398	-	-	-	375,398	-	385,137	-	-	-	385,137
Program Oversight and Management	217	51,155	-	-	217	51,155	483	80,880	-	-	483	80,880	486	97,068	-	-	486	97,068
COBRA - DISCRETIONARY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	466	131,591	-	-	466	131,591
COBRA-CFTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	827	110,000	-	-	827	110,000	1,284	180,000	-	-	1,284	180,000
IUF - DISCRETIONARY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	699	200,164	-	-	699	200,164
Fee accounts:	9,281	1,831,880	-	-	9,281	1,831,880	9,281	1,754,733	-	-	9,281	1,754,733	9,529	1,886,691	-	-	9,529	1,886,691
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee	110	51,079	-	-	110	51,079	110	55,168	-	-	110	55,168	110	54,929	-	-	110	54,929
Virgin Islands Fees	61	11,672	-	-	61	11,672	61	11,302	-	-	61	11,302	61	11,789	-	-	61	11,789
Immigration Inspection User Fee	4,126	586,048	-	-	4,126	586,048	4,126	598,552	-	-	4,126	598,552	4,126	630,218	-	-	4,126	630,218
Immigration enforcement fines	5	699	-	-	5	699	5	773	-	-	5	773	5	752	-	-	5	752
Land border inspection fee	284	40,616	-	-	284	40,616	284	42,941	-	-	284	42,941	284	43,931	-	-	284	43,931
COBRA passenger inspection fee	1,575	448,684	-	-	1,575	448,684	1,575	500,134	-	-	1,575	500,134	1,575	482,501	-	-	1,575	482,501
APHIS User Fees	2,708	366,370	-	-	2,708	366,370	2,708	362,526	-	-	2,708	362,526	2,956	464,514	-	-	2,956	464,514
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	292	254,086	-	-	292	254,086	292	98,602	-	-	292	98,602	292	98,076	-	-	292	98,076
Small Airport User Fee	69	8,700	-	-	69	8,700	69	8,741	-	-	69	8,741	69	8,789	-	-	69	8,789
Global Entry User Fees	51	63,926	-	-	51	63,926	51	75,994	-	-	51	75,994	51	91,192	-	-	51	91,192
Customs Unclaimed Goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	50,986	9,901,869	8,618	1,829,428	59,604	11,731,297	52,239	10,532,512	8,713	1,907,112	60,952	12,439,624	53,930	11,222,375	8,622	1,868,223	62,552	13,090,598

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports and Evaluations

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2006	10/11/2013	Security and Accountability Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-347), Section 232(c)	SAFE Port Act 232 – Full-Scale Implementation of Pilot Scanning System (Update 11) – Every six months, the Secretary shall submit a report describing the status of full-scale deployment under subsection (b) and the cost of deploying the system at each foreign port at which the integrated scanning systems are deployed.	In OMB Review. This report is not required by an Appropriations bill, but it is submitted to the Appropriations Committees (in addition to Authorization Committees).
2008	12/24/2013	FY 2008 Appropriations Act (House Report 110-497). Section 605	Sec. 605 POE Technology Demonstration (FY 2014) – Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit a report on the activities carried out at each demonstration site under the technology demonstration program established under this section and include an assessment by the Commissioner of the feasibility of incorporating any demonstrated technology for use throughout U.S. Customs and Border Protection.	In DHS Final Clearance
2014	2/1/2014	House Report 113-91, page 32; Explanatory Statement, Division F, page 20	FY 2014 Circumvention of Duties: Imports from China – Consistent with past guidance, the Committee directs CBP to submit a report not later than February 1, 2014, on the extent and frequency of customs fraud, including circumvention of duties and misclassification on entries of imports of goods from China.	In DHS Final Clearance
2014	2/15/2014	Senate Report 113-77, page 43	ACE Quarterly Report (FY 2014) -- FY 2014 First Quarter – The Committee expects to continue receiving the ACE quarterly reports.	In DHS Review

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2014	2/15/2014	House Report 113-91, page 27; Explanatory Statement, Division F, page 16	CBP Staffing and Hiring FY 2014: Quarter 1 – The Committee directs CBP to continue submitting monthly staffing and hiring reports in the format used in prior fiscal years.	In DHS Review
2014	2/15/2014	House Report 113-91, page 27	FY 2014 Counter Abuse of Prescription Drugs Report – The Committee supports strongly CBP's efforts to combat prescription drug smuggling and abuse. CBP and ICE are directed to update the Committee on their activities, resources and challenges, including relevant information regarding the illicit transnational smuggling of generic oxycodone along the U.S.-Canada border. The report shall be submitted no later than February 15, 2014.	In CBP Review
2014	Alongside the FY 2015 Budget Submission	House Report 113-91, page 32; Explanatory Statement, Division F, page 20	Textile Transshipment Enforcement FY 2014 – The Committee includes \$4,750,000, to continue textile transshipment enforcement. The Committee directs CBP to ensure that the activities of the Textile and Apparel Policies and Programs Office, specifically seizures, detention, and special operations, are maintained at least at the level of those activities in prior years. The Committee directs CBP to update annually and submit a report with the budget request on the execution of its five-year strategic plan, consistent with prior year requirements.	In DHS Final Clearance

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2014	Alongside the FY 2015 Budget Submission	House Report 113-91, page 39; Explanatory Statement, Division F, page 22	FY 2014 Real Property Inventory Plan – CBP is directed to submit a real property inventory on an annual basis. As a component of this inventory, CBP is directed to provide an annual plan describing construction and major renovation initiatives and their costs. In addition, CBP is directed to rank LPOEs, including GSA's, in order of which are most critical to improve border security and facilitate trade and travel into and out of the United States.	In OMB Review
2014	Alongside the FY 2015 Budget Submission	Senate Report 113-77, page 48-49; Explanatory Statement, Division F, page 20	FY 2014 LPOE Modernization 5-Year Plan (FYs 2015-2019) – The Committee reminds CBP that the fiscal year 2012 Department of Homeland Security Act made permanent the requirement that a 5-year plan for all Federal land border ports of entry shall be submitted annually with the President's budget request. The Committee directs the Department to continue to work with the GSA on its nationwide strategy to prioritize and address the infrastructure needs at land border POEs and to comply with the requirements of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (40 U.S.C. 3301) and seek necessary funding.	In OMB Review

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2014	Alongside the FY 2015 Budget Submission	House Report 113-91, page 35; Explanatory Statement, Division F, Section 551	<p>BSFIT FY 2014-FY 2017 Multi-Year Investment and Management Plan – The Committee recommends \$351,454,000 for BSFIT as requested, \$27,679,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. With this recommendation, the Committee continues its strong support of border security infrastructure and technology deployment to meet Border Patrol’s needs. Like last year, the Committee reminds CBP that it must submit an updated multi-year investment and management plan annually with its budget request.</p> <p>...</p> <p>In developing the multi-year investment and management plan, the Committee directs CBP to include an assessment of fixed versus mobile and airborne capabilities for border security surveillance, including the short- and long-term costs and benefits of different assets.</p>	In DHS Review
2014	Alongside the FY 2015 Budget Submission	House Report 113-91, page 34; Explanatory Statement, Division F, Section 551	<p>FY 2014-FY 2017 Multi-Year Plan for Information and Technology – IT capability is essential to mission success; however, little visibility has been provided into how this investment is managed. IT costs and requirements must be transparent in order for the Committee to adequately assess the requests. Therefore, statutory language is included requiring CBP to submit a multi-year investment and management for fiscal years 2014–2018.</p>	In CBP Review

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2014	Alongside the FY 2015 Budget Submission	House Report 113-91, page 29; Explanatory Statement, Section 551	Inspection and Detection Technology FY 2014-FY 2017 Multi-Year Investment and Management Plan – The Committee continues to require the multi-year investment and management plan required by law for investments and operations of radiation detection equipment and non-intrusive inspection systems to be submitted with the fiscal year 2015 budget request.	In CBP Review
2014	Alongside the FY 2015 Budget Submission	Senate Report 113-77, page 36	WSM / Resource Optimization at the POEs FY 2014 – The Committee remains concerned about CBP officer staffing levels for Northern Border ports of entry. The Committee believes that many of the concerns about Northern Border staffing could be allayed by more complete reporting to Congress about CBP’s Northern Border staffing plans. The Committee directs CBP to submit an updated resource allocation model with the fiscal year 2015 budget detailing specific staffing and funding for, and implementation of, planned Northern Border enforcement initiatives by port of entry.	In CBP Review
2014	Alongside the FY 2015 Budget Submission	Explanatory Statement, Division F, page 18	CBPO Staffing Expenditure Plan – To meet the workload created by the increasing volume of trade and travel, the bill provides \$255,715,000 to increase the CBPO workforce by not fewer than 2,000 new officers by the end of fiscal year 2015. Without adversely impacting mission support, the Department is directed to include, within its forthcoming budget proposal, funds sufficient to fully annualize the cost of all new CBPOs to be hired in fiscal year 2014, and to submit a description of the hiring process and timetable for bringing all of the new officers on board. A schedule for conducting background investigations and	In CBP Review

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
			polygraphs shall be included in the required expenditure plan.	
2014	3/18/2014	House Report 113-91, page 33	Short-Term Detention Standards and Oversight (FY 2014) – Additionally, the Committee directs CBP to report to the Committee not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the standards governing the conditions of custody and what oversight mechanisms CBP employs to monitor short-term detention conditions and lengths of detention.	In OMB Review
2014	3/18/2014	Senate Report 113-77, page 32	FY 2014 Financial Plan – To help facilitate congressional oversight, CBP is directed to submit to the Committee within 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, a financial plan reflecting a detailed breakout of funding by office for each PPA in the “Salaries and Expenses” appropriation. This financial plan shall include a comparison by office to the prior year plan amount and actual expenditures for fiscal year 2013 and planned expenditures for fiscal year 2014.	In CBP Review

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2013	3/26/2014	Consolidated Appropriations Act FY 2013, Senate Report 112-169, Section 555	Reimbursable Fee Agreements, Second Semiannual Submission – CBP shall provide semiannual reports on each request received to enter into reimbursable fee agreements for the provision of CBP services and other related costs, the reasons for its approval or denial, the anticipated and actual revenue received, and the service provided, including number of CBP officers funded.	In CBP Review

iv. Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2015 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	2003	3,083,259 ¹	3,195,094 ²	8,326,386
Automation Modernization	2011 ³	N/A	N/A	812,410
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology ³	N/A	N/A	N/A	362,466
Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance, and Procurement	2011 ⁴	N/A	N/A	708,685
Construction and Facilities Management	2011 ⁵	N/A	N/A	482,205
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation	N/A	\$3,083,259	\$3,195,094	\$10,692,152
Fee Accounts				\$520,544
- Small Airports				8,789
- COBRA – Discretionary				131,591
- COBRA - CFTA				180,000
- IUF – Discretionary				200,164
Total, Discretionary				11,212,696

Note:

¹ For FY 2004, P.L. 107-210, section 311(b)(1) authorized \$1,683,667,050 for Commercial Activities and section 311(a)(2) authorized \$1,399,592,400 for non-Commercial Activities; in FY 2002 “Such Sums” were authorized for Agriculture, Plant and Health Inspection Service, which received \$730,710,000 in appropriations; and in FY 2003 \$2,739,695,000 was authorized for Immigration and Naturalization Service – inspection, investigations, Border Patrol, detention and deportation only, and \$3,195,094 was appropriated as follows: \$2,862,094,000 for FY 2003 INS Salaries and Expenses appropriation, and \$333,000,000 for FY 2003 Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act, P.L. 108-11. P.L. 109-347, for FY 2010: section 203(g)(3) \$37,485,000 for “Automated Targeting System”, and section 205(m) (3) \$153,300,000 for the Container Security Initiative. P.L. 109-347, for FY 2010, section 223(a)(3) authorized \$75,600,000 for Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) and for FY 2012, section 223(b)(5) authorized \$21,000,000 for C-TPAT additional personnel; and 19 U.S.C. 2075, as amended, section 301(h)(3)(E) authorized up to 1000 additional Customs and Border Protection Officers, \$217,000,000.

² Total for Salaries and Expenses, including for unauthorized activities such as immigration inspection and enforcement, Border Patrol, air and marine enforcement operations, and agriculture inspections.

³ Authorized in the Full Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 – it has been authorized by appropriation since at least 2002

⁴ Authorized in the Full Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 – it has been authorized by appropriation since at least 1985.

⁵ Authorized in the Full Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 – Authorized by appropriation since at least 2002. Covers multiple authorized programs.

v. Congressionally-Requested Exhibits

Exhibit I: FY 2015 U.S. Customs and Border Protection Schedule B

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	59,790	59,604	\$11,731,297
FY 2014 Enacted	62,568	60,952	\$12,439,624
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Realignment to Establish TARS Program Management Office	6	6	\$885
Adjust FTE to Reflect Current Staffing	2	1	-
Transfer from BSFIT to Insource Contract Positions	33	17	\$4,176
Realignment for TARS Operational and Program Management	-	-	(\$1,807)
Transfer to Automation to Insource Contract Positions	-	-	(\$4,176)
Realignment for TARS Operational Management	6	6	\$922
Total Transfers	47	30	-
Increases			
2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$57,666
Addition of F.B.I. Fingerprinting	-	-	\$3,141
Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise	-	-	\$18,457
Annualization of O&M for 2014 BSFIT Deployments	-	-	\$48,466
Annualize FY 2014 Increase to CBPO Staffing	-	434	\$47,417
Consolidation of National Targeting Center	-	-	\$4,800
FY 2012 OFO Positions for New Ports of Entry	-	-	\$6,589
FY 2014 Pay Raise	-	-	\$55,385
GSA Rent Increase	-	-	\$22,096
Greater Cost Recovery due to AQI Fee Increase	248	248	\$92,700
Greater Cost Recovery due to Increased COBRA FTA Collections	457	457	\$70,000
Increase for LPOE Rent and Sustainment	-	-	\$16,000
Increase in Collections	-	-	\$535
Increase in Funding to Support TRIRIGA	-	-	\$5,000
Increase in User Fee Collections	2,443	1,165	\$385,517
Increased Retirement Contributions	-	-	\$121,946
Pay Adjustment for Workforce Maturation	-	-	\$200,823
Pay Adjustment for Workforce Sustainment	11	11	\$6,501
Working Capital Fund	-	-	\$1,974
Total, Increases	3,159	2,315	\$1,165,013
Decreases			
CBP-wide IT Efficiencies	-	-	(\$3,031)
Decrease in Collections	-	-	(\$526)
Decrease in User Fee Collections	-	-	(\$17,654)
Fully Non-recur Two-Year Funding - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative	-	-	(\$165,715)
Greater Cost Recovery due to AQI Fee Increase	(248)	(248)	(\$92,700)
Greater Cost Recovery due to Increased COBRA FTA Collections	(457)	(457)	(\$70,000)
Non-Recur Air & Marine Procurement	-	-	(\$126,250)
Non-Recur FY 2014 Integrated Traveler Processing	-	-	(\$6,400)
Non-Recur One Time Enhancement to C-TPAT	-	-	(\$952)
Non-Recur One Time Increase to Travel Enhancement Programs	-	-	(\$10,000)
Non-Recur One time Increase to Targeting Capabilities	-	-	(\$7,000)
Partially Non-Recur BSFIT Development & Deployment	-	-	(\$117,366)
Partially Non-recur Non-pay Costs - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative	-	-	(\$29,640)
Personal Protective Equipment Efficiency	-	-	(\$500)
Professional Services Contracts Efficiencies	-	-	(\$4,262)
Rent Savings from Mobile Workforce Initiative	-	-	(\$20,000)
TECS Modernization	-	-	(\$5,000)
Total, Decreases	(705)	(705)	(\$676,996)
Total Other Adjustments	2,454	1,610	\$488,017
Total Adjustments-to-Base	2,501	1,640	\$488,017
FY 2015 Current Services	65,069	62,592	\$12,927,641
Program Changes			
Increases			
CBP Mobile Program	-	-	\$8,300
Develop National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy	8	6	\$11,000
Development and Expansion of ADIS Capabilities	5	2	\$13,000
Fuel Sharing Initiative	-	-	\$10,733
Increase for OBP Deferred Maintenance and Consolidation	-	-	\$8,900

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
KA-350CER MEA	-	-	\$43,700
NII Equipment Refresh & Recapitalization	-	-	\$11,700
Replace Legacy MVSS in Rio Grande Valley	3	2	\$43,975
Replace Legacy RVSS in Rio Grande Valley	4	2	\$46,025
Sensor Upgrades for Tactical Aircraft	-	-	\$9,300
Total, Increases	20	12	\$206,633
Decreases			
Eliminate Upgrades to C-TPAT Web Portal	-	-	(\$1,500)
Environmental Mitigation	-	-	(\$1,765)
Legacy ADIS Support and O&M	-	-	(\$1,710)
Reduce Personnel Associated with Import Safety Activities	(52)	(52)	(\$5,952)
Reduction to Flight Hours (O&M)	-	-	(\$29,249)
Reduction to Flight Hours (S&E)	-	-	(\$3,500)
Total, Decreases	(52)	(52)	(\$43,676)
Total Program Changes	(32)	(40)	\$162,957
FY 2015 Request	65,037	62,552	\$13,090,598
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	2,469	1,600	\$650,974

Payroll and Workforce Assumptions Included in the FY 2015 Budget

The FY 2015 Budget supports the following frontline staffing levels, which make up more than 80 percent of our workforce:

- 21,370 Border Patrol Agents (BPAs);
- 25,775 CBP officers (CBPOs) (includes an additional 2,000 CBPOs funded by FY 2014 appropriations, as well as up to an additional 2,000 CBPOs supported by proposed increases to user fees);
- 2,414 Agriculture Specialists; and
- 1,138 Air and Marine Interdiction Agents.

CBP's FY 2015 budget includes the following additional position assumptions, which CBP may adjust as operational requirements dictate:

- 2,376 Trade and Revenue positions; and
- 85 Polygraph Examiners.

To further explain the distribution of the funding requested for salaries and benefits for these positions, the following charts detail the FY 2015 funding for these positions, broken out by PPA. There is also a chart that details expenditures by PPA, as well as a breakout of CBPOs and BPAs by grade.

Exhibit II: Display of Payroll Related Requirements for Select Positions by PPA

Funding Source (PPA/Fee) (All amounts represented as \$ in thousands)	CBPOs in Baseline (21,775)	CBPO Initiative (700 Annualiz.)	BPAs (21,370)	Agriculture Specialists (2,383)	Trade and Revenue Positions (2,263)	AIAs / MIAs (1,138)	Polygraph Examiners (85)	Select Positions Total	PPA Total
Headquarters, Management, and Administration									
Commissioner	\$126		\$1,284					\$1,410	\$27,245
Chief Counsel									\$45,663
Congressional Affairs									\$2,514
Internal Affairs							\$13,070	\$13,070	\$140,141
Public Affairs									\$13,064
Training and Development	\$16,288		\$7,066					\$23,354	\$71,926
Tech, Innovation, Acquisition			\$859					\$859	\$25,374
Intelligence/Investigative Liaison	\$2,904		\$1,156					\$4,060	\$61,512
Administration									\$386,793
Rent									\$409,490
Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation									
Inspections, trade, and travel facilitation at the ports of entry	\$2,080,269	\$56,279		\$6,799	\$270,168			\$2,413,515	\$2,830,872
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund)									\$3,274
International Cargo Screening	\$20,630							\$20,630	\$69,173
Other International Programs	\$2,675							\$2,675	\$25,706
Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT)	\$1,735							\$1,735	\$40,841
Trusted Traveler programs									\$5,811
Inspection and detection technology investments	\$88							\$88	\$123,866
National Targeting Center	\$42,405							\$42,405	\$70,592
Training	\$3,342							\$3,342	\$33,906
Border Security and Control Between Ports of Entry									
Border Security and Control			\$3,499,094					\$3,499,094	\$3,882,015

Funding Source (PPA/Fee) (All amounts represented as \$ in thousands)	CBPOs in Baseline (21,775)	CBPO Initiative (700 Annualiz.)	BPA s (21,370)	Agriculture Specialists (2,383)	Trade and Revenue Positions (2,263)	AIA s / MIA s (1,138)	Polygraph Examiners (85)	Select Positions Total	PPA Total
Training			\$28,801					\$28,801	\$56,608
<i>Salaries and Expenses</i> <i>Appropriation (Subtotal)</i>	\$2,170,462	\$56,279	\$3,538,260	\$6,799	\$270,168		\$13,070	\$6,055,038	\$8,326,386
Automation Modernization									
Information Technology									\$365,700
Automated Targeting Systems									\$109,273
Automated Commercial Environment/International Trade Data System (ITDS)									\$141,061
Current operations protection and processing support (COPPS)									\$196,376
<i>Automation Modernization</i> <i>Appropriation (Subtotal)</i>									\$812,410
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology (BSFIT)									
Operations and maintenance									\$251,872
Development and deployment									\$110,594
<i>Border Security Fencing,</i> <i>Infrastructure, and Technology</i> <i>Appropriation (Subtotal)</i>									\$362,466
Air and Marine Operations									
Salaries and expenses						\$193,971		\$193,971	\$293,016
Operations and maintenance									\$362,669
Procurement									\$53,000
<i>Air and Marine Interdiction</i> <i>Appropriation (Subtotal)</i>						\$193,971		\$193,971	\$708,685
Construction and Facilities Management									
Facilities construction and sustainment									\$385,137
Program oversight and management									\$97,068
<i>Construction and Facilities</i> <i>Management Appropriation</i> <i>(Subtotal)</i>									\$482,205

Funding Source (PPA/Fee) (All amounts represented as \$ in thousands)	CBPOs in Baseline (21,775)	CBPO Initiative (700 Annualiz.)	BPAs (21,370)	Agriculture Specialists (2,383)	Trade and Revenue Positions (2,263)	AIAs / MIAs (1,138)	Polygraph Examiners (85)	Select Positions Total	PPA Total
Discretionary Fee Accounts									
COBRA-CFTA	\$180,000							\$180,000	\$180,000
Small airport user fee	\$8,574							\$8,574	\$8,789
<i>Discretionary Fee Accounts (Subtotal)</i>	<i>\$188,574</i>							<i>\$188,574</i>	<i>\$188,789</i>
<i>Net Discretionary (Subtotal)</i>	<i>\$2,359,036</i>	<i>\$56,279</i>	<i>\$3,538,260</i>	<i>\$6,799</i>	<i>\$270,168</i>	<i>\$193,971</i>	<i>\$13,070</i>	<i>\$6,437,583</i>	<i>\$10,880,941</i>
Fee Accounts									
Immigration inspection user fee	\$443,741							\$443,741	\$630,218
Immigration enforcement fines	\$306							\$306	\$752
Electronic system for travel authorization fee	\$285							\$285	\$54,929
Land border inspection fee	\$41,105							\$41,105	\$43,931
COBRA passenger inspection fee	\$392,395							\$392,395	\$482,501
APHIS inspection fee	\$32,590			\$325,599				\$358,189	\$464,514
Global Entry user fee	\$1,780							\$1,780	\$91,192
Virgin Island fee	\$8,915							\$8,915	\$11,789
Puerto Rico collections	\$26,731							\$26,731	\$98,076
<i>User Fees (Subtotal)</i>	<i>\$947,848</i>			<i>\$325,599</i>				<i>\$1,273,447</i>	<i>\$1,877,902</i>
Grand Total	\$3,306,884	\$56,279	\$3,538,260	\$332,398	\$270,168	\$193,971	\$13,070	\$7,711,030	\$12,758,843

Notes:

- This chart does not include positions associated with the proposed user fee increases in COBRA and IUF. If those positions are added, CBP would onboard approximately 2,000 additional CBPOs. In FY 2015, these increases in fees are estimated to generate an additional \$331.775 million, which will support approximately \$97.941 million for CBPO pay, with the remaining for training, equipping, and support costs.
- The CBPO Initiative reflected above represents the annual cost of the 700 CBPOs, who are projected to onboard in FY 2014. The remaining 1,300 positions of the 2,000 initiative are projected to onboard in FY 2015 and are funded with FY 2014 funding that will not expire until September 30, 2015. Of the \$165.715 million that is not set to expire until September 30, 2015, \$54.281 million is related to CBPO pay, with the remaining for training, equipping, and support costs.
- Because the staffing requirements of programs funded by user fees (e.g., Global Entry and ESTA) and/or reimbursable authorities (e.g., user fee airports and reimbursable inspection services) are constantly changing and generally growing, the numbers of CBPOs may vary depending on demands.

Exhibit III: Expenditure Breakout by PPA

Funding Source (PPA/Fee)	Uniform, Polygraph and Revenue Pay	Operational and Mission Support Pay	Non-Pay
Headquarters, Management, and Administration			
Commissioner	5%	92%	3%
Chief Counsel	0%	97%	3%
Congressional Affairs	0%	96%	4%
Internal Affairs	9%	55%	35%
Public Affairs	0%	90%	10%
Training and Development	32%	39%	29%
Tech, Innovation, Acquisition	3%	96%	1%
Intelligence/Investigative Liaison	7%	55%	38%
Administration	0%	56%	44%
Rent	0%	0%	100%
Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation			
Inspections, trade, and travel facilitation at the ports of entry	85%	7%	8%
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund)	0%	0%	100%
International Cargo Screening	30%	22%	48%
Other International Programs	10%	78%	11%
Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT)	4%	69%	26%
Trusted Traveler programs	0%	0%	100%
Inspection and detection technology investments	0%	6%	94%
National Targeting Center	60%	30%	10%
Training	10%	1%	90%
Border Security and Control Between Ports of Entry			
Border Security and Control	90%	3%	7%
Training	51%	1%	48%
<i>Salaries and Expenses Appropriation (Subtotal)</i>	73%	10%	17%
Automation Modernization			
Information Technology	0%	59%	41%
Automated Targeting Systems	0%	3%	97%

Funding Source (PPA/Fee)	Uniform, Polygraph and Revenue Pay	Operational and Mission Support Pay	Non-Pay
Automated Commercial Environment/International Trade Data System (ITDS)	0%	9%	91%
Current operations protection and processing support (COPPS)	0%	1%	99%
<i>Automation Modernization Appropriation (Subtotal)</i>	0%	29%	71%
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology (BSFIT)			
Operations and maintenance	0%	0%	100%
Development and deployment	0%	0%	100%
<i>Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology Appropriation (Subtotal)</i>	0%	0%	100%
Air and Marine Operations			
Salaries and expenses	66%	32%	2%
Operations and maintenance	0%	0%	100%
Procurement	0%	0%	100%
<i>Air and Marine Interdiction Appropriation (Subtotal)</i>	27%	13%	59%
Construction and Facilities Management			
Facilities construction and sustainment	0%	0%	100%
Program oversight and management	0%	74%	26%
<i>Construction and Facilities Management Appropriation (Subtotal)</i>	0%	15%	85%
Discretionary Fee Accounts			
COBRA-CFTA	100%	0%	0%
Small airport user fee	98%	0%	2%
<i>Discretionary Fee Accounts (Subtotal)</i>	100%	0%	0%
<i>Net Discretionary (Subtotal)</i>	59%	12%	29%
Mandatory Fee Accounts			
Immigration inspection user fee	70%	23%	7%
Immigration enforcement fines	41%	59%	0%
Electronic system for travel authorization fee	1%	28%	72%

Funding Source (PPA/Fee)	Uniform, Polygraph and Revenue Pay	Operational and Mission Support Pay	Non-Pay
Land border inspection fee	94%	6%	0%
COBRA passenger inspection fee	81%	16%	3%
APHIS inspection fee	77%	5%	18%
Global Entry user fee	2%	21%	77%
Virgin Island fee	76%	0%	24%
Puerto Rico collections	27%	5%	68%
<i>Fee Accounts (Subtotal)</i>	<i>68%</i>	<i>15%</i>	<i>17%</i>
Grand Total	60%	12%	27%

Notes:

- This chart does not include positions associated with the proposed user fee increases in COBRA and IUF. If those positions are added, CBP would onboard approximately 2,000 additional CBPOs. In FY 2015, these increases in fees are estimated to generate an additional \$331.775 million, which will support approximately \$97.941 million for CBPO pay, with the remaining for training, equipping, and support costs.
- The CBPO Initiative reflected above represents the annual cost of the 700 CBPOs, who are projected to onboard in FY 2014. The remaining 1,300 positions of the 2,000 initiative are projected to onboard in FY 2015 and are funded with FY 2014 funding that will not expire until September 30, 2015. Of the \$165.715 million that is not set to expire until September 30, 2015, \$54.281 million is related to CBPO pay, with the remaining for training, equipping, and support costs.
- Because the staffing requirements of programs funded by user fees (e.g., Global Entry and ESTA) and/or reimbursable authorities (e.g., user fee airports and reimbursable inspection services) are constantly changing and generally growing, the numbers of CBPOs may vary depending on demands.

Exhibit IV: Breakout of CBPOs and BPAs by Grade

	CBPO			Initiative		User Fee Increase	Total CBPOs			BPA		
Grade	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2015	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
5	290	501	529				290	501	529	305	231	229
7	1,050	487	464	590	1,389		1,050	1,077	1,853	418	438	392
9	936	901	466		295		936	901	761	908	284	413
11	281	682	894				281	682	894	1,293	852	276
12	15,581	15,576	15,793			2,000	15,581	15,576	17,793	14,314	15,493	15,988
13	3,193	3,141	3,141	110	316		3,193	3,251	3,457	3,438	3,279	3,279
14	389	375	375				389	375	375	601	655	655
15	103	94	94				103	94	94	96	117	117
SES	20	19	19				20	19	19	18	21	21
Total	21,843	21,775	21,775	700	2,000	2,000	21,843	22,475	25,775	21,391	21,370	21,370

Note: As the staffing requirements of programs funded by user fees (e.g. Global Entry and ESTA) and/or reimbursable authorities (e.g. user fee airports and reimbursable inspection services) are constantly changing and generally growing, the numbers of CBPOs may vary depending on demands.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Salaries and Expenses



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Salaries and Expenses

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Salaries and Expenses

As the frontline border agency in the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has the dual mission of preventing suspected terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States, while also facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel into and out of the United States. CBP ensures that all persons and cargo enter the United States legally and safely through official checkpoints and ports of entry (POE).

The Salaries and Expenses appropriation funds all operating costs associated with CBP's accomplishment of its dual mission. CBP achieves its mission using a combination of advanced information, risk assessment, appropriate scanning and other technologies, and by partnering with Federal, state, local, tribal, and foreign law enforcement agencies as well as private industry and international partners. CBP's over 60,000 highly-trained employees ensure that the agency performs its mission with vigilance, integrity, and professionalism.

B. Budget Activities:

Headquarters Management and Administration

The activities funded within the Headquarters Management and Administration Program, Project, and Activity (PPA) provide critical policy and operational direction, mission support, including equipment, training, and technical expertise to CBP frontline personnel.

Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation at the Ports of Entry (POE)

CBP uses the resources of this PPA to mitigate the threats from terrorists and to prevent contraband from entering the U.S. while facilitating the legal flow of people and trade. CBP achieves this mission by deploying CBP officers (CBPO) to the POEs and by using a combination of technology, intelligence, risk information, targeting, and international cooperation to screen inbound international cargo and travelers and, in targeted border areas, to screen departing export cargo. Additional attention to outbound travel along areas of the southwest border also helps prevent the exit of money and weapons for illegal purposes.

CBP has extended a zone of security beyond U.S. physical borders through the use of bilateral and private-sector partnerships, targeting, and by scrutinizing advance information on people and products coming into this country. CBP is cultivating "smart borders" through the use of technology, has established a layered defense strategy and created a unified, recognizable

presence at the border to combine and capitalize on the authorities and skills of our diverse workforce.

Several of the inspection activities performed at ports of entry and their associated costs are authorized to be reimbursed by user fee revenues that are remitted to CBP on quarterly or monthly basis. These reimbursements impact the Salaries & Expenses (S&E), Automation Modernization, and Construction and Facilities Management Appropriations.

To manage the funding relationship between S&E and user fees, CBP leverages the S&E appropriation to fund activities related to the performance of customs, immigration and agriculture inspections at ports of entry, and then reimburses S&E to the extent fees are available from the Immigrations, Agriculture Quarantine, and COBRA inspections fees, and other reimbursable programs such as Reimbursable Enhanced Inspection Services.

The Offices of Field Operations and International Trade, as well as various mission support programs, employ the above described approach to fund certain inspection activities, including direct and indirect costs.

Border Security and Control Between the Ports of Entry

This PPA funds the United States Border Patrol (USBP) and the Joint Field Command (JFC). In FY 2015, CBP will continue implementing a USBP operational approach focused on information, integration, and rapid response capabilities in performing the mission of securing America's borders. This new strategy involves USBP moving from a resource-dependent approach to border security to a risk-based approach that enables rapid response to areas of greatest risk in the immediate border area. USBP will deploy its capabilities to align with the threats along the border. This is an ongoing process that will continue to adapt as threats change.

The new strategic plan places risk management at the core of Border Patrol's strategic planning. Through enhanced situational awareness and intelligence (information); coordinated operations with Federal, state, local and international partners (integration); and the ability to respond quickly to changing threats (rapid response), USBP will be able to put the greatest capabilities in place to combat the greatest threats.

C. Budget Request Summary:

CBP requests 47,964 positions, 46,889 FTEs, and \$8,326,386,005 for Salaries and Expenses in FY 2015. In total, this represents a change of 728 positions, 299 FTE and \$180,818,000 from FY 2014 to FY 2015.

Program Increases:

Development and Expansion of ADIS Capabilities: This increase of \$11.8 million will provide enhancements to ADIS to meet customer requirements and improve system functionality. Enhancements include development of a non-production repository for reporting and analysis; enhanced matching algorithms improve data quality and assist in national security targeting;

provide for more timely data sharing with the Intelligence Community for national security; Integration of ADIS to the CBP Enterprise Service Bus to provide better interoperability with external customer systems.

NII Equipment Refresh and Recapitalization: CBP is requesting an increase of \$11.7 million to begin replacing or refurbishing the fleet of NII equipment. The requested funds will be used to refresh or refurbish six large scale and ten small scale systems and tool trucks to ensure the continued viability of the NII program.

Develop National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy and Establish Southwest Border Tracking System: Of the \$11.0 million enhancement, \$6.0 million will allow CBP to establish a geospatial tracking system for use across the southwest border that will record the location of all apprehensions, gotaways, and turnbacks. This system will enhance Border Patrol's ability to identify traffic patterns, improve data collection on key performance measures, and inform daily decisions on deployments of personnel and equipment.

This includes partial development of a southwest border-focused change detection capability, validation of current low-risk designated areas that are prioritized based on sector requirement inputs, execution of the collection strategy, creation of appropriate intelligence reporting, and structuring these processes into a constant and sustainable method of supporting mission requirements. This capability will establish a routine and regular assessment of changes along the border.

Fuel Sharing Initiative: DHS's Chief Readiness Support Office (CRSO) is leading a cross-Component Fuel Sharing Initiative to reduce costs and increase efficiency. This one-time investment of \$10.7 million will be used for installation and maintenance of the Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technology, fleet card readers, gas pumps, tank gauges, and connectivity upgrades. The purpose of the initiative is to enable any DHS Component vehicle to obtain fuel from any CBP-controlled fueling facility along or near the southwest border, to reduce reliance on commercial fueling stations, resulting in overall reduced fuel costs.

CBP Mobile Program: CBP is requesting \$8.3 million to support the CBP Mobile Program. The requested funds will be used to both add to existing capabilities and to enable critical refreshments, refurbishments, or replacements for aging or non-functional equipment.

Replace Legacy MVSS in Rio Grande Valley: CBP is requesting \$275,000 to fund staffing associated with MVSS upgrades requested in the Border Security, Fencing, and Tactical Infrastructure (BSFIT) appropriation.

Replace legacy RVSS in Rio Grande Valley: CBP is requesting \$275,000 to fund staffing associated with RVSS upgrades requested in the Border Security, Fencing, and Tactical Infrastructure (BSFIT) appropriation.

Program Decreases:

Personnel Reduction Associated with Import Safety Initiative: The program change eliminates approximately \$6.0 million dollars in recurring funding for the FY 2010 Import Safety initiative. The reduction of this recurring funding would not allow CBP to hire an additional 52 personnel to support the 2010 Import Safety Mandate. The re-scoping of CBP's Import Safety funding will reduce the number of OT initiatives that would increase the efficiency and effectiveness of CBP's Import Safety mission. CBP will absorb these cuts as part of ongoing Trade Transformation initiatives.

Legacy ADIS Support and Operations and Maintenance: In FY 2015, the Department proposes the following reductions to ADIS: (1) a \$1.167 million reduction to ADIS critical system change requests; and (2) a \$0.543 million reduction to Independent Verification and Validation (IV&V) support. IV&V support will be reduced to commensurate with the critical system change reduction.

Eliminate Upgrades to Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) Web Portal: The reduction of \$1.5 million from C-TPAT will slightly delay implementation of the C-TPAT 2.0 web portal migration efforts. CBP will work to limit the operational impact of the reduction by working with partners –foreign and domestic, public and private on data collection and processing. Web portal development will continue, albeit at a much slower pace than anticipated.

D. Savings and Reductions:

Some of the efficiencies and reductions shown below are spread across multiple sub object class codes.

Other contract Services Efficiencies

\$3.9 million

CBP-wide Information Technology (IT) Efficiencies (\$1.6 million): This efficiency is a CBP-wide IT Standardization initiative that will identify a common set of standards for IT hardware, reducing the variation of devices and number of vendors, increasing the opportunity for volume purchase power behind larger buys. CBP has also identified savings across the agency in FY 2015 that will be achieved by further reducing the use of mobile electronic devices.

Professional Services Contracts – (\$1.8 million): This efficiency is a CBP-wide contracts savings initiative that will identify an across-the-board 5 percent cut to contract services in common service areas. The intent is to reduce the variation and number of contracts, increasing the opportunity for better-defined needs, stronger funding controls, and strategic sourcing.

Personal Protective Equipment – (\$0.5 million): This efficiency will be achieved through a reduction to personnel protective equipment. The Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE) includes, but is not limited to: rubber gloves, aprons, face masks, and eye protection. Currently, CBP has a large stockpile of PPE and does not need to restock PPE in the long term.

Rent, Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges Efficiencies **\$21.0 million**

Rent Savings from Mobile Workforce Initiative – (\$20.0 million): CBP plans to achieve this efficiency by expanding its Mobile Work Initiative. Beginning in the National Capital Region, and potentially expanding nationwide, this initiative will allow CBP to reduce footprint and facilities-related costs, while ensuring that operations are not impacted. These efforts will result in a 5 percent reduction in CBP’s leased footprint beginning in FY 2015.

CBP-wide IT Efficiencies – (\$1.0 million): This efficiency is a CBP-wide IT Standardization initiative that will identify a common set of standards for IT hardware, reducing the variation of devices and number of vendors, increasing the opportunity for volume purchase power behind larger buys. CBP has also identified savings across the agency in FY 2015 that will be achieved by further reducing the use of mobile electronic devices.

Professional Services Contracts – (\$0.009 million): This efficiency is a CBP-wide contracts savings initiative that will identify an across-the-board 5 percent cut to contract services in common service areas. The intent is to reduce the variation and number of contracts, increasing the opportunity for better-defined needs, stronger funding controls, and strategic sourcing.

E: Legislative Initiatives:

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

As the guardians of America’s borders, CBP is responsible for protecting the United States and the American people from the entry of dangerous goods and people. This includes ensuring that all persons and cargo enter the U.S. through official Ports of Entry (POE); do so legally and safely; preventing the illegal entry of persons and contraband, while facilitating the safe and efficient flow of commerce into the United States; and enforcing trade and tariff laws and regulations.

CBP recognizes the critical role that CBPOs play in ensuring border security, preventing terrorism, strengthening international cooperation, and in securing and facilitating the trade and travel that is vital to the Nation’s economy. CBP operates 329 POEs, welcoming travelers and facilitating the flow of goods essential to our economy 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Each day, almost 1 million people arrive at U.S. POEs by land, sea, and air.

In FY 2013, the total passenger volume was 6.4 percent higher than in FY 2011, and commercial air passenger arrivals during the same time period increased by 9 percent¹. The total import value in FY 2013 was nearly 40 percent higher than FY 2009 – and we expect these trends to continue. It is CBP’s mission to ensure that these travelers and cargo shipments do not pose a threat to our national security and are processed in a timely and efficient manner in order to facilitate legitimate trade and travel.

¹ Source: CBP’s Operation Management Reporting Tool.

Recent staffing deployments continue to indicate that additional CBPO staffing reduces wait times and transaction costs for cross border travel and trade, improves cargo release time frames, and increases enforcement effectiveness. Additional staff also enables CBP to expand CBP inspection services at new locations and during additional time periods requested by public and private stakeholders. All of these benefits – particularly the reduction in wait times – have a positive impact on the Nation’s economy.

CBP currently faces several challenges in providing adequate staffing to meet mission requirements for CBPOs. These challenges are described in detail in CBP’s *Resource Optimization at Ports of Entry, Fiscal Year 2013 Report to Congress*, and include fluctuating user fee collections that are dependent upon passenger volume for approximately 35 percent of the OFO annual financial plan, the growth of existing facilities and the construction of new facilities, increasing demands from growing passenger and cargo volume, and new requests for service from private and public stakeholders. This is further complicated by a complex and expanding mission, including pre-departure targeting for risk management, international partnerships, and outbound operations. Fee revenues have not kept pace with this growth in workload at our POEs.

In response to these challenges and the current fiscal environment, CBP is executing an aggressive multi-pronged strategy to improve POE operations that includes optimizing current business processes through the use of automation, best practices, and travel and trade programs, which strengthen security and maximize limited CBPO work hours. As we pursue additional resourcing options, these Business Transformation Initiatives are intended to help mitigate the staffing need identified by the Workload Staffing Model (WSM) in the near term. The staffing requirements identified by the WSM, as well as CBP’s strategy for addressing these needs, are detailed in the *Resource Optimization at Ports of Entry, Fiscal Year 2013 Report to Congress*, which is intended to be read in conjunction with these proposals.

Need for Legislative Proposals

Despite the efficiency gains that CBP will achieve by continuing to streamline its current processes and an enacted increase in appropriated funding in FYs 2014 and 2015 for an additional 2000 CBPOs, CBP will still face staffing and infrastructure challenges in FY 2015 and beyond. Air passenger volume increased by four percent in FY 2013 (compared to 2012) – exceeding 80 million annual passenger international arrivals in FY 2013.

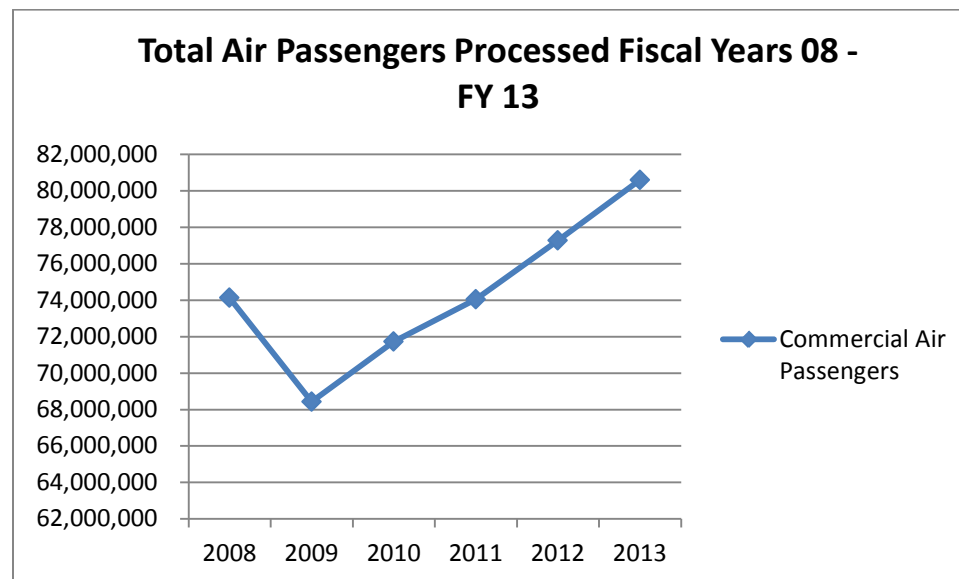
To more effectively support current operations and to enable CBP to support new requests for service, CBP is seeking Congressional support for a series of legislative proposals to identify alternative sources of funding to provide for additional CBPOs and infrastructure requirements. These proposals would complement the WSM by creating a mechanism for CBP to better facilitate the flow of international trade and travel and allow CBP to fund additional CBPOs.

Legislative Proposal Details

1. Immigration User Fee and the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act User Fee Increase

As part of its efforts to address CBPO staffing challenges at POEs, CBP proposes raising two user fees associated with CBP processing: the Immigration User Fee (IUF) and the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA) user fee.

- Over the years, increases in the IUF and COBRA user fees have not kept pace with either inflation or the cost of CBP operations.
- The IUF air and sea passenger fee was authorized in 1987 at \$5.00 and is currently set at \$7.00. This fee was last updated in 2001. If this fee had been adjusted for inflation since its authorization using the Consumer Price Index, it would currently be set at \$12.31.
- The COBRA air and sea passenger user fee was established in 1985 at \$5.00 and is currently set at \$5.50. These fees were last updated in 2007. If this fee had been adjusted for inflation since it was established using the Consumer Price Index, it would currently be set at \$10.83.
- Increases to other applicable fees under COBRA are requested as well and adjusted based on a proportionate increase to include the annual cap amounts. For example, CBP is proposing a \$.36 increase to the Express Consignment Courier Facilities Fee (ECCF).
- Additional CBPOs at ECCFs will allow CBP to inspect packages and clear holds more quickly for both commercial and non-commercial shipments.



- Total air passengers have increased by 9 percent since FY 2008. Budgetary pressures are lessening the availability of overtime as a tool for leveraging existing resources.

Lift of immigration inspection user fee limitation and IUF increase

Under the Immigration and Nationality Act, each sea passenger arriving in the U.S. is charged a \$7.00 fee if his or her journey originated from a place outside of U.S., other than certain regions. The budget includes a proposal to lift the exemption for passengers traveling from those regions so that the same fee will be applied to all sea passengers. Lifting this fee limitation will bring collections more in line with the cost of conducting sea passenger inspections as well as help modernize and create more efficient and effective business processes and systems in the cruise environment.

The Budget includes a proposal to increase the immigration inspection user fee by \$2.00. The current fees are \$7.00 for air and commercial vessel passengers and \$3 for partially exempted commercial vessel passengers whose trips originate in Canada, Mexico, the U.S. Territories, and adjacent Islands. This fee is paid by passengers and is used to recover some of the costs related to determining the admissibility of passengers entering the U.S. Specifically, the fees collected support immigration inspections, personnel, the maintenance and updating of systems to track criminal and illegal aliens in areas with high apprehensions, asylum hearings, and the repair and maintenance of equipment. CBP has also identified several automation and technology development initiatives to improve its business processes related to cruise ship processing, should this fee increase be realized, including mobile devices for passenger processing; automated passport control and Global Entry Kiosks; and Entry/Exit Biometric technology development, all for the cruise environment.

Together, the additional revenue collected from these increases would also fund 1,205 new CBPOs, which will reduce wait times at air and sea ports of entry, especially as cruise volumes continue to grow as projected in future years. Future budget requests will include an annual increase to the IUF to adjust for inflation.

Projected Impact: Raising IUF and COBRA

- CBP has proposed a \$2.00 increase to both the IUF and COBRA air and sea passenger user fees, proportional increases in other COBRA fee categories, and the lifting of a sea passenger exemption for certain passengers whose journey originated in some locations. The IUF increase for both air and sea passengers is projected to provide approximately \$200 million in additional funding, supporting up to 1,205 additional CBPOs. The COBRA user fee increase is projected to provide approximately \$131.6 million in additional funding, supporting up to 795 additional CBPOs. Future budget requests will propose increases in line with the Consumer Price Index.
- The projected impact of raising the two user fees is summarized in the table below.

User Fee	Additional Funding (\$K)	Number of CBPOs
IUF	\$ 200,164	1,205
COBRA	\$ 131,591	795
Total	\$ 331,755	2,000

Addressing Stakeholder Feedback

CBP intends to pursue the following actions as a way to assess existing user fees and explore options for new user fees:

- Report on Use of User Fees and Associated Service Levels - CBP will provide an annual electronic report to the general public and interested stakeholders to provide transparency on the amount of reimbursable activity that occurred and how the fees were spent to support this activity. The report will also provide annual average wait time data for high volume port locations receiving additional COBRA and IUF fee resources in order to assess the connection between service levels and resources. Each port's current average wait time will be measured against wait time averages from the prior year to measure the impact that the additional resources have made with respect to service levels and other related economic benefits.
- Allocation of Resources - As part of its resource optimization efforts, CBP is committed to improving service levels by increasing efficiency and throughput. This will be informed by OFO's WSM and achieved through CBP's transformation efforts.
- Accounting for Inflation in User Fees - It is the Administration's intent to adjust the IUF and COBRA fee annually for inflation. Barring a change to the underlying statutes governing these fees that would authorize such an adjustment, future budget requests (beginning in FY 2016) will propose increases in line with the Consumer Price Index.

Travel Promotion Act

Pursuant to authority provided by the *Travel Promotion Act of 2009* (TPA), CBP began collection of a fee as part of the introduction of the Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) on September 3, 2010. The \$14.00 fee contains two parts. The first, currently set at \$4.00 by regulation, ensures recovery of the costs of administering the ESTA program only. The Travel Promotion Act also requires CBP to collect an additional \$10.00 fee from every approved applicant to fund the promotion of tourism in the U.S. This surcharge is credited to a separate account known as the Travel Promotion Fund, which funds the Corporation for Travel Promotion (CTP), a non-profit corporation established by the Act to promote tourism and travel to the U.S., now known as Brand USA.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection Salaries and Expenses

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity
FY 2015 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013 ²			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Headquarters, Management, and Administration	3,055	3,096	\$1,307,425	3,247	3,070	\$1,198,930	3,271	3,123	\$1,183,722	24	53	(\$15,208)	15	10	\$12,559	9	43	(\$27,767)
Commissioner	142	149	\$23,545	175	166	\$23,656	182	173	\$27,245	7	7	\$3,589	-	-	-	7	7	\$3,589
Chief Counsel	281	293	\$42,912	320	311	\$42,921	320	311	\$45,663	-	-	\$2,742	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,742
Congressional Affairs	18	20	\$2,554	21	19	\$2,466	21	19	\$2,514	-	-	\$48	-	-	-	-	-	\$48
Internal Affairs	600	610	\$156,037	583	556	\$149,061	594	567	\$140,141	11	11	(\$8,920)	-	-	-	11	11	(\$8,920)
Public Affairs	87	89	\$12,968	94	91	\$11,934	94	91	\$13,064	-	-	\$1,130	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,130
Training and Development	380	405	\$75,536	363	358	\$76,082	360	355	\$71,926	(3)	(3)	(\$4,156)	-	-	-	(3)	(3)	(\$4,156)
Technology, Innovation and Acquisition	164	165	\$24,446	156	153	\$22,788	173	167	\$25,374	17	14	\$2,586	7	4	\$550	10	10	\$2,036
Intelligence/Investigative Liaison	265	258	\$55,700	280	276	\$60,747	281	275	\$61,512	1	(1)	\$765	8	6	\$1,276	(7)	(7)	(\$511)
Administration	1,118	1,107	\$377,143	1,255	1,140	\$403,473	1,246	1,165	\$386,793	(9)	25	(\$16,680)	-	-	\$10,733	(9)	25	(\$27,413)
Rent	-	-	\$536,584	-	-	\$405,802	-	-	\$409,490	-	-	\$3,688	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,688
Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation	20,845	20,696	\$3,045,915	22,252	21,000	\$3,215,844	21,504	20,652	\$3,204,041	(748)	(348)	(\$11,803)	(52)	(52)	\$22,638	(696)	(296)	(\$34,441)
Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation	19,988	19,857	\$2,582,248	21,309	20,076	\$2,856,573	20,568	19,735	\$2,830,872	(741)	(341)	(\$25,701)	(52)	(52)	\$12,438	(689)	(289)	(\$38,139)
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund)	-	-	\$3,274	-	-	\$3,274	-	-	\$3,274	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Cargo Screening	238	229	\$70,390	238	228	\$67,461	231	221	\$69,173	(7)	(7)	\$1,712	-	-	-	(7)	(7)	\$1,712
Other international programs	130	125	\$28,691	130	125	\$24,000	130	125	\$25,706	-	-	\$1,706	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,706
C-TPAT	127	123	\$38,622	127	123	\$40,912	127	123	\$40,841	-	-	(\$71)	-	-	(\$1,500)	-	-	\$1,429
Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP)	-	-	\$5,793	-	-	\$5,811	-	-	\$5,811	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspection and Detection Technology	38	38	\$115,407	86	86	\$112,004	86	86	\$123,866	-	-	\$11,862	-	-	\$11,700	-	-	\$162
Systems for Targeting	20	20	\$106,848	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Targeting Center	302	302	\$67,366	338	338	\$65,106	338	338	\$70,592	-	-	\$5,486	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,486
Training at the Ports of Entry	2	2	\$27,276	24	24	\$40,703	24	24	\$33,906	-	-	(\$6,797)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$6,797)
Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry	23,204	23,137	\$3,541,074	23,193	23,118	\$3,730,794	23,189	23,114	\$3,938,623	(4)	(4)	\$207,829	-	-	\$9,724	(4)	(4)	\$198,105
Border Security Control	23,061	22,986	\$3,490,236	23,004	22,930	\$3,675,236	23,000	22,926	\$3,882,015	(4)	(4)	\$206,779	-	-	\$9,724	(4)	(4)	\$197,055
Training Between the Ports of Entry	143	151	\$50,838	189	188	\$55,558	189	188	\$56,608	-	-	\$1,050	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,050
Subtotal, Discretionary	47,104	46,929	\$7,894,414	48,692	47,188	\$8,145,568	47,964	46,889	\$8,326,386	(728)	(299)	\$180,818	(37)	(42)	\$44,921	(691)	(257)	\$135,897
Total, Salaries and expenses:	47,104	46,929	\$7,894,414	48,692	47,188	\$8,145,568	47,964	46,889	\$8,326,386	(728)	(299)	\$180,818	(37)	(42)	\$44,921	(691)	(257)	\$135,897
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	47,104	46,929	\$7,894,414	48,692	47,188	\$8,145,568	47,964	46,889	\$8,326,386	(728)	(299)	\$180,818	(37)	(42)	\$44,921	(691)	(257)	\$135,897
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	47,104	46,929	\$7,894,414	48,692	47,188	\$8,145,568	47,964	46,889	\$8,326,386	(728)	(299)	\$180,818	(37)	(42)	\$44,921	(691)	(257)	\$135,897

² For FY 2013, the official President's Budget request reflects actual obligations and FTE; however, the DHS FY 2013 column is the revised FY 2013 Enacted Authority, to include the impact of the sequester, across-the-board rescissions, and transfer and reprogramming actions.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Commissioner
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Commissioner

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	142	149	23,545
2014 Enacted	175	166	23,656
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	7	7	3,589
2015 Current Services	182	173	27,245
2015 Total Request	182	173	27,245
Total Change 2014 to 2015	7	7	3,589

CBP requests 182 positions, 173 FTE, and \$27.245 million in FY 2015 for the Headquarters Management and Administration, Commissioner PPA.

Commissioner		Positions	FTE	Budget
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	175	166	23,656
Current Services	CBP-wide IT Efficiencies			(46)
	2015 Pay Raise			94
	Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise			40
	FY 2014 Pay Raise			117
	Increased Retirement Contributions			236
	Pay Adjustment for Workforce Sustainment			1,515
	Realignment of Situation Room	7	7	1,633
FY 2015 Request	Commissioner Total	182	173	27,245

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Headquarters Management and Administration (HQ M&A), Commissioner PPA funds the organizational body responsible for providing critical policy and operational direction and mission support to CBP front-line personnel. As part of the overall management of CBP, this office develops long-range management plans for the efficient and effective operation of the organization. The Office of the Commissioner develops and reviews CBP policy guidance, prescribes rules and regulations, and issues internal instructions to provide guidance to CBP

employees that are consistent with regulations and the authority delegated by the Department of Homeland Security. The Executive staff supports and develops new policy and plans in alignment with the Commissioner's priorities, simultaneously ensuring that CBP's financial and personnel resources are available, and aligned for the development, articulation, and implementation of CBP's current and future mission priorities and direction.

The Commissioner and senior staff represent CBP in all executive level negotiations and in presentations of CBP's position with other federal agencies, Congress, foreign governments, and non-government associations and groups affected by the administration and enforcement of CBP laws and regulations. Executive level advisors and staff provide advice in planning short- and long-range strategies, activities, and projects; including proposals for assignment of resources necessary for the completion of projects having national and international impact.

Exhibit 1: Commissioner FY 2015 Funding Request by Position (including Non-personnel)

Commissioner	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	% of Total
CBPO Salary and Benefits	126	0.46%
BPA Salary and Benefits	1,284	4.71%
Other Salary and Benefits	25,014	91.81%
Non-Personnel Costs	821	3.01%
Total	27,245	100.00%

Exhibit 2: Commissioner FY 2015 Funding Request by Key Mission Area

Key Mission Area	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Immediate Office of the Commissioner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Office of the Commissioner is responsible for the overall management and direction of CBP. 	\$5,024
Executive Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for documenting and assigning all Executive Correspondence, incoming tasking requests, Congressional Reports, and Questions for the Record (as well as requests for information, and official memoranda addressed to the Commissioner and other CBP and DHS officials) to ensure appropriate and expeditious actions are handled in a timely manner. 	\$1,907
Privacy and Diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for ensuring diversity and inclusion, as well as overseeing compliance with applicable civil rights and civil liberties law; Handles an average of 480 informal complaints, 290 formal complains, and 260 investigations in one year; Responsible for carrying out CBP's functions to ensure 	\$8,416

Key Mission Area	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
	<p>compliance with the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handles an average of 32,000 FOIA requests in one year; and • Works with FOIA and is responsible for Privacy Impact Assessments (PIA) and System of Records Notice (SORN). • Processes an average of 11 PIA's and 7 SORN's in one year. 	
Strategic Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assesses enterprise processes, such as program management, property management, acquisition management, financial management, and human capital management through subject-matter experts from all CBP offices, and reviews data on CBP organization and each office's mission, programmatic responsibilities, budget, staffing levels, and other related information. 	\$348
Program Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops and oversees the Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Accountability (PPBA) framework for managing resources. 	\$561
Policy and Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides leadership, direction, and advice regarding CBP's overall policy development and implementation; and • Informs and supports decision making of the leadership and staff of CBP through deliberate and rapid planning processes and implements CBP's Strategic Management Framework (SMF) to fully integrate CBP's investment, resource, and program management. 	\$2,104
State, Local, and Tribal Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for advising the Commissioner and program offices regarding the impact of CBP policies and initiatives on state, local, and tribal stakeholders. 	\$711
Trade Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides timely information about CBP trade policy to the international community; and • Conducts formal outreach efforts by hosting regional and local trade conferences. 	\$1,061
Joint Operations Directorate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implements the Commissioner's vision for CBP field integration and serves as the mechanism to collaborate and coordinate Headquarters support for all joint/unified field operational efforts; • Maintains situational awareness of ongoing and emerging events with the potential to require the coordination and delivery of CBP resources to identify, 	\$7,113

Key Mission Area	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
	<p>mobilize, deploy, and manage CBP resources in response to incidents, regardless of cause;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates with, collaborates with, and supports the CBP operational components to promote the transmission of time-sensitive, mission critical information and ensure that the CBP communication strategy is in alignment; • Leads the coordination of CBP assets to ensure the effective allocation of resources and provide management oversight and direction of programmatic functions for CBP Headquarters and field components to prepare for and mitigate the effects of catastrophic events, such as a hurricane or a weapon of mass destruction/effect incident; • Provides strategic and operational planning support, plan development, and joint operational coordination within CBP; across DHS; with the Department of Defense (DoD); and with Federal, State, local, and tribal partners; • Oversees the CBP corporate support to deploy and train personnel, oversees and conducts response operations, develops measures and coordinates and manages support for national level Special Event Assessment Rating (SEER) and National Special Security Events (NSSE) venues, such as the Democratic and Republican national conventions, Presidential Inauguration, G-8/NATO Summit Conference, etc.; • Develops and facilitates the implementation of the Integrated Federal Operational Plans for CBP, in accordance with PPD-8 (Enhanced National Security and National Resiliency); and • Ensures and facilitates “whole-of-government” participation, within CBP and with Federal, State, local and tribal authorities, for the development and implementation of strategic and operational plans that shape and sustain the continuity of national border security. <p>***A CBP Commissioner’s initiative exists to move responsibility for the Situation Room from OIIL to the JOD in FY 2014. The CBP Commissioner’s Situation Room is a 24 x 7 law enforcement operations center</p>	

Key Mission Area	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
	that serves as CBP's reporting and information coordination center and facilitates communication between CBP Headquarters and the field elements of the operational offices by reporting on terrorism-related and other significant incidents from across the CBP complex. In FY 2013, the Commissioner's Situation Room received 11,111 unique Significant Incident Reports from the field, produced 1,952 High Priority Border Patrol emails, 1,216 OFO emails, and 208 Air and Marine emails to senior leadership. The Situation Room responded to 404 Requests for Information from the DHS National Operations Center and produced 359 SPOT reports on critically sensitive incidents that warranted the attention of the DHS Secretary.	

Above amounts are estimates of funding to be spent on each function in the Office of The Commissioner.

Description of Select Adjustments to Base

Pay Adjustment for Workforce Sustainment: CBP is managing its workforce to best support our frontline and mission-critical needs. The pay adjustment for workforce sustainment includes salary dollars to maintain staffing in the critical support areas. This adjustment will enable CBP to sustain mission support positions to ensure that CBP's uniformed staff can remain dedicated frontline mission priorities, rather than being pulled into support activities. This increase represents \$1.5 million of the overall \$6.5 million adjustment.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Chief Counsel
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Chief Counsel

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	281	293	42,912
2014 Enacted	320	311	42,921
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	2,742
2015 Current Services	320	311	45,663
2015 Total Request	320	311	45,663
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	2,742

CBP requests 320 positions, 311 FTE, and \$45.663 million in FY 2015 for the Headquarters Management and Administration, Office of Chief Counsel PPA.

Chief Counsel		Positions	FTE	Budget
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	320	311	42,921
Current Services	CBP-wide IT Efficiencies			(12)
	2015 Pay Raise			180
	Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise			90
	FY 2014 Pay Raise			296
	Increased Retirement Contributions			383
	Pay Adjustment for Workforce Sustainment			1,805
FY 2015 Request	Chief Counsel Total	320	311	45,663

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The HQ M&A Chief Counsel PPA funds mission critical legal advice, representation, and counsel to CBP. The Office of Chief Counsel (OCC) handles all legal and ethics issues involving CBP's global operations, both domestic and foreign. The OCC PPA funding is essential to allowing CBP to lawfully execute its critical mission of protecting our homeland, while facilitating legitimate trade and travel.

The Chief Counsel is the chief legal officer of CBP and reports to the General Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, through a Deputy General Counsel. The Chief Counsel also serves as the CBP Ethics Officer and is the principal legal advisor to the Commissioner of CBP, CBP's senior executives and managers, and employees in their official capacities. OCC

attorneys provide legal services to CBP officials in matters relating to the activities and functions of CBP. OCC's comprehensive legal services to CBP include representing the agency in offensive and defensive litigation before federal courts, such as the Court of International Trade, the federal district courts and courts of appeal, and immigration courts; and representing the agency in all third-party administrative hearings, including those before the Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB), Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA), arbitrators, administrative law judges for broker-related proceedings, and the Government Accountability Office (GAO) for procurement protest proceedings. OCC also assists with the collection and protection of revenue; provides appropriations and fiscal law advice; reviews contractual, procurement, and real property actions; ensures compliance of proposed agency actions and policies with legal requirements; trains CBP officials in a myriad of law enforcement, trade, and ethics matters, and prepares and reviews legislative proposals.

OCC has three major functional areas: Ethics, Labor and Employment; Enforcement; and Trade and Finance. Each functional area is supervised by an Associate Chief Counsel (Senior Executive Service or SES) at Headquarters, whose offices specialize in that functional area. In the field, Associate (SES) and Assistant Chief Counsels are located in major cities across the United States, providing "one-stop" legal services in all functional areas to CBP field managers in their geographic areas of responsibility. There are 28 offices within OCC, 27 in field locations, employing approximately 320 attorneys and support staff.

OCC does not set agency policy or priorities but supports agency priorities and initiatives as set forth by the Commissioner and senior executive management across the organization, often on tight deadlines and on matters of high visibility and great significance for the agency's mission. The current "in house counsel" model for legal services is one in which the agency pays salaries, benefits and expenses for a set number of attorneys and legal staff, and all requests for legal services and ethics advice are handled by OCC without additional cost. Funding provided to OCC is used to support all the resources needed to provide these legal and ethics services.

Exhibit 1: Chief Counsel FY 2015 Funding Request by Key Mission Area

Key Mission Areas	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Legal and Ethics Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide comprehensive, "one-stop" legal and ethics services to CBP. 	\$45,663

Performance

2013 Workload Statistics

- There are 28 offices within OCC, 27 field locations, employing 281 attorneys and support staff (as of the end of FY 2013).

- 281 attorneys and support staff opened over 42,291 new matters. In addition, 35,311 operation Streamline cases were also handled, bringing the overall case load to 77,602 matters in FY 2013.
- In FY 2013, OCC attorneys opened 915 new administrative cases, a 34 percent increase from FY 2012. This reflects a 51 percent increase in arbitrations and a 63 percent increase in MSPB cases. OCC attorneys reviewed 367 procurement files and provided advice on an additional 164 procurement matters, a 66 percent increase over FY 2012, and also reviewed 230 ethics matters, a 170 percent increase over FY 2012.
- In FY 2013, OCC attorneys recovered nearly \$29.4 million in outstanding revenue and \$2.8 million in liquidated damages.^[1]

Significant Recent Legal Work

- **ADCVD Litigation Strategy:** CBP is charged with collecting hundreds of millions of dollars in antidumping and countervailing duties (ADCVD) imposed by the Department of Commerce. OCC actively assists CBP with all aspects of ADCVD collections, from policy development to administrative collections to litigation. More than \$270.2 million in outstanding ADCVD debts have been referred to DOJ for litigation;
- **Duty Collection:** A predominant challenge to CBP is compelling importers and sureties to timely pay duties, taxes, and fees that are owed. A significant amount of CBP's collections litigation is against sureties, who have all the rights and remedies that are available to the principal on an import bond. OCC has also worked with CBP offices to improve regulations governing customs bonds to ensure that the integrity of bonds will not be compromised as the agency transitions to a fully electronic bonding environment.
- **Immigration:** OCC attorneys provided significant legal services on a range of immigration matters. OCC attorneys remain actively involved with the DHS Office of General Counsel (OGC) teams handling state immigration laws responses, unaccompanied alien children issues, and comprehensive immigration reform (CIR) efforts.
- **International Cooperation and Negotiations:** OCC provides substantial guidance and support to CBP operational offices to facilitate international cooperation on border security matters, including the negotiation and drafting of agreements and arrangements. Such initiatives include preclearance, information sharing, the Container Security Initiative, Secure Freight Initiative, operational liaison programs, Immigration Advisory Program (IAP), and trusted traveler and shipper programs. In recent years, this support has been provided in relation to the negotiation of new preclearance agreements, and the re-negotiation of existing agreements, with the governments of Aruba, Ireland, Bermuda, and most recently, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.
- **Jones Act:** OCC's trade and procurement/acquisition portfolio continues to grow both in size and variety, including Jones Act issues, contract reviews, GAO protests, environmental issues, broker and other customs law matters, classification disputes, bankruptcy, duty and fee collections, and similar matters.
- **Condemnation/Fence Cases:** OCC attorneys continue to provide ongoing advice and litigation support in over 200 condemnation cases in the Rio Grande Valley (RGV), the

^[1] This number is not the total amount deposited into the U.S. Treasury as a result of OCC's efforts, but represents a large sample of our FY 2013 results.

Western District of Texas, and California. OCC attorneys worked with DOJ and the United States Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) to reduce the initial value estimates and deposits made with the Court. These attorneys also works with DOJ and the Corps to recoup payments made to landowners who, through extensive and complex title research, are found not to be the rightful property owners.

- **Intellectual property rights (IPR):** IPR issues remain a significant portfolio, as does asset forfeiture more generally. OCC attorneys worked with other CBP offices on proposed legislation that would permit the agency to share information about and samples of possibly IPR violative imports and exports with rights holders.
- **Reimbursable Fee Agreements:** OCC attorneys gave practical legal advice that helped defray CBP's costs through several avenues, supporting greater border security. OCC attorneys worked closely with client offices to negotiate and implement the "Section 560" reimbursable fee agreements which were enacted as part of the FY13 rest-of-the-year appropriation.

FY 2015 Initiatives

- Increase use of OCC attorneys designated as Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys (SAUSAs) for consequence delivery;
- Expansion of skill and expertise in anticipation of increased IPR work (e.g., copyright, trademark, ITC exclusion orders); and,
- Development and delivery of Immigration Authorities legal training for academy students.

Description of Select Adjustments to Base

Pay Adjustment for Workforce Sustainment: CBP is managing its workforce to best support our frontline and mission-critical needs. The pay adjustment for workforce sustainment includes salary dollars to maintain staffing in the critical support areas. This adjustment will enable CBP to sustain mission support positions to ensure that CBP's uniformed staff can remain dedicated frontline mission priorities, rather than being pulled into support activities. This increase represents \$1.8 million of the overall \$6.5 million adjustment.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Congressional Affairs
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Congressional Affairs

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	18	20	2,554
2014 Enacted	21	19	2,466
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	48
2015 Current Services	21	19	2,514
2015 Total Request	21	19	2,514
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	48

CBP requests 21 positions, 19 FTE, and \$2.514 million in FY 2015 for the Headquarters Management and Administration, Congressional Affairs PPA.

Congressional Affairs		Positions	FTE	Budget
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	21	19	2,466
Current Services	CBP-wide IT Efficiencies			(5)
	2015 Pay Raise			10
	Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise			5
	FY 2014 Pay Raise			16
	Increased Retirement Contributions			22
FY 2015 Request	Congressional Affairs	21	19	2,514

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Office of Congressional Affairs (OCA) is responsible for working with the United States Congress on behalf of CBP. It is OCA's responsibility to ensure that CBP is responsive to Members of Congress and their staff, and to committees and subcommittees having jurisdiction over CBP's mission sets, programs, and activities. OCA is also responsible for educating Members, staff, and committees on programs, initiatives, and authorities through various means of outreach. In addition, OCA advises CBP leadership on congressional activities, implements CBP's legislative agenda, and supports DHS's congressional activities related to CBP.

It is essential for OCA to maintain comprehensive knowledge of all agency programs and activities, and to stay abreast of all routine, special, or urgent Congressional interests. OCA collaborates with congressional staff on legislation, casework, and numerous inquiries spanning

the broad scope of the agency's operations, including border security, trade, and travel. In addition, OCA coordinates with Members, staff, and committees to provide reports, briefings, hearings, and visits. In order to fulfill these responsibilities, OCA has dedicated teams focused on the following areas: Budget and Appropriations; Border, Air, and Marine Operations; Trade and Agriculture; Field Operations and Intelligence; Strategic Planning and Outreach; and, Mission Support.

Key Mission Areas	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Budget and Appropriations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The branch collaborates regularly with congressional staff from the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations. 	\$529
Border, Air and Marine Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The branch collaborates regularly with congressional staff from the following committees: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House Homeland Security Committee • Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee • House and Senate Judiciary Committees 	\$399
Trade Policy and Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The branch collaborates regularly with congressional staff from the following committees: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senate Finance Committee • House Ways and Means Committee • House and Senate Agriculture Committees • Senate Commerce, Science & Transportation Committee • House Energy and Commerce Committee 	\$264
Field Operations and Intelligence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The branch collaborates regularly with congressional staff from the following committees: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House Homeland Security Committee • Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee • House & Senate Judiciary Committees • House & Senate Committees on Intelligence 	\$529
Strategic Planning and Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Strategic Planning and Outreach Branch supports CBP's legislative and programmatic initiatives by proactively promoting greater understanding of, and increased support for, CBP operations, programs, policies, and initiatives among Members of Congress, 	\$264

Key Mission Areas	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
	<p>congressional committees, and their staffs. The branch works in close partnership with CBP leadership and the Department of Homeland Security.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The branch assists in articulating the long-term priorities of CBP leadership, strengthens collaboration among CBP component offices, and formulates integrated strategies for garnering congressional understanding and support. The branch also provides critical assessments of proposed strategic congressional action, and examines key strategic issues. • In support of OCA's outreach activities, the branch prepares various media to communicate CBP's programs, operations, policies, and priorities to Congress. The branch coordinates activities and events aimed at increasing congressional understanding of CBP's mission, operations, challenges, and successes. 	
Mission Support Branch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mission Support Branch is the OCA lead for inter-office coordination of taskings, correspondence, reports, and FOIA requests. The branch manages OCA's budget planning and execution process, the creation of internal OCA policy, and CBP directives concerning congressional matters. OCA hiring practices, facility issues, and equipment, supplies and inventory maintenance are controlled by the Mission Support Branch. The branch provides support to the Assistant Commissioner and Deputy Assistant Commissioner and, through student interns and volunteers, office staff. • Through the correspondence process, the Mission Support Branch works with congressional District Office staff to accept, review, and provide updates on inquiries submitted by the Member's constituents. 	\$529

Above amounts are estimates of funding to be spent on each function in the Office of Congressional Affairs.

Congressional Staffer Academies

The CBP Congressional Staffer Academies (CSA) are a semi-annual, congressional outreach program designed to increase Congress' knowledge of the varied responsibilities of CBP by providing an informative field experience for congressional staff. CSAs provide insight into CBP operations and responsibilities with respect to border and national security. Participants

gain hands-on, real-life field experiences that mimic the activities of CBP agents and officers. These academies are invaluable in giving staff members a thorough perspective of the many tools and enforcement techniques that CBP personnel use to successfully execute CBP's mission. These CSAs are conducted twice a year and alternate between the southern and northern borders.

Congressional participants are selected from congressional offices and committees that have a direct interest in CBP funding and oversight matters. CSAs are tailored to the audience and specific operational aspects of the featured field locations and include instructors from Offices of Congressional Affairs, Field Operations, Border Patrol, and Air & Marine. This level of collaboration demonstrates the overlapping law enforcement roles of each office and showcases CBP's layered approach to national security. The intangible benefits of CSAs further CBP priorities and enhance congressional understanding of CBP operations and programs. CSAs are critical to ongoing proactive efforts to build close working relationships with congressional authorizers and appropriators.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Internal Affairs
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Internal Affairs

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	600	610	156,037
2014 Enacted	583	556	149,061
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	11	11	(8,920)
2015 Current Services	594	567	140,141
2015 Total Request	594	567	140,141
Total Change 2014 to 2015	11	11	(8,920)

CBP requests 594 positions, 567 FTE, and \$140.141 million in FY 2015 for the Headquarters Management and Administration, Internal Affairs PPA.

Internal Affairs		Positions	FTE	Budget
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	583	556	149,061
Current Services	CBP-wide IT Efficiencies			(159)
	2015 Pay Raise			648
	Professional Services Contracts Efficiencies			(58)
	Greater Cost Recovery due to AQI Fee Increase			(3,737)
	Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise			221
	Partially Non-recur Non-pay Costs - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative			(9,334)
	FY 2014 Pay Raise			777
	Increased Retirement Contributions			1,033
	Pay Adjustment for Workforce Sustainment	11	11	1,689
FY 2015 Request	Internal Affairs Total	594	567	140,141

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The HQ M&A Internal Affairs PPA funds the Office of Internal Affairs (IA), which exercises oversight authority for all aspects of CBP security including operational, personnel, and facilities, as well as the CBP counterintelligence (CI) program (including cyber protection). IA's mission is to promote the integrity and security of the CBP workforce. IA performs and manages a wide variety of functions and programs distributed among seven divisions: Personnel Security, Investigative Operations, Integrity Programs, Credibility Assessment, Operational Field Testing, Security Management, and Management Inspections, as well as the Counterintelligence Operational Liaison Group. The primary responsibilities of each division/group are listed below.

- **Counterintelligence Operational Liaison Group:** Formulates and implements policies, practices and procedures that make the foreign penetration of CBP more difficult to accomplish and easier to detect.
- **Personnel Security Division:** Initiates and adjudicates background investigations (BI) on all CBP applicants, employees, and contractors.
- **Investigative Operations Division:** Conducts investigations of alleged criminal and serious, non-criminal misconduct on the part of CBP employees.
- **Integrity Programs Division:** Serves as the research, analysis, and education component of IA.
- **Credibility Assessment Division:** Conducts applicant screening polygraph examinations.
- **Operational Field Testing Division:** Assesses and evaluates the integrity of CBP's multilayered security systems.
- **Security Management Division:** Provides oversight for physical, information, industrial, and operations security programs.
- **Management Inspections Division:** Conducts inspections that provide CBP executive management with information concerning the effectiveness and efficiency of operations, programs, and areas of special interest or priority.

IA conducts investigations of alleged criminal and serious non-criminal misconduct on the part of all CBP employees. The office coordinates its internal investigative activity with the Department of Homeland Security's Office of Inspector General, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) Office of Professional Responsibility, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and numerous other Federal, state, and local law enforcement authorities.

IA has implemented a strategy, which integrates prevention, detection, and investigation capabilities to deter, disrupt, and respond to corruption and serious misconduct in the CBP workforce. The strategy employs:

- Improved personnel security screening of prospective CBP employees;
- Polygraph examinations of law enforcement candidates as mandated by the *Anti-Border Corruption Act of 2010* (P.L. 111-376);
- Application of behavioral and analytical research tools to identify potential indicators of corruption;
- Intelligence-driven investigative responses to instances of criminal corruption and serious misconduct on the part of CBP employees; and

- Research (data) and analysis (behavior) conducted by the Integrity Programs Division designed to detect corruption, develop data/intelligence to drive the focus of integrity investigations, and apply “Insider Threat” methodologies for advanced detection of possible integrity threats.

A top priority for IA is remaining current with the initiation of all periodic reinvestigations (PR) for all CBP law enforcement personnel and conducting polygraph examinations on 100 percent of all law enforcement applicants before being hired for such positions as mandated by the *Anti-Border Corruption Act of 2010*. As an efficiency measure, the polygraph examinations are placed at the beginning of the applicant screening process, prior to the scheduling the full background investigation, to ensure investigative resources are only being expended on viable candidates. Those who do not successfully complete the polygraph examination are no longer considered for employment with CBP, which allows CBP to avoid the costs associated with conducting BIs on unsuitable Law Enforcement Officer (LEO) candidates.

Exhibit 1: Internal Affairs FY 2015 Funding Request by Position (including Non-personnel)

Internal Affairs	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	% of Total
Polygraph Examiner Salary and Benefits	13,070	9.33%
Other Salary and Benefits	77,450	55.27%
Non-Personnel Costs	49,621	35.41%
Total	140,141	100.00%

Exhibit 2: Internal Affairs FY 2015 Funding Request by Division

Key Mission Areas	Key Functions and Capabilities	Estimated Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Credibility Assessment	Polygraphs	\$14,813
Personnel Security	Background and Periodic Re-investigations	\$55,174
Investigative Operations	Conduct & Integrity Investigations	\$35,372
IA Management and Other Programs	Analyses, Assessments, Evaluations, and Inspections; Security	\$34,782

Above amounts are estimates of funding to be spent on each function in the Office of Internal Affairs.

Performance

Corruption of the CBP workforce is a national security issue. Corruption adversely affects the successful execution of the CBP mission and CBP’s ability to secure the borders while facilitating lawful trade and travel. IA is responding to the threat of workforce corruption and misconduct in a variety of ways to more effectively and efficiently deal with the problem.

Between FY 2009 and FY 2013 (as of 9/30/2013), CBP IA:

- Opened in excess of 130,000 background investigations;
- Administered in excess of 21,000 polygraph examinations; and
- Received and documented in excess of 33,000 allegations of CBP employee misconduct or other reportable matters and completed in excess of 6,500 internal affairs investigations.

Working Capital Fund Activity

CBP's Working Capital Fund (WCF) costs that are paid from the HQ M&A Internal Affairs PPA are provided below. Additional WCF costs are paid from the HQ M&A Administration and Training and Development PPAs, as well as the Automation Modernization appropriation.

CBP Office	Working Capital Fund (CBP)	FY 2015 Anticipated Charges
IA	HSPD12	\$ 5,595,705
	HQ M&A, Internal Affairs Total	\$ 5,595,705

Description of Select Adjustments to Base

Pay Adjustment for Workforce Sustainment: CBP is managing its workforce to best support our frontline and mission-critical needs. The pay adjustment for workforce sustainment includes salary dollars to maintain staffing in the critical support areas. This adjustment will enable CBP to sustain mission support positions to ensure that CBP's uniformed staff can remain dedicated frontline mission priorities, rather than being pulled into support activities. This increase represents \$1.7 million of the overall \$6.5 million adjustment. For the Internal Affairs PPA, this also provides an adjustment in FY 2015 to account for positions no longer expected to be attrited in FY 2014.

Greater Cost Recovery due to Increase AQI Fee Increase: CBP anticipates receiving an additional \$92.7 million from APHIS in FY 2015. USDA completed a comprehensive fee study on its fees in FY 2012. In FY 2013, USDA drafted the updated regulation to adjust the user fee rates. At the time of this budget submission, the new regulation has not been published; however, USDA expects that the full implementation will take place in FY 2015. This \$92.7 million projection is based on the assumption that a fee increase will be implemented starting in the second quarter of FY 2015. This increase of \$92.7 million will be used to recoup additional agriculture inspection costs incurred in CBP's S&E, Automation Modernization, and Construction and Facilities Management appropriations in FY 2015. This additional \$92.7 million will allow CBP to recoup approximately \$50.563 million in S&E, \$29.005 million in Automation, and \$13.132 million in the Construction and Facilities Management appropriations. Of the \$50.563 in S&E, \$3.737 will be recouped in the Internal Affairs PPA.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Public Affairs
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Public Affairs

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	87	89	12,968
2014 Enacted	94	91	11,934
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	1,130
2015 Current Services	94	91	13,064
2015 Total Request	94	91	13,064
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	1,130

CBP requests 94 positions, 91 FTE, and \$13.064 million in FY 2015 for the Headquarters Management and Administration, Public Affairs PPA.

Public Affairs		Positions	FTE	Budget
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	94	91	11,934
Current Services	CBP-wide IT Efficiencies			(29)
	2015 Pay Raise			55
	Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise			23
	FY 2014 Pay Raise			90
	Increased Retirement Contributions			95
	Pay Adjustment for Workforce Sustainment			896
FY 2015 Request	Public Affairs Total	94	91	13,064

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The HQ M&A, Public Affairs PPA funds the Office of Public Affairs (OPA), which is responsible for informing and managing the flow of information to the public about CBP and its missions, accomplishments, and ongoing operations. OPA primarily accomplishes this through its Major Market Media, Multi-Media Productions, Strategic Outreach Support, CBP Information Center/Business Intelligence Center, and Liaison to Television and Movie Productions divisions.

Exhibit 1: Public Affairs Key Functions and Capabilities by Key Mission Area

Key Mission Areas	Key Functions and Capabilities	Associated Funding
Major-Market Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Researches and provides requested CBP information, pitches CBP stories, hosts media visits, organizes interviews, coordinates and clears statements, researches and clears press releases, prepares CBP spokespersons, responds to breaking news, and responds to critical incidents.	\$3,919
Multi-Media Productions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Composes, scripts, produces, and delivers useable minutes of multi-media product, including live broadcasts, videos, webcasts, audio recordings, graphics, and photo imagery.	\$1,829
Strategic Outreach Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manages CBP formal presentations for outward facing events, including participation in conferences, trade symposiums, and targeted emphasis programs;• Manages all CBP internal and external facing web content, web appearance, and web currency; and• Manages CBP's history programs.	\$2,612
CBP Information Center / Business Intelligence Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Accepts for action and organizes the response to all requests for information and complaints from CBP clients, customers, and stakeholders; and• Analyzes client/customer intake and provides analysis to CBP offices.	\$2,352
Liaison to Movie and Television Productions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manages all CBP interaction with commercial television production ventures; pitches story concepts and reviews proposals; coordinates approvals and on-site interaction between production companies and CBP offices.	\$2,352

Above amounts are estimates of funding to be spent on each function in the Office of Public Affairs.

While it is not a separate mission area, another key OPA activity is to serve as the coordinating office for CBP's Blue Campaign. The CBP effort to combat human trafficking stretches across CBP and includes efforts from USBP and OFO, as well as those of OPA itself. Moreover, CBP works in conjunction with partners such as foreign embassies and the private sector in an effort to raise awareness of this issue and help train personnel to combat human trafficking. Examples of specific CBP campaign programs include No Te Engañes – an international campaign to raise awareness among potential victims by depicting the harsh realities of the crime, as well as the Blue Lightning Initiative – an outreach program to US commercial airline crew that assists in training them to identify human trafficking in airports and during flights. USBP and OFO are also involved in many daily operations that combat human trafficking as part of their core mission. For example, OFO has a total population of 417 canine teams devoted to dealing with human smuggling and narcotics. This has led to tangible results in detecting smuggled aliens. In FY 2012, CBP OFO canine teams found 41 people being smuggled into the United States, and this number escalated to 73 people in FY 2013. USBP has fully integrated their

efforts into daily operations. BPAs receive training for identifying possible human trafficking incidents when they encounter suspects, and agents screen/interview all unaccompanied minors for human trafficking in accordance with the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008.

Description of Select Adjustments to Base

Pay Adjustment for Workforce Sustainment: CBP is managing its workforce to best support our frontline and mission-critical needs. The pay adjustment for workforce sustainment includes salary dollars to maintain staffing in the critical support areas. This adjustment will enable CBP to sustain mission support positions to ensure that CBP's uniformed staff can remain dedicated frontline mission priorities, rather than being pulled into support activities. This increase represents \$896,000 of the overall \$6.5 million adjustment.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Training and Development
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Training and Development

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	380	405	75,536
2014 Enacted	363	358	76,082
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	(3)	(3)	(4,156)
2015 Current Services	360	355	71,926
2015 Total Request	360	355	71,926
Total Change 2014 to 2015	(3)	(3)	(4,156)

CBP requests 360 positions, 355 FTE, and \$71.926 million in FY 2015 for the Headquarters Management and Administration, Training & Development PPA

Training & Development		Positions	FTE	Budget
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	363	358	76,082
Current Services	CBP-wide IT Efficiencies			(63)
	2015 Pay Raise			341
	Greater Cost Recovery due to AQI Fee Increase			(5,289)
	Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise			118
	FY 2014 Pay Raise			430
	Increased Retirement Contributions			684
	Realignment to Support Advanced Training Center Facilities	(3)	(3)	(377)
FY 2015 Request	Training & Development Total	360	355	71,926

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The HQ M&A, Training & Development PPA funds the Office of Training & Development (OTD), which provides mission critical training for all employees, other than BPAs and CBPOs.

The Training at the Ports of Entry and Training Between the Ports of Entry PPAs support the training of CBPOs and BPAs.

The Office of Training and Development is responsible for the centralized leadership and direction of all training programs for the CBP workforce. OTD manages CBP's National Training Plan (NTP), which prepares employees to carry out the core missions of CBP by providing basic and advanced training based on identified agency and organizational requirements.

OTD establishes and upholds standards for designing, developing, delivering, and evaluating training to ensure the agency's training programs are transparent, accountable, and legally defensible. OTD also maintains a robust distance learning program (the Virtual Learning Center) that enables CBP to deliver hundreds of training courses to CBP personnel in an efficient and cost effective manner.

This PPA funds basic, advanced, and supervisory/management/leadership training for a wide range of CBP employees; training course development and maintenance costs; operating costs for CBP's on-line training, course scheduling, and management systems; and salaries and benefits for OTD's mission support activities. Funding levels requested for this area in FY 2015 will enable CBP to achieve targeted FY 2015 staffing levels for positions covered under this PPA, and maintain mission critical skills and certifications of existing employees.

Exhibit 1: Training & Development FY 2015 Funding Request by Position (including Non-personnel)

Training and Development	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	% of Total
CBPO Salary and Benefits	16,288	22.65%
BPA Salary and Benefits	7,066	9.82%
Other Salary and Benefits	28,010	38.94%
Non-Personnel Costs	20,562	28.59%
Total	71,926	100.00%

Exhibit 2: Training & Development FY 2015 Funding Request by Office

Key Mission Areas and/or Division	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Advanced Training Center (ATC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Center for Use of Force – synchronizes CBP's use of force policy development and research, evaluation and procurement of new equipment, and the delivery of training; Center for Leadership Development – combines program management responsibilities with development and delivery responsibilities. Allows OTD to manage student development through the entire framework of leadership competencies and programs; 	\$33,148

Key Mission Areas and/or Division	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Center for Distance Learning – responsible for maintaining a distributed learning system (Virtual Learning Center) and gaining cost efficiencies through a robust facilitated distance learning platform (Desire 2 Learn); Center for Instructional Design – brings together CBP training policy, accreditation and development oversight administratively under the Director of the ATC, and operationally under the Assistant Commissioner, OTD; and Emergency Preparedness Branch/ Intelligence and Targeting Branch – use current operational developments and DHS emphasis on risk based decision-making to develop a thorough emergency preparedness, and intelligence and targeting curriculum. These branches will form the foundation for future Centers of Emergency Preparedness and Intelligence and Targeting. 	
CBP Canine Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Headquarters. Located in El Paso, TX and Front Royal, VA; and Develops, executes, and oversees the allocation of training, and support of canine resources capable of responding to CBP operations involving a terrorist nexus while maintaining traditional missions. 	\$7,555
CBP Basic Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operates from FLETC facilities located in Artesia, NM, Glynco, GA and Charleston, SC; Promotes an integrated structure to centralize and manage all Border Patrol Academy, Field Operations Academy functions; and Deliver mission focused and standardized CBP basic training programs equipped to meet the challenges of the future and simultaneously address the critical mission of CBP in safeguarding the homeland at and beyond our borders. 	\$21,503
Training Support Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for Budget, Human Capital and Training Management functions; and The Division provides program management functions for OTD's multi-million dollar budget to include the National Training Plan, the organizational staffing model, and the functional oversight of CBP's training management program. 	\$9,720

Above amounts are estimates of funding to be spent on each function in the Office of Training & Development.

Below are descriptions of the types of training programs funded under this PPA.

Exhibit 3: Types of Training Programs Funded under this PPA

Headquarters Training Programs	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2013	Training Seats Planned for FY 2014	Training Seats Projected for FY 2015
Basic Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for Air and Marine Interdiction Agents, Attorneys, Intelligence Research Specialists, Internal Affairs Agents, and Regulatory Auditors is funded under this PPA; and • Successful completion of basic training is a pre-requisite for employment in these positions and ensures proficiency in the foundational knowledge and skills required by these positions. 	335	600	600
Mandatory Continuing Education (CPE/CLE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certain CBP occupations (e.g. Attorneys, Regulatory Auditors, Procurement Specialists, Polygraphists, Nurses, and other health and safety professionals) have mandatory continuing education requirements in order to maintain their certifications/licenses; and • Funding for this training enables personnel in these occupations to maintain their certifications/licenses so that they can remain in their occupation and continue to carry out mission critical duties. 	764	2,400	1,950
Supervisor/Leadership Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for first-line and second-line Air & Marine Interdiction Agents and all other non-uniformed CBP supervisors is funded under this PPA; • This training provides supervisors with the technical and supervisory skills required to effectively lead the employees under their supervision. CBP's succession management and leadership training programs are also 	222	378	300

Headquarters Training Programs	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2013	Training Seats Planned for FY 2014	Training Seats Projected for FY 2015
	<p>funded under this PPA; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These programs provide training for CBP leaders to develop the critical skills, such as strategic thinking, planning, ethical decision making, and leadership, required to defend our nation's borders as well as protect lawful trade and the traveling public. 			
Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This training is required for CBP to effectively carry out various trade-related initiatives (e.g. Intellectual Property Rights enforcement, Broker Management and Oversight, and enforcement of regulations on Foreign Trade Zones and Free Trade Agreements); • It provides training for newly- hired International Trade Specialists and Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures Specialists; and • As the second largest revenue producing agency in the government, CBP must maintain current levels of knowledge in the trade disciplines in order to identify fraudulent trade practices and protect and collect the revenue of the United States. 	126	330	270
Health & Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This training provides CBPOs, agents, and other employees training in first aid, radiation safety, and suicide prevention; • It also provides required safety training for supervisors and Safety Officers, as well as injury prevention and compensation training. 	1,228	2,000	2,000

Headquarters Training Programs	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2013	Training Seats Planned for FY 2014	Training Seats Projected for FY 2015
International Pre-Deployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This training is mandatory for any CBP employee deploying overseas and is necessary for CBP to continue filling overseas positions supporting our many international programs which are designed to enhance national security. 	48	200	200
Intelligence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This training is required for CBP to maintain and enhance skill levels of existing employees who perform intelligence functions. 	13	190	190
Internal Affairs Investigations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This training expands IA Agents' investigative capabilities in areas such as forensics, covert electronic surveillance, and tracking; and As a national security and law enforcement agency, it is critical for CBP to have the highest levels of protection in place to maintain the integrity of its personnel and to identify areas of corruption. 	26	200	166
Emergency Preparedness & Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This training is required for CBP to maintain sufficient skill levels in incident management and response procedures; and This training provides capabilities not only to maintain security of the border, but also to provide support to areas struck by natural disasters (CBP supports responses to these types of events). 	108	200	200
Skills Enhancement/ Professional Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This includes high priority training such as New Employee Orientation and required privacy and Freedom of Information Act training. 	470	1,500	1,300

Working Capital Fund Activity

CBP's Working Capital Fund (WCF) costs that are paid from the HQ M&A Training and Development PPA are provided below. Additional WCF costs are paid from the HQ M&A Administration and Internal Affairs PPAs, as well as the Automation Modernization appropriation.

CBP Office	Working Capital Fund (CBP)	FY 2015 Anticipated Charges
OTD	e-Training	\$ 3,617,447
OTD	National Defense University	\$ 133,933
	HQ M&A Training and Development Total	\$ 3,751,380

Description of Select Adjustments to Base

Greater Cost Recovery due to Increase AQI Fee Increase: CBP anticipates receiving an additional \$92.7 million from APHIS in FY 2015. USDA completed a comprehensive fee study on its fees in FY 2012. In FY 2013, USDA drafted the updated regulation to adjust the user fee rates. At the time of this budget submission, the new regulation has not been published; however, the Budget assumes implementation by the end of Q1 FY 2015. This increase of \$92.7 million will be used to recoup additional agriculture inspection costs incurred in CBP's S&E, Automation Modernization, and Construction and Facilities Management appropriations in FY 2015. It will allow CBP to recoup approximately \$50.563 million in S&E, \$29.005 million in Automation, and \$13.132 million in the Construction and Facilities Management appropriations. Of the \$50.563 in S&E, \$5.289 will be recouped in the Training & Development PPA.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Technology, Innovation and Acquisition
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Technology, Innovation and Acquisition

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	164	165	24,446
2014 Enacted	156	153	22,788
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	10	10	2,036
2015 Current Services	166	163	24,824
2015 Program Change	7	4	550
2015 Total Request	173	167	25,374
Total Change 2014 to 2015	17	14	2,586

CBP requests 173 positions, 167 FTE, and \$25.374 million in FY 2015 for the Headquarters Management and Administration, Technology, Innovation, and Acquisition PPA.

Technology, Innovation, and Acquisition		Positions	FTE	Budget
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	156	153	22,788
Current Services	2015 Pay Raise			97
	Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise			41
	FY 2014 Pay Raise			184
	Increased Retirement Contributions			207
	Realignment of Transportation Program Management Office	4	4	622
	Realignment to Establish TARS Program Management Office	6	6	885
Program Changes	Replace Legacy MVSS in Rio Grande Valley	2	3	275
	Replace Legacy RVSS in Rio Grande Valley	2	4	275
FY 2015 Request	Technology, Innovation, and Acquisition Total	173	167	25,374

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The HQ M&A Technology Innovation and Acquisition PPA funds the Office of Technology Innovation & Acquisition (OTIA), which provides a central office for two major functions essential to the future effectiveness of CBP. First, it is charged with ensuring that all border security technology efforts are properly focused on mission outcomes and are well integrated across CBP. Second, it is charged with strengthening CBP's expertise and effectiveness in acquisition and program management of contractor-delivered products and services. The office is responsible for providing the necessary training to its acquisition workforce. OTIA administers policy and acquisition oversight for all CBP program management offices, and will develop a standard requirements coordination process for CBP. The Office is also responsible for providing management oversight for major acquisition programs, including evaluating success, risk management, identifying redundancies, and quality assurance.

The Assistant Commissioner for OTIA is CBP's Component Acquisition Executive (CAE). The CAE is the senior acquisition official responsible for implementation of management and oversight of all CBP acquisition processes and programs. The CAE synchronizes these processes with those of the Head of the Contracting Activity (HCA) and those of the CBP Chief Information Officer (CIO). The CAE's other responsibilities include tracking the extent to which requisite resources and support are provided to Program Managers to ensure successful and effective acquisitions, managing CBP's acquisition portfolio to ensure consistency with DHS missions and strategic goals, and executing Acquisition Decision Authority responsibilities when delegated. The CAE seeks to develop a capable, mature, efficient, and effective organization for acquisition governance and execution.

Exhibit 1: Technology, Innovation, & Acquisition FY 2015 Funding Request by Position (including Non-personnel)

Technology, Innovation, & Acquisition	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	% of Total
BPA Salary and Benefits	859	3.39%
Other Salary and Benefits	24,299	95.76%
Non-Personnel Costs	216	0.85%
Total	25,374	100.00%

OTIA Mission Statement

The mission of OTIA is to conduct and facilitate the effective identification, acquisition, and lifecycle support of products and services, while driving innovation to improve CBP's mission performance in securing the border and facilitating the lawful movement of goods and people.

OTIA Vision Statement

OTIA is a recognized center of expertise and partner of choice for program management, acquisition, and innovation. OTIA recognizes and rewards excellence, provides program-centric

services, and consistently delivers innovative products and services that continually improve CBP performance.

OTIA performs this mission by providing the following services and expertise through the following capabilities:

Exhibit 2: Technology, Innovation, & Acquisition Key Functions and Capabilities by Division

OTIA Functional Area	OTIA Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Assistant Commissioner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistant Commissioner (AC) is charged with ensuring that all of CBP's technology efforts are properly focused on mission and are well integrated across CBP; • Responsible for oversight of strengthening CBP's expertise and effectiveness in acquisition and program management of contractor-delivered products and services; • AC serves as the CBP's Component Acquisition Executive (CAE) and is responsible for implementation of management and oversight of all CBP acquisition processes and programs; synchronizes these processes with the contracting and procurement processes from the Head of Contracting Activity (HCA) and the information technology processes from the CBP Chief Information Officer (CIO); • The Mission Support Division (MSD), led by the Chief of Staff, is committed to being a premier, mission focused customer-oriented organization that provides to meet the needs of OTIA employees; and • MSD supports OTIA by providing guidance and offering solutions on a broad range of functions within human capital and technology support. 	\$1,806

OTIA Functional Area	OTIA Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Acquisition Policy and Oversight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assists the Assistant Commissioner to develop and promulgate appropriate governance structures, policies, and procedures in furtherance of the overall goals and objectives of OTIA; Serves as Executive Secretariat to defined governance structures that support OTIA's roles in acquisition oversight, resource management, and technology innovation; Administers and monitors CBP's Acquisition Certification program in collaboration with DHS for all acquisition functional areas of expertise; Develops human capital strategies to strengthen CBP's acquisition and technology innovation competencies, to include enhancement of the qualifications and capabilities of the acquisition workforce; Serves as the liaison with DHS on acquisition and program management related councils and working groups; and, Establishes, implements and oversees acquisition improvement initiatives; and Provides formal training for program managers. 	\$2,407
Acquisition Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides focused support and guidance to CBP program and project offices concerning acquisition and procurement processes, for pre/post-award Commodity/Services and Sustainment contracting activities; formulation of acquisition strategies, and acquisition documentation. 	\$1,805
Systems Engineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides systems engineering products for OTIA program/projects including all test and evaluation (T&E) activities; environmental impact and systems security analysis/planning; and modeling and simulation analysis support; Provides guidance and mentoring for the SE processes through participation in Integrated Product Teams (IPTs) and leading Technical Review Teams; 	\$5,115

OTIA Functional Area	OTIA Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Systems Engineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applies systems engineering with Lead Technical Authority (LTA) for all CBP non-IT program and project Systems Engineering Life Cycle technical reviews; • Develops, manages, and executes industry best practices in Technical Management and Technical Processes; • Establishes and coordinates alignment of all program/project requirements and technologies to the CBP and DHS Enterprise Architectures through architectural analysis; and, • Serves as the principal liaison between DHS Office of Science and Technology (S&T) and CBP. 	
Program Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops strategic plans and initiatives to meet the current and future acquisition requirements for Level I, II, and III acquisitions; • Serves as a strategic acquisition and program management advisor for mission programs; • Implements, oversees and ensures that CBP acquisition programs comply with acquisition policies and procedures; • Provides oversight of CBP mission program and project offices; • Works closely with the Office of Integration and Analysis to ensure risk-based and gap analyses and adequate requirements gathering are conducted and analyzed; and, • Provides direct and indirect technical and operational advice and support to Procurement Directorate (PD) staff in the Office of Administration (OA) for pre-award and post-award activities. • Provides direct oversight of the CBP Transportation Program, which provides an integrated system of detainee transportation and security along the southwest border. This program significantly reduces the numbers of CBP officers and agents that would be used in securing and transporting 	\$8,373

OTIA Functional Area	OTIA Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
	illegal detainees, allowing them to focus on their traditional law enforcements operations.	
Business Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides guidance and oversight on all business and financial management related aspects; • Creates and implements cost estimating tools, processes and training; • Maintains controls over financial reporting, integrates operational requirements with strategic planning in order to create program targets that align resources to prioritized CBP and DHS strategic goals; and, • Composes congressionally mandated reports, including expenditure plans, multi-year investment and management plans, and congressional justifications. 	\$2,859
Logistics and Sustainment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performs life cycle management and oversight of OTIA program technology logistics and sustainment following successful government acceptance; • Manages and oversees the OTIA depot operations program used for the repair and supply chain support of border enforcement technology; • Manages and oversees the OTIA in-service engineering activity charged to manage system technical baselines deployed in the field; • Manages and oversees the software support activity charged with the sustainment and management of system software and firmware deployed in the field; • Manages and oversees the OTIA asset management program providing visibility and accountability to fulfill field supply chain needs and financial reporting requirements; and, • Establishes and promulgates policy to ensure logistics and sustainment considerations are included in all acquisition processes and decision making. 	\$1,956

OTIA Functional Area	OTIA Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Operational Integration & Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports end-user organizations with processes, tools, and subject matter expertise so that the end users can properly identify, document, and gain approval for their requirements; • Establishes processes, procedures, and products to assist in the identification, documentation, and validation of operational requirements that cross CBP operational organizations; • Assists the end users in establishing and documenting the intended purpose, use, and concept of operations (CONOPS) for proposed goods and services that would meet an operational requirement; • Provides test and evaluation expertise to ensure project readiness and to assist end users in their determination of a system's worthiness; and, • Coordinates closely with the CBP's program and management offices to review the progress of CBP programs and projects, ensure end-users are kept informed of status, enable end-user participation and involvement in key program and project management activities, and increase the likelihood that delivered goods and services are consistent. 	\$1,053
TOTAL		\$25,374

Above amounts are estimates of funding to be spent on each function in the Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition.

Description of Select Adjustments to Base

Realignment of Transportation Program Management Office: In FY 2015 \$622,000 will be transferred to the Technology Innovation and Acquisition PPA to fund 4 support positions in the Transportation Program Management Office (TPMO). The TPMO will support USBP by managing a transportation contract that reduces the numbers of agents that would be used in securing and transporting illegal detainees, and allows them to focus on their traditional law enforcements operations.

Realignment to Establish TARS Program Management Office: In FY 2015 \$885,000 and 6 FTEs will be transferred to the Technology Innovation and Acquisition PPA to fund additional FTEs needed to establish the TARS Program Management Office (PMO). The TARS PMO will manage a contract that will allow TARS to detect compliant and non-compliant low-altitude aircraft attempting to smuggle narcotics or other contraband into the U.S.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Block 1

The main mission for Block 1 Sustainment is increased situational awareness and persistence surveillance across the Tucson and Ajo Stations within the Tucson Sector. Block 1 technology supports U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) agents and officers to effectively detect, identify, classify and resolve illegal incursions at the border. Block 1 includes a deployment of towers with a suite of integrated day and night cameras, radars, unattended ground sensors and a communications package. Block 1 also includes an initial version of a common operating picture, which is the system that integrates the sensors, and displays the results at a command center. Block 1 covers approximately 53 miles of international border in Arizona.

OTIA systems utilize embedded information technology. They do not provide IT as a service, as defined in OMB Cir. A-130. Therefore, these acquisitions are considered “mixed non-IT/IT.”

Block 1 is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- BSFIT Operations & Maintenance \$17.202 million
- Technology Innovation and Acquisition \$0.421 million

Integrated Fixed Towers (IFT)

Integrated Fixed Towers (IFT) is a system that provides automated, persistent wide area surveillance for the detection, tracking, identification, and classification of illegal entries. In threat areas where mobile surveillance systems cannot be a viable and/or long term solution, IFTs equipped with sensor suites and communication equipment, can be deployed to provide automated, persistent wide area surveillance for the detection, tracking, identification, and classification of illegal entries. When multiple IFT units are integrated into a system with a common operating picture (COP), Border Patrol will be able to increase situational awareness and be able to monitor a larger area of interest. With an IFT system, a single COP operator can maintain persistent surveillance over a large area whereas previously, multiple agents exposed to threats were required to provide coverage in the same amount of area.

IFT is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- BSFIT Operations & Maintenance \$25.002 million
- Technology Innovation & Acquisition \$1.587 million

Mobile Surveillance Capabilities (MSC)

The purpose of the MSC is to provide area surveillance in rural, remote areas over a range of 8 to 12 kilometers. Capabilities are detection, identification, and tracking of items of interest (IOI's) until successfully culminating in a law enforcement conclusion. Sensory equipment may include electro - optical/infrared (EO/IR) cameras, ground surveillance radars (GSR), laser range finders, laser illuminators, global positioning systems (GPS), and command, control, communication (C3) systems.

OTIA systems utilize embedded information technology. They do not provide IT as a service, as defined in OMB Cir. A-130. Therefore, these acquisitions are considered "mixed non-IT/IT."

MSC is proposed to be funded out of two PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- BSFIT Operations & Maintenance \$12.581 million
- Technology Innovation & Acquisition \$0.278 million

Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance Systems (NBRVSS)

The Northern Border RVSS (NB - RVSS) systems consist of day night cameras attached to fixed towers, which allows the Border Patrol to monitor border activity through video transmissions to a control room. This program will enhance the capability of providing situational awareness of border activity through persistent surveillance and detection to facilitate proper law enforcement resolution. The NB - RVSS towers have expanded the coverage at the Northern Border where highly trafficked and illegal activities exist.

OTIA systems utilize embedded information technology. They do not provide IT as a service, as defined in OMB Cir. A-130. Therefore, these acquisitions are considered "mixed non-IT/IT."

NBRVSS is proposed to be funded out of two PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- BSFIT Operations & Maintenance \$10.362 million
- Technology Innovation & Acquisition \$0.421 million

Remote Video Surveillance Systems (RVSS)

A Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS) is a remotely controlled system of either daylight or infrared cameras mounted to a permanent structure. The images are transmitted, monitored, and recorded at a central location. This system is deployed to monitor large spans of the international border or Critical Transit Nodes. This program will enhance the capability of providing situational awareness of border activity through persistent surveillance and detection to facilitate proper law enforcement resolution. These additional RVSS towers will expand the coverage of the RVSS system in Arizona in areas that are highly trafficked with illegal activities.

OTIA systems utilize embedded information technology. They do not provide IT as a service, as defined in OMB Cir. A-130. Therefore, these acquisitions are considered mixed non-IT/IT.

RVSS is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- BSFIT Development & Deployment \$44.880 million
- BSFIT Operations & Maintenance \$1.889 million
- Technology Innovation & Acquisition \$1.298 million

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Intelligence/Investigative Liaison
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Intelligence/Investigative Liaison

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	265	258	55,700
2014 Enacted	280	276	60,747
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	(7)	(7)	(511)
2015 Current Services	273	269	60,236
2015 Program Change	8	6	1,276
2015 Total Request	281	275	61,512
Total Change 2014 to 2015	1	(1)	765

CBP requests 281 positions, 275 FTE, and \$61.512 million in FY 2015 for the Headquarters Management and Administration, Intelligence and Investigative Liaison PPA.

Intelligence & Investigative Liaison		Positions	FTE	Budget
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	280	276	60,747
Current Services	CBP-wide IT Efficiencies			(24)
	2015 Pay Raise			277
	Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise			90
	FY 2014 Pay Raise			358
	Increased Retirement Contributions			421
	Realignment of Situation Room	(7)	(7)	(1,633)
Program Changes	Develop Vulnerability Assessment Program	6	8	1,276
FY 2015 Request	Intelligence & Investigative Liaison Total	281	275	61,512

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The HQ M&A, Intelligence and Investigative Liaison PPA funds the Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison (OIIL), which administers CBP's intelligence and targeting programs. These programs support a flexible enforcement capability that anticipates and detects potential threats to our security, economy, and public safety. Serving as a powerful partner that connects law enforcement and intelligence communities, these programs develop, provide, and coordinate

capabilities to support CBP's primary mission to secure our borders while facilitating legitimate trade and travel. CBP's intelligence and targeting programs work to:

- Detect threats away from our borders;
- Identify travelers and shipments according to the threat they pose;
- Integrate and coordinate our intelligence and targeting capabilities; and,
- Establish stronger partnerships with domestic and foreign partners.

CBP's strategic approach, both at and between the ports of entry, relies on risk management. Segmenting the flows of people and goods by the risk they pose allows CBP to focus law enforcement efforts on the relatively small fraction of goods and people that pose a threat to public safety and economic prosperity. This strategy depends on reliable and timely intelligence and information for success, from which informed judgments can be made about the risk posed by people and goods that we encounter. Effective intelligence not only involves the identification of known threats and hazards, but also facilitates the identification of unknown dangerous people and goods that, because of their anonymity, often pose a greater threat to the security and safety of our country, citizens, and interests. CBP's intelligence and targeting capabilities are force multipliers and have proven their return on CBP's investment.

OIIL provides CBP front line operators and decision-makers with current, relevant situational awareness and facilitates operational responses for all crimes, threats, and hazards throughout the various CBP areas of responsibility (AOR), by using resources such as the Intelligence Coordination Team (ICT) in Detroit, the Tucson Intelligence and Operations Coordination Center (IOCC), the 24/7 National Intelligence Watch, and OIIL personnel at the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC). Through the collection and production of intelligence and analytical products, OIIL provides intelligence and deploys technical, analytical, targeting, and collection management tools in support of front line border operations to all geographic AORs.

It is through the commitment and dedication of OIIL personnel that DHS and CBP have the capability to provide protective measures on a day-to-day basis. CBP has become a leader in innovation and development of methodologies and techniques dedicated towards thwarting any attempts to penetrate our nation's borders and attacking our critical infrastructure. Additionally, CBP continues to develop its layered risk management approach to safeguarding U.S. borders from threat by land, air, and sea. This multi-layered strategy accounts for legislative and regulatory initiatives, international and trade-organization partnerships, improved automation support, new detection technologies, enhanced personnel training, and a combination of local and national targeting expertise. CBP recognizes that no single strategy or risk assessment is 100 percent effective and accurate, so it focuses on layering multiple initiatives together to accomplish its mission. CBP works aggressively with government partners, foreign and domestic, to make improvements regarding data timeliness and quality, which augments the abilities of highly trained CBP personnel by providing them the ability to use cutting edge technology for targeting, detecting, and securing terrorists, or implements of terrorism destined to the United States.

**Exhibit 1: Intelligence & Investigative Liaison FY 2015 Funding Request by Position
(including Non-personnel)**

Intelligence/Investigative Liaison	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	% of Total
CBPO Salary and Benefits	2,904	4.72%
BPA Salary and Benefits	1,156	1.88%
Other Salary and Benefits	33,813	54.97%
Non-Personnel Costs	23,639	38.43%
Total	61,512	100.00%

**Exhibit 2: Intelligence & Investigative Liaison FY 2015 Funding Request by Key Mission
Area:**

Key Mission Areas	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
CBP Enterprise Business Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive Leadership; Logistics and operations; Mission Support; and (\$5,322 salary; \$499 Operations & Maintenance). 	\$5,821
CBP Intelligence Enterprise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (\$19,262 salary; \$13,092 Operations & Maintenance). 	\$32,354
CBP Intelligence Enterprise – Analytical Framework for Intelligence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employs the Analytical Framework for Intelligence, a suite of “force multiplication” tools to automate time-consuming tasks that face CBP analysts today regarding data access, query, and information retrieval, analysis, and reporting; and (\$2,614 salary; \$20,723 Contracts/licenses/system development/requirements development). 	\$23,337

Above amounts are estimates of funding to be spent on each function in the Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison.

Exhibit 3: Key Functions and Capabilities by Division

Key Mission Areas	OIIL Key Functions and Capabilities
Targeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operates and maintains the Automated Targeting System (ATS). The tables below illustrate ATS’s current capabilities and other agencies it supports; Creation of the National Targeting Centers (NTC) and National targeting rules that cover all threats/hazards; Processes 2.1 million air passengers and crew weekly and referring 0.06 percent (1,300 weekly) of these travelers for additional examination; Identifies over 5,000 Terrorism Watch List matches each year, of

Key Mission Areas	OIL Key Functions and Capabilities
	<p>which approximately 300 to 350 annually are denied boarding or refused entry into the United States;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops and integrates modernized entity resolution capabilities and machine learning targeting rules in land border and cargo environments; • Conducts risk assessments of the large volume of regulatory and commercial data, totaling \$2.38 trillion in imports during fiscal year 2013, representing a 38.5 percent increase over the past 5 years, generated by commercial entities and other government agencies by verifying the identity of businesses that ship goods across our borders; and • Employs the Analytical Framework for Intelligence, a suite of “force multiplication” tools to automate time-consuming tasks that face CBP analysts today regarding data access, query, and information retrieval, analysis, and reporting.
Collections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leverages CBP and other Intelligence Community (IC) assets to provide Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities that synchronize and integrate the planning and operation of sensors, assets, processing, exploitation, and dissemination systems in direct support of current and future operations; • Provides an enhanced common intelligence picture (CIP) to CBP leadership both in the field and at Headquarters levels; and • Deploys cutting-edge technologies and capabilities, including collections; subject matter experts in imagery, signal, and human intelligence disciplines; tracking; tagging and locating; law enforcement technical collection (LETC); synchronizing IC airborne ISR; and Tasking, Collecting, Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination procedures.
Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for the all-source analysis, production, and dissemination of classified and unclassified tactical and strategic intelligence products designed to inform both the strategic and operational decision-making processes at all levels of the agency; and • Focuses identification of known/unknown threats, high-risk persons/conveyances/cargo, and the identification of the tactics, techniques, and procedures used by transnational criminal organizations (TCO).
Detroit Intelligence Coordination Team (ICT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collects, prioritizes, and processes requests for information (RFI) from OFO, OBP, and OAM in the Detroit Sector and provide timely responses to assist with ongoing interdiction and intelligence operations; • Tasks and collects images from National Technical Means (NTM) and LETC materials, as well as the in-depth analysis of the

Key Mission Areas	OIL Key Functions and Capabilities
	<p>information and data collected; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides reporting to drive operational planning in the Detroit area of responsibility (AOR).
<p>El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborates with interagency resources in order to collect all relevant, actionable, and perishable information to enhance interdiction and attract investigative resources to the CBP mission; • Identifies the most effective way to mitigate risks imposed by TCOs through utilization of a risk-based management system that allows for a greater ability to enhance situational awareness, identify TCO threats, tactics, and procedures and reveal vulnerabilities in existing enforcement layers; • Identifies and fills intelligence gaps, and provide tactical intelligence to law enforcement operations, including CBP's frontline personnel in the AOR. • Facilitates the timely and expeditious sharing of criminal information and intelligence between and among participating agencies to provide critical information and support; • Directly supports the Joint Field Command (JFC), the South Texas Campaign (STC), and the New Mexico/West Texas Alliance to Combat Transnational Threats (ACTT) across the entire spectrum of threats; and • Responds to RFI and analytical targeting training from OFO and OBP units in the AOR.
<p>Intelligence and Operations Coordination Center (IOCC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centralized location for CBP field leadership to plan and coordinate joint operations and share intelligence with CBP operational components and their partners, to enable CBP to transform into a more intelligence driven organization and to ensure continuity and sustainability of national border security; • Establishes a single venue for increased operations coordination while facilitating the flow of classified and unclassified information to CBP components and their partners, to strengthen communications and relationships, and to establish a unified enforcement posture at and between the ports of entry; • Aids field leadership in directing joint operations and establishing the primary focus to determine the direction and tempo of joint operations and establish priority intelligence requirements in the AOR; • Strives to meet the integrated priorities and goal of the IOCC to coordinate intelligence and operations across all three CBP operational components, creating synergy and optimizing the potential for each component's organic intelligence assets to rapidly disseminate information to all operators and leaders with a focus on smart operations and efficient resource allocation. • Provides a CIP and a Common Operating Picture (COP) to make

Key Mission Areas	OIIL Key Functions and Capabilities
	<p>recommendations to leadership in operational decision making;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works with Federal, state, local, tribal, or international partners to establish relationships to effectively engage other agencies with interests and assets in the AOR; and • Coordinates and provides liaison support to facilitate cross-organizational operations, CBP operations involving non-CBP elements from throughout the IC, and international, state, local, and tribal partners and authorities.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Analytical Framework for Intelligence (AFI)

The goal is to provide a suite of “force multiplication” tools that automate CBP analyst tasks regarding data access, query and information retrieval, analysis, and reporting. AFI will be fully integrated with other endeavors that seek to accomplish similar but discretely different or additional objectives, such as the CBP Intelligence and Operations Framework System (IOFS), ICEPIC, SBInet, and other intelligence analysis applications currently in planning or production stages, to ensure such initiatives complement one another and avoid unnecessary duplication

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
18,337	23,337	23,388

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
AFI System Development (21,837)	Analyze/fuse/disseminate terrorism information	AFI has evolved into a data analysis and intelligence product creation and dissemination platform that supports multiple DHS components, specifically Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).
	Prevent illegal import and entry	AFI leverages existing legacy systems and provides an enhanced query, analysis, production, collaboration, and dissemination tool.). The AFI system provides additional capabilities to DHS in the gathering, analysis, information sharing, and reporting of critical intelligence information within DHS and other law enforcement partners.
Homeland Secure Data Network Infrastructure	Analyze/fuse/disseminate terrorism information	The HSDN Infrastructure Buildout project provides for additional facilities throughout the country where CBP personnel can access HSDN and the (eventual) Secret version of AFI.

Buildout (1,551)		
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Automated Targeting System (ATS)

Automated Targeting System (ATS) is a web-based enforcement and decision support tool that incorporates intelligence information and technologies to target suspect inbound and outbound shipments for examinations and passengers for inspection. It allows CBPOs to focus their efforts on cargo shipments and passengers that most warrant further attention. The ATS systems have allowed the CBPOs to process large volumes of data efficiently, which was previously a gap within the targeting environment. As volumes of data increase in people, cargo and conveyances, officers require increasingly efficient access to information and more information on which to base critical admission decisions. The systems investments are also intended to address data quality improvements, including entity and name resolution to ensure that efforts are focused on those persons and cargo that truly present a threat to the homeland.

ATS is proposed to be funded out of two PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- Automated Targeting Systems \$108.533 million
- Intelligence/Investigative Liaison \$1.562 million

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Administration
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Administration

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	1,118	1,107	377,143
2014 Enacted	1,255	1,140	403,473
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	(9)	25	(27,413)
2015 Current Services	1,246	1,165	376,060
2015 Program Change	-	-	10,733
2015 Total Request	1,246	1,165	386,793
Total Change 2014 to 2015	(9)	25	(16,680)

CBP requests 1,246 positions, 1,165 FTE, and \$386.793 million in FY 2015 for the Headquarters Management and Administration, Administration PPA

Administration		Positions	FTE	Budget
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	1,255	1,140	403,473
Current Services	CBP-wide IT Efficiencies			(416)
	FY 2012 OFO Positions for New Ports of Entry			97
	Annualize FY 2014 Increase to CBPO Staffing	34		9,161
	2015 Pay Raise			1,923
	Personal Protective Equipment Efficiency			(500)
	Professional Services Contracts Efficiencies			(1,245)
	Working Capital Fund			1,974
	Greater Cost Recovery due to AQI Fee Increase	(9)	(9)	(4,969)
	Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise			600
	Partially Non-recur Non-pay Costs - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative			(2,197)
	FY 2014 Pay Raise			1,769

	Increased Retirement Contributions			1,159
	Partial Realignment of Working Capital Fund			(34,769)
Program Changes	Fuel Sharing Initiative			10,733
FY 2015 Request	Administration Total	1,246	1,165	386,793

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The HQ M&A, Administration PPA provides critical policy and operational direction and mission support to CBP front-line personnel. Administration M&A funding is essential to carrying out CBP's dual mission of securing America's borders against terrorist threats, while facilitating legitimate travel, trade, and immigration. The Offices of Human Resources Management (HRM) and Administration are funded in this PPA. This PPA also funds CBP Workman's Compensation and a portion of the DHS Working Capital Fund. Included in the \$386.793 million is \$1.735 million that is a net amount associated with mission support hiring related to the FY 2014 CBPO Initiative, as well as the FY 2014 Managed Hiring reduction. These have not yet been distributed to a program office.

Office of Human Resources Management

HRM provides centralized human resources support to approximately 60,000 CBP employees, both nationwide and overseas. HRM recognizes that its first priority is to support the CBP mission and is committed to being a strategic and tactical partner in achieving the Agency's mission. HRM provides human resources services that support CBP leadership, addresses the operational requirements of CBP program offices, and meet the needs and expectations of CBP employees.

HRM's operational scope is broad and requires addressing numerous challenges, including: operating in a constrained fiscal environment; competing for talent while maintaining congressionally mandated frontline staffing levels; and delivering quality services under the pressure of growing workloads, balanced with a continuing focus on accountability and results.

HRM strives to deliver timely and efficient customer-centric support, services, and solutions that are responsive to changing mission requirements, operational conditions, and stakeholder needs. HRM provides strategic leadership to effectively meet its customers' human resource requirements by:

- Recruiting, assessing, and hiring candidates to maintain a highly skilled, diverse, and mission-ready workforce;
- Leveraging technology to improve human resources business processes and service delivery;
- Providing medical, benefit, retirement, and worklife advisory services;
- Promoting a safe and healthy work environment;
- Facilitating workforce and organizational effectiveness, including Agency integration and reorganization efforts;
- Administering and guiding implementation of human capital policies; and

- Managing CBP's labor and employee relations programs.

Exhibit 1: HRM Funding Request by Key Mission Area:

Key Mission Areas	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Human Resources Executive Policy Formulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HRM manages a centralized human resources program for all U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) employees nationwide and overseas; • HRM supervises all matters involving human resources, including: organizational structure, staffing, pay administration, benefits, workplace safety, personnel actions, and employee relations. HRM also assists employees by providing recruitment services, retention support, benefits support, and employee assistance programs; • Through human capital planning and utilization, HRM meets its customers' operational needs by providing strategic leadership to ensure the efficient and effective delivery of HR services to CBP; and • This item includes internal HRM processes, such as budget and property administration, communications management, records management, safety and security. 	\$3,227
Staff Acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop strategies to attract, assess, and ensure hiring of the best-qualified applicants; and • Continually improve hiring processes and practices that allowed CBP to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reduce hiring costs and the time-to-hire; ○ Leverage technology; and ○ Achieve process efficiencies. 	\$30,686
Human Resources Strategy Development and Systems Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improves the development and management of processes that serve its customers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ HRM is committed to using information technology, Business Process Management (BPM), and a flexible approach to the design and implementation of its process workflows. 	\$7,093
Employee Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HRM provides CBP employees with comprehensive human resources advisory and consultative services and program management; and • Working primarily in the areas of benefits, workers' compensation, medical and fitness, employee support, retirement, and work life, this division works to ensure a supportive work environment that "cares for CBP's workforce: mind, body, and soul." 	\$10,237

Key Mission Areas	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Occupational Safety and Health Activities Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HRM manages a comprehensive national/international safety program, which includes radiation detection at ports and stations, medical surveillance services and personal protective equipment for frontline employees, and safety training in the use of heavy machinery and occupational safety. 	\$9,615
Organization and Position Structures Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serves as internal organizational design and effectiveness experts to all CBP managers; • The Organizational Design Division, in providing organizational design expertise and cross-HRM coordination, enables CBP to effectively and efficiently meet the needs of our ever-changing environment. 	\$1,251
Labor and Employee Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HRM monitors and integrates the development and implementation of CBP labor and employee relations (LER) programs to facilitate an effective CBP workforce and thus, mission accomplishment; • HRM is the sole authority within CBP for management of LER activities, has direct line authority over HQ and Field LER staff, and assures national level program direction; • HRM provides oversight and evaluation of the management of subordinate organizations, assuring through supervisors that adequate internal controls and performance measures are instituted; • HRM establishes service-wide policies, programs, and procedures to facilitate effectiveness and operational consistency in areas such as leave administration, performance management, awards, grievances and complaints, fitness for duty, and family friendly initiatives; and • HRM is also responsible for establishing and operating systems to collect employee relations program data and for the analysis and reporting of such data. The staff advises on trends and emerging third party decisions that dictate changes in program direction and develops programs and policies accordingly. 	\$15,638
Workman's Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CBP workers' compensation program is managed by the Office of Human Resources Management (HRM). • The program assists employees who are injured or 	\$68,806

Key Mission Areas	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
	<p>become ill because of their employment with CBP as they file claims under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA), and represents the Agency in providing information related to claims.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HRM works to reduce the impact of work-related injuries and illnesses on employees by ensuring payment of appropriate FECA benefits, manages CBP's workers' compensation claims process, returns employees to duty as quickly as possible and controls program costs. 	

Above amounts are estimates of funding to be spent on each function in the Office of Human Resources Management.

Office of Administration

The Office of Administration (OA) serves an integral role as the mission support core for CBP by providing the necessary goods and services required by operational personnel and business partners to fulfill mission goals. This includes essential financial management services; budgeting; all asset-related programs, including fleet, uniforms, personal property, and seized and forfeited property; mail; and the CBP printing program. OA also serves as the accountability office for CBP and assesses and evaluates the strategic and programmatic performance to assist leadership in understanding how performance, cost, and risk intersect within CBP.

Exhibit 2: OA FY 2015 Funding Request by Key Mission Area

Key Mission Areas	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Fleet Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds the acquisition of approximately 949 replacement vehicles in FY 2015; • Manages the fleet lifecycle from acquisition to disposal, including on-going public and private sector fleet lifecycle management review that allows CBP to continuously incorporate best practices, which are designed to improve analysis, reduce operating costs, and increase program effectiveness. Average age of the CBP fleet serves as a general indicator of overall fleet health. As the included chart depicts, CBP is quickly approaching ideal average age thresholds; and • Implements a fuel sharing program that will enable any CBP or ICE vehicle to obtain fuel from CBP-controlled fueling facilities along the Southwest 	\$50,777

Key Mission Areas	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
	border. Part of the initiative will include an upgrade to CBP fueling technology across the Southwest border, allowing CBP and ICE to obtain fuel at the least expensive total price without negatively impacting operational and mission capabilities.	
Uniform Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds the acquisition of uniforms and manages the uniform program supply chain, acquisition and contract management required to outfit CBP uniformed personnel with the necessary apparel and equipment for their safety and visibility during the execution of their mission. 	\$41,440
Seized Vehicle Contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides policy, guidance, and contract/supply chain management for approximately 12,500 vehicles valued at \$10,000 or less that are seized or forfeited annually along the southwest border. CBP manages custody and disposition of seized and forfeited vehicles through a contract with services that include towing, entry into the Seized Asset and Case Tracking System database, storage, inventory, and ultimately disposition. 	\$11,430
General Order Merchandise Contract and Financial Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides program and contract management for the disposition approximately 1,850 property items abandoned annually at CBP Ports of Entry. Revenue from sales of abandoned property covers all contract and administrative costs of program. 	\$1,654
Personal Property Program Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides program management and oversight for CBP personal property (approximately 695,000 assets valued at over \$7 billion) through its sustainable lifecycle, to include accurate accounting of property, efficient utilization of property resources, and integration of property records with financial accounting and reporting. 	\$2,414
Revenue Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintains 30,000 Automated Clearing House accounts to enable the electronic collection of \$34.5 billion from importers and brokers; Collects and apply 300,000 checks, Fed Wire, and Federal agency payments totaling \$2.2 billion; Prepares 20,000 reimbursable bills to collect \$10 million for CBP Ports of Entry; Processes 160,000 Internal Revenue Service excise tax bill collections totaling \$1.5 billion and collect \$400 million in fees for the Army Core of Engineers; 	\$15,337

Key Mission Areas	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintains 360 cash registers and reconcile 10,000 daily deposit differences to support \$1.5 billion in collection activities at the CBP Ports of Entry; • Reviews 9,000 certifications annually for the <i>Continued Dumping Subsidy Offset Act of 2000</i> and issue 1,200 disbursements to harmed domestic producers; • Maintains over 170,000 continuous bonds securing revenue totaling over \$15.5 billion in 2013; • Initiates debt collection on 50,000 accounts receivables and 2,600 dishonored payments totaling \$130 million in collections annually; • Reconciles over 12 million credit card transactions that support fees collected from the traveling public; and, • Issues and renew 120,000 transponders annually collecting over \$20 million. 	
Financial Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides and supports the CBP core financial mixed systems including systems operations and maintenance, upgrades, and user support; • Provides financial management services as required by OMB Circular A-11, including budgeting, accounting, and investment analysis; • Provides effective and efficient payroll services for the unique pay circumstances encountered by CBP; • Operates and maintains CBP's Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system for integrated financial, procurement, and property management thereby eliminating many paper processes and improving efficiencies in several business areas while allowing CBP to continue its outstanding financial performance with unqualified audit opinions since 2004; • Provides stewardship of over \$10 billion in appropriated resources and \$40 billion in collections by overseeing CBP's internal controls over financial reporting as required by OMB Circular A-123, the <i>Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act of 1982</i> (P.L. 97-255; FMFIA), and <i>Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996</i> (P.L. 104-208; FFMIA); and, • Coordinates and oversees the annual audit of CBP's financial statements and the annual consolidated 	\$32,678

Key Mission Areas	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
	audit of DHS' financial statements and internal controls, as well as coordinates the DHS Office of Inspector General (OIG) and the General Accountability Office (GAO) audit activity within the Office of Administration.	
Procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administers 12,000 actions and awards contracts worth \$2 billion annually; • Oversees internal and external audits and reviews on the CBP procurement function; • Manages reverse auctions; • Manages strategic sourcing; and, • Provides knowledge management systems. 	\$22,799
Socioeconomic and Special Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interfaces with partners in industry; • Manages CBP's unsolicited proposal program; • Forecasts acquisition opportunities; and, • Represents CBP as the Task and Delivery Order Ombudsman. 	\$876
Budget and Program Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulates and executes CBP's Budget including all aspects of the PPBA process • Provides budgetary guidance and assistance to all CBP offices regarding development and execution of funding • Provides analysis of CBP fiscal activities as well as investment analysis on operational activities 	\$7,828
OA Executive Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contains the OA Assistant Commissioner and Deputy Assistant Commissioner (CBP's CFO) and Staff, Front Office Support Staff, Administration and Planning Support Staff, Strategic Improvement and Business Information Staff • Provides Executive Leadership for OA and financial guidance to CBP on financial activities and actions • Analyzes CBP's business activities and distributes key information through CBP Business Plan 	\$4,433
Business Support Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to the key mission areas listed above, OA's funding also supports the Office of Administration's Financial Operations, and Administrative and Asset Management- mission support activities, as well as the day to day administrative operations in support of CBP's mission. • Responsible for CBP Headquarters Mail Management Program 	\$27,688

Key Mission Areas	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administers Print, Forms, and Records Management 	

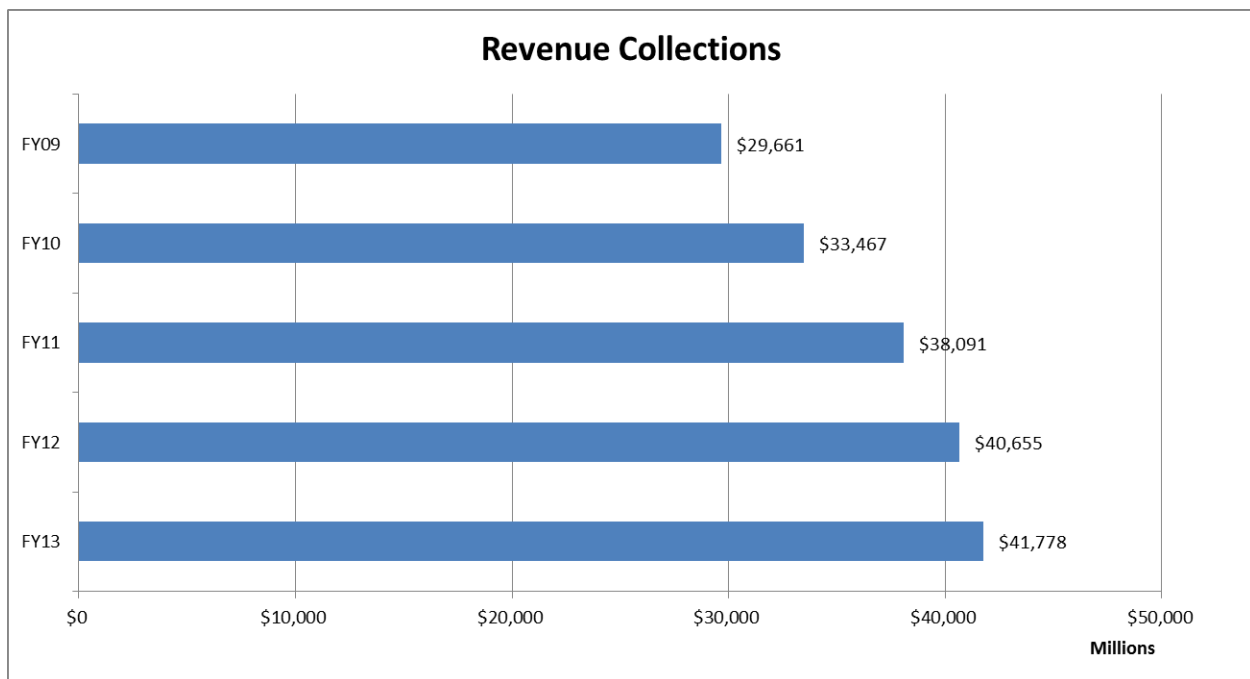
Above amounts are estimates of funding to be spent on each function in the Office of Administration.

*The real property programs managed by the Office of Administration are funded by the Rent PPA and the Construction and Facilities Management appropriation.

Revenue

The Office of Administration processes all CBP Revenue. The collection of all revenue is significant in ensuring the efficient flow of legitimate trade and travel. The graph below shows the continuous growth of CBP revenue over the last 5 years. This growth is due to many factors, including an increase in collection types (duties, taxes, user fees), new collection programs legislated by Congress, and increases in imports and inspections. CBP anticipates the revenue from collections to grow over the next five years based on this current FY 2009-FY 2013 data.

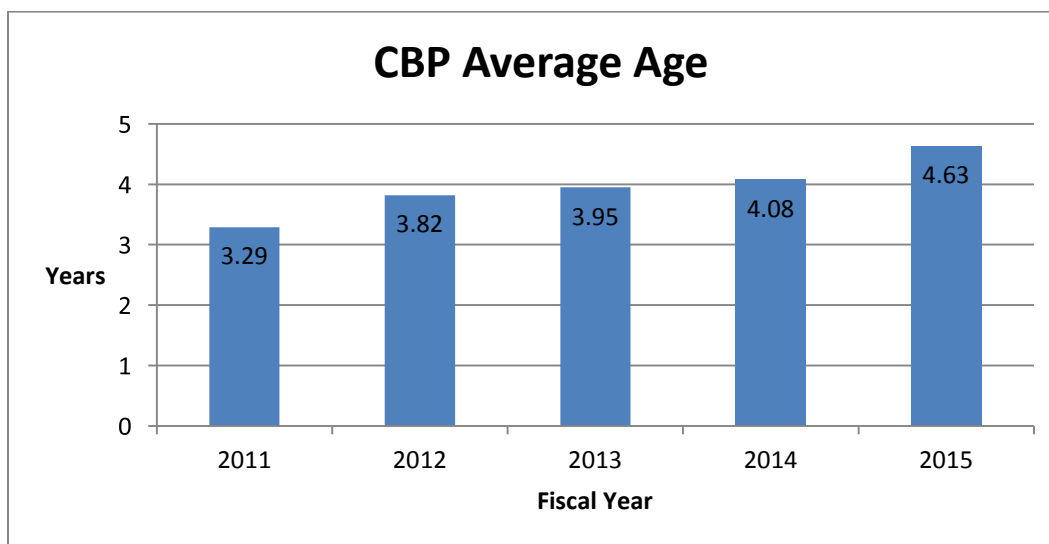
Exhibit 3: Revenue Collections



Vehicle Fleet

The Average Vehicle Age performance measure provides a composite view of the CBP fleet. This measure is used to provide a general health indicator of the motor vehicle fleet. The target average age is 3-6 years, dependent upon vehicle type and mission. CBP vehicles have a life cycle replacement/life expectancy requirement ranging from 6 to 10 years. Based on the size of the CBP fleet inventory, the replacement of vehicles in accordance with these requirements would mandate CBP to maintain a vehicle composition of older and newer vehicles reflecting a target average age of between 3-6 years, dependent upon vehicle type and mission.

Exhibit 4: CBP Vehicle Average Age



**FY 2011 through FY 2013 are actuals. FY 2014 and FY 2015 are projections.*

Exhibit 5: CBP Vehicle Replacement Age

CBP Vehicle Replacement Cycle Criteria (values in years)					
Office	Other	Sedan	SUV	Truck	Van
Internal Affairs	10	8	8	8	8
Air and Marine	10	10	10	10	10
Border Patrol	10	6	6	6	8
Field Operations	10	8	8	8	8
Information and Technology	7	10	6	6	10
Training and Development	10	6	6	6	6
Other Offices	10	10	10	10	10

Working Capital Fund Activity

CBP's Working Capital Fund (WCF) costs that are paid from the HQ M&A Administration PPA are provided below. Additional WCF costs are paid from the HQ M&A Internal Affairs and Training and Development PPAs.

CBP Office	Working Capital Fund (CBP)	Anticipated FY 2015 Charges
HRM	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 6,549,760
HRM	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 440,017
HRM	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 88,389
HRM	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 366,085
HRM	e-govBenefits	\$ 74,238
HRM	DHS EXEC. LEAD. (SES CDP, Sec. Conf.)	\$ 136,581
HRM	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 959,249
HRM	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 2,557,374
	HRM Subtotal	\$ 11,171,693
OA	e-gov.Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ 922,511
OA	e-gov.Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 194,504
OA	e-Rulemaking	\$ 111,044
OA	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 278,785
OA	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 2,974,988
OA	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 182,338
OA	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 184,104
OA	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ 1,430,265
OA	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 487,931
OA	TIER	\$ 45,730
OA	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 40,967
OA	Internal Control Audit	\$ 281,276
OA	IAE Loans & Grants	\$ 74,099
OA	Geospatial LOB	\$ 49,202
OA	Budget Formulation & Execution LOB	\$ 22,961
OA	Mail Services	\$ 500,312
OA	CAO Transit Subsidy	\$ 159,061
OA	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ 39,606
	OA Subtotal	\$ 7,979,684
	HQ M&A, Administration Total	\$ 19,151,377

Description of Select Adjustments to Base:

Greater Cost Recovery due to Increase AQI Fee Increase: CBP anticipates receiving an additional \$92.7 million from APHIS in FY 2015. USDA completed a comprehensive fee study on its fees in FY 2012. In FY 2013, USDA drafted the updated regulation to adjust the user fee rates. At the time of this budget submission, the new regulation has not been published; however, USDA expects that the full implementation will take place in FY 2015. This \$92.7 million projection is based on the assumption that a fee increase will be implemented starting in the second quarter of FY 2015. This increase of \$92.7 million will be used to recoup additional

agriculture inspection costs incurred in CBP's S&E, Automation Modernization, and Construction and Facilities Management appropriations in FY 2015. This additional \$92.7 million will allow CBP to recoup approximately \$50.563 million in S&E, \$29.005 million in Automation, and \$13.132 million in the Construction and Facilities Management appropriations. Of the \$50.563 in S&E, \$4.969 will be recouped in the Administration PPA.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Mobile Assets Program

The U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Mobile Assets Program Management Office (MAPMO) coordinates the acquisition and disposal of the vehicles used by the CBP Offices to carry out their operations in support of the DHS mission. These vehicles are acquired, configured and deployed to support detection, interdiction, enforcement and support activities at and between the ports of entry throughout the United States of America and U.S. territories. The CBP Fleet facilitates the various activities necessary to achieve the primary mission including; training, transportation, technology installations, and other support activities. MAPMO provides a diverse and agile fleet tailored toward operational-specific requirements that allow CBP to protect the nation through securing its borders and ports of entry.

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
11,532	57,603	52,375

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Acquisitions (49,864)	Mobile Asset Program - Mission Support	Procure and deliver Mission Support vehicles in support of the CBP mission.
	Mobile Asset Program – Office of Air and Marine (OAM)	Procure and deliver Law Enforcement vehicles in support of CBP's critical detection, interdiction and law enforcement missions for the Office of Air and Marine.
	Mobile Asset Program – US Border Patrol (USBP)	Procure and deliver Law Enforcement vehicles in support of CBP's critical detection, interdiction and law enforcement missions for the US Border Patrol.
	Mobile Asset Program – Office of Field Operations (OFO)	Procure and deliver Law Enforcement vehicles in support of CBP's critical detection, interdiction and law enforcement missions for the Office of Field Operations.
	Mobile Asset Program – Office of Information Technology (OIT)	Procure and deliver Law Enforcement vehicles in support of CBP's critical detection, interdiction and law enforcement missions for the Office of Information Technology.
	Fuel Sharing Program	Enable DHS vehicles, which are located near southwest border CBP bulk fueling sites, to use lower cost bulk fuel as an alternative to procuring fuel at commercial fueling stations. This program will significantly reduce overall DHS fuel costs.
Salaries (2,511)	Salaries – Mobile Assets Program Support	Program Personnel Salaries in support of the Mobile Asset Program

Systems Applications and Products (SAP)

The Systems Applications and Products (SAP) database provides for accurate and timely processing of financial, property, and procurement transactions occurring on a daily basis that enable CBP to accomplish its mission. SAP is an integrated enterprise-wide resource planning (ERP) system that replaced ten stove-piped, outdated, and underperforming mainframe systems that CBP deemed insufficient and no longer suited to meeting data processing and reporting needs. SAP permits CBP to accomplish its mission with more efficiency than ever before as well as reduce functional gaps by closing material weaknesses identified during past audits of CBP Financial Statements required by the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act.

This construction project is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- IUF \$2 million
- Administration \$12.540 million

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
18,208	14,470	14,540

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
SAP (14,540)	SAP	<p>The Systems Applications and Products (SAP) system provides for accurate and timely processing of financial, property, and procurement transactions occurring on a daily basis that enable CBP to accomplish its mission. SAP is an integrated enterprise-wide resource planning (ERP) system that replaced ten stove-piped, outdated, and underperforming mainframe systems that CBP deemed insufficient and no longer suited to meeting data processing and reporting needs. SAP permits CBP to accomplish its mission with more efficiency than ever before as well as reduce functional gaps by closing material weaknesses identified during past audits of CBP Financial Statements required by the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act.</p> <p>The program supports the CBP Mission Set 3: Sustaining Investment in People and Capabilities, Goal 3.2: Integrate CBP as an organization to enhance effectiveness. The program also supports the DHS strategic goal #5; Strengthen and Unify DHS Operations and Management, specifically objective 5.1, Improve department governance and performance.</p>

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Rent
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Rent

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	536,584
2014 Enacted	-	-	405,802
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	3,688
2015 Current Services	-	-	409,490
2015 Total Request	-	-	409,490
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	3,688

CBP requests \$409.490 million in FY 2015 to fund organization-wide rent.

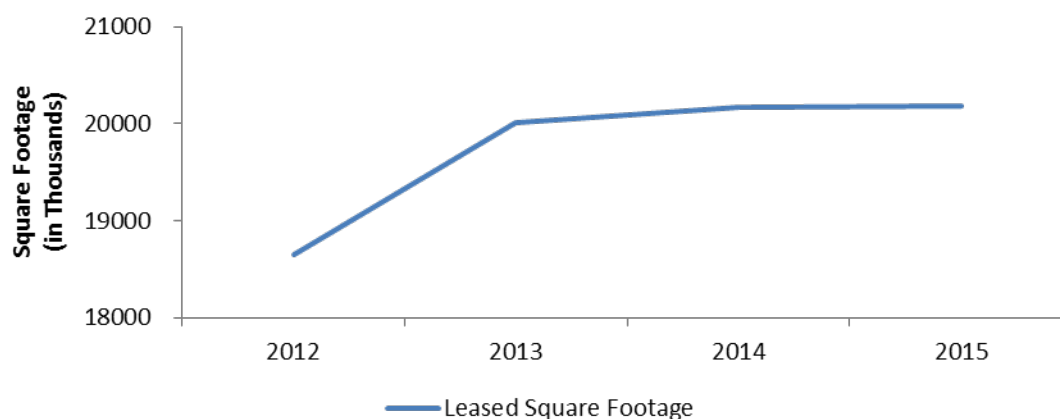
Rent		Positions	FTE	Budget
Base	FY 2014 Enacted			405,802
Current Services	Rent Consolidation			1,592
	Rent Savings from Mobile Workforce Initiative			(20,000)
	GSA Rent Increase			22,096
FY 2015 Request	Rent Total			409,490

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

CBP requests \$409.490 million in FY 2015 for the Rent PPA. This PPA provides the required resources to assure that CBP's leased portfolio supports our mission of securing Americas borders, while facilitating legitimate travel, trade, and immigration. The Rent PPA supports the rent and rent-related costs at these leased facilities, which includes recurring rent expenses, security services provided by the Federal Protective Service (FPS), and the approved changes to support the overall mission effectiveness of the facilities. In addition, the Rent PPA funds standard utility and operational costs, as well as overtime utilities, at General Services Administration (GSA) leased facilities that are not part of the delegation of authority of GSA-owned Land Ports of Entry (LPOEs) to CBP.

CBP currently leases 20 million square feet of space across over 1,500 facilities. As shown in Chart 1, this reflects an increase of almost 10 percent in square footage since FY 2012. The increases reflect the additional square footage required to meet expanding and evolving mission needs.

Exhibit 1: CBP's Leased Portfolio Square Footage¹



¹ Includes square footage of GSA-owned LPOEs in the delegation of authority to CBP. The LPOEs remain under GSA ownership and are still part of CBP's leased footprint.

CBP leases a diverse array of operational and mission support facilities that support all of CBP's real property portfolios, including Air and Marine Facilities, Border Patrol Facilities, Field Operations Facilities and Mission Support Facilities. Facilities within the leased portfolio include: Marine Units, National Marine Training Centers, Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS), and Air Branches and Units supporting the Office of Air and Marine (OAM); Sector Headquarters facilities, Border Patrol Stations, Forward Operating Bases, and checkpoints supporting the Office of Border Patrol (OBP); field offices and POEs supporting the Office of Field Operations (OFO); and mission support facilities (MSF) comprised of administrative office space and laboratories belonging to mission support offices. The Rent PPA also funds resources for the rent costs associated with over 900 Tactical Communications (TACCOM) leases at the northern and southern borders and throughout the United States, which facilitate communications and house critical surveillance equipment.

The planned allocation of FY 2015 Rent PPA funds is shown in Exhibit 2.

Exhibit 2: Rent PPA FY 2015 Spend Plan (\$ in Thousands)

Lease Type	OAM	OBP	OFO	MSF	Total	Percent of Total
GSA-Owned Lease	217	6,182	94,491	41,844	142,734	35%
GSA-Leased Lease	2,627	39,455	76,156	84,721	202,959	49%
Direct Leases	9,088	9,658	0	89	18,835	5%
FPS Security Costs	2,376	769	20,170	21,647	44,962	11%
Total Rent PPA	14,308	56,064	190,817	148,301	409,490	
Percent of Total	3%	14%	47%	36%		

The core rent activities within each of these lease types includes:

- GSA Rent – \$347 million (84 percent), representing the majority of CBP’s rent budget, will fund leases that have been negotiated through the General Services Administration for GSA-owned and GSA-leased facilities nationwide. This will also fund anticipated costs for overtime utilities and maintenance activities at GSA-owned and GSA-leased facilities. These charges typically support 24-hour facilities, such as Border Patrol Stations;
- Direct Leases – \$19 million (5 percent) will fund leases that CBP enters into directly with commercial lessors, most of which support OAM and OBP; and
- Security Charges (Federal Protective Services) – \$45 million (11 percent) will fund rent-related costs for building security services provided by FPS.

To fund these core rent activities at the required funding level, CBP will leverage user fees to supplement CBP’s rent appropriation. In order to mitigate the risk that user fees will not supplement CBP’s rent appropriation to the level at which mandatory rental obligations are met, CBP is implementing several new initiatives to meet all obligations and ensure mission readiness. CBP is actively pursuing ways to reduce the leased space footprint, and therefore the overall rent costs, through several initiatives.

- Implementation and Expansion of the Mobile Workforce Initiative – In April 2011, CBP initiated a mobile workforce pilot at the Field Operations Facilities, Washington, DC-based office. Upon implementation in July 2012, CBP realized a 36 percent reduction in office space with a return on investment after about 18 months and annual rent and operating cost savings of \$290 thousand, representing an annual net decrease of approximately 41 percent. There were additional metrics captured that identified increased employee engagement and cross-functional communication. In an effort to realize further space reductions, CBP will be expanding its Mobile Workforce Initiative, using lessons learned from the pilot, to other offices within the National Capital Region (NCR), specifically those offices supporting the Office of Administration, and mission support offices in Indianapolis, Indiana; Laguna Niguel, California; and Euless, Texas.
- Space Reduction and Efficiencies Requirements and Goals – In alignment with federal government-wide initiatives to reduce overall square footage, including the Office of Management and Budget’s (OMB) Freeze the Footprint policy and the June 2010 Presidential Directive “*Disposal of Unneeded Federal Real Estate*,” CBP is leveraging information technology and workplace transformation initiatives to realize operational efficiencies, which are anticipated to ultimately reduce CBP’s square footage. By reducing square footage in both the owned and leased real property portfolios, cost savings will be realized in the Construction and Facilities Management appropriation and the Rent PPA. At this stage in the planning efforts, specific cost savings amounts have not been identified. CBP has already made significant progress to identify locations for space reductions with a current focus on mission support office space and warehouses. In FY 2013, CBP reduced its square footage in the National Capital Region (NCR) by over 150,000 square feet in mission support space. This reduction of square footage, 7 percent in the NCR, also exceeded the DHS Chief Readiness Support Officer’s FY 2013 performance objective of realizing a space reduction in the NCR of greater than 5 percent and an overall reduction of between 2 and 5 percent.

- **Rent Requirements Governance** – In an effort to align governance policies with the needs of the leased portfolio, a rent governance process has been implemented to review space requirements, identify efficiencies within the Rent PPA, and assure all space needs align with overarching governance and policy. The *CBP Rent Control Policy* aims to target out-year savings and identify measures to improve rent space utilization. By identifying delayed starts, new lease adjustments, facility closures and updated program requirements, CBP reduced the overall rent need by \$44 million in FY 2013.

Description of Select Adjustments to Base

CBP Mobile Workforce Initiative Efficiency: CBP plans to achieve \$20 million in savings by expanding its Mobile Workforce Initiative. Beginning in the National Capital Region, and potentially expanding nationwide, this initiative will allow CBP to reduce footprint and facilities-related costs, while ensuring that operations are not impacted. These and other efforts will result in a reduction in CBP's leased footprint in the coming years.

GSA Rent Increase: The request includes an adjustment of \$22.096 million for increased costs for CBP for rent and rent-related building charges for GSA facilities in support of OAM, OBP, OFO, and Mission Support offices. This adjustment is due to the increase in space for new facilities that replaced existing facilities or were required space additions due to mission need. The adjustment also is utilized to cover increased base costs due to rent escalations and rent-related charges, including utilities and FPS.

Exhibit 3 identifies the permanent transfers into the Rent PPA from CBP's Operational Business Partners' accounts. In FY 2015, a total of \$1.592 million was transferred into the Rent PPA to fund rent-related activities.

Exhibit 3: Rent PPA: FY 2015 Permanent Business Partner Transfers

FY 2015 Permanent Business Partner Transfer	PPA (From)	PPA (To)	OCC (To)	Amount
Remaining Rent Costs (Air & Marine: McAllen and Laredo)	Air & Marine O&M	Rent	Other than GSA Space Rental	\$73,500
Remaining Rent Costs (Air & Marine: St. Augustine)	Air & Marine O&M	Rent	Other than GSA Space Rental	\$8,300
Remaining Rent Costs (Border Patrol: Tucson Warehouse)	BSFIT O&M	Rent	Other than GSA Space Rental	\$1,209,000
Remaining Rent Costs (Border Patrol: Northern SBINet)	BSFIT O&M	Rent	Other than GSA Space Rental	\$301,052
Total				\$1,591,852

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Mission Support Facilities

The Mission Support Facilities (MSF) PMO develops, plans, executes, and sustains the facilities and infrastructure inventory necessary to support the mission of the CBP Mission Support Offices nationwide. These facilities include administrative offices, training centers, laboratories, warehouses, tactical communications sites, and consolidated/co-located facilities/campuses. The Mission Support PMO also manages CBP Consolidation/DHS Co-Location Facilities, Residential Housing, all National Capital Region Facilities and any Facilities impacted in a National Emergency. The focus of the MSF PMO is shifting from lease acquisition of new space for relocations or expansions for business partners to sustainability function managing maintenance and repair of owned facilities, administering leases of existing space, and reconfigurations where necessary to modify functional spaces to support additional staffing where expansions are no longer feasible.

This construction project is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- Facilities Program Management \$15.781million
- Facilities, Construction, & Sustainment \$50.818 million
- Rent \$148.301 million

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
206,304	204,170	214,900

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Sustainment of Owned Property (25,543)	Building Operations and Services	Includes the expense costs associated with the purchase of critical utilities including water, electricity, natural gas, sewage. Additional costs are for the execution of operational contracts including custodial services, pest services, snow removal, waste disposal and grounds maintenance.
	Maintenance	Includes the expense costs associated with the execution of CBP's regional maintenance contracts that focus on preventative maintenance to assure assets reach the end of the intended useful life; additional maintenance costs that preserve or sustain an asset in current working conditions; the execution of the Facility Condition Assessment program that assesses the "health" of CBP's owned portfolio and targets key deficiencies that must be addressed; and scheduled renewal activities that replace an asset at the end of its intended useful life as to avoid complete failure and disruptions to mission operations.
	Repairs	Includes the expense costs associated with restoring real property assets to its previously functional status or at the very least to a level where it can perform its designated purpose. These activities often reactionary to an immediate need such as a roof leaking or an HVAC system that has broken. In the most

		extreme of instances, the asset may be beyond repair and will have to be replaced immediately.
Phase II of the National Targeting Center (NTC) Consolidation (18,000)	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment (FF&S)	Part of CBP's one current real property investment occurring in FY 2015, the NTC project consolidates the NTC-P and the NTC-C into one single facility to enable CBP to operate 24/7 in order to identify both passengers and cargo that poses a threat to national security. The FF&E costs are associated with the installation and out-fit of the new facility that includes the installation of security systems, the purchase and installation of furniture for CBP personnel at the new facility and the final installation of any additional fixtures that might be required to assure the facility is operational.
	OIT Voice and Data Cabling	These costs include the installation of OIT voice and data cabling so that personnel property including phones and computers along with IT assets can be fully functional in the new consolidated space.
	Move Costs	As described above, the completed NTC consolidation project will include the consolidating of two facilities into one. The move costs are associated with the physical relocation of equipment and personnel from the existing space to the new facility. Due to the specialized mission at the National Targeting Center there is critical equipment that must be moved to allow the new facility to be fully operational
Leasing Activities (7,275)	Forced Moves and Lease Renewals-in-Place	Includes the expense costs paid from the FC&S PPA associated with lease renewals with no expansion and mandatory re-locations. These activities include fitting out a new leased space due to a forced move. Fitting out requires the installation of IT and LAN systems, installation or upgrades of security systems, and the altering of space to meet the operational need. For those renewals in place, activities include the upgrade of existing systems to meet new security or IT regulations.
Rent Costs for Leased Facilities (148,301)	Rent	Includes the expense costs associated with the payments required to be made by CBP to an owner of facility as established through Occupancy Agreements. These costs include the base rent and standard and above-standard operating expenses including utilities and Federal Protective Services.
Program Oversight and Management (15,781)	Program Oversight and Management	Includes the expense costs for the Government employee salaries and benefits; CBP's Integrated Workplace Management System, TRIRIGA; energy and environmental initiatives that allow CBP to realize cost-savings through innovative environmental and energy solutions; and other operational costs including office supplies and program support. Government employees execute and support every aspect of the Border Patrol Facilities program. TRIRIGA enables CBP to integrate real property and project management functions for the portfolio lifecycle into a single web-based platform. This system allows CBP to make more informed and comprehensive decisions for all aspects of CBP's real property inventory. During these austere budget times this allows CBP to make cost-effective decisions that also sustain CBP's facilities throughout the lifecycle of the asset.

Border Patrol Facilities

The Border Patrol Facilities Program (BPFP) directly supports CBP's Border Patrol agents and houses technology needed to fulfill CBPs mission. The program provides Border Patrol Stations, Sector Headquarters, Permanent Checkpoints, and Remote Forward Operating bases that are strategically placed near the areas of highest illegal activity which allows agents and special teams to respond quickly and maintain maximum time on patrol. The facilities are provided through new construction, lease acquisition, alterations, and maintenance, repairs, and operations, as well as rent and leasing activities. Operational impact, agent safety, cost effectiveness, and the conditions of existing facilities are evaluated to prioritize the investment in this program. The BPFP maintains, upgrades, and constructs facilities, including BP stations; sector headquarters; checkpoints; and remote forward operating bases.

Border Patrol Facilities is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- Facilities Program Management \$40.245 million
- Facilities, Construction, & Sustainment \$83.123 million
- Rent \$54.554 million

OFO Facilities

This Program oversees facilities and infrastructure management for the Office of Field Operations (OFO) to ensure the timely and effective planning, delivery, operation, and sustainment of the portfolio of facilities and infrastructure for OFO, as well as rent and lease management activities. It administers financial management, communications, data collection and reporting for all programs and projects related to the OFO facilities portfolio. The OFO Facilities Modernization Initiative will address the needs within CBPs port of entry facilities portfolio to fully support CBP operations. More specifically, this initiative will address serious deficiencies at land ports of entry such as dilapidated and undersized buildings, inefficient site configuration and congestion, and deferred maintenance.

OFO Facilities is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- APHIS \$26.052 million
- Facilities Program Management \$30.142 million
- Facilities, Construction, & Sustainment \$236.945 million
- IUF \$10.046 million
- Rent \$192.409 million

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	19,988	19,857	2,582,248
2014 Enacted	21,309	20,076	2,856,573
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	(689)	(289)	(38,139)
2015 Current Services	20,620	19,787	2,818,434
2015 Program Change	(52)	(52)	12,438
2015 Total Request	20,568	19,735	2,830,872
Total Change 2014 to 2015	(741)	(341)	(25,701)

CBP requests 20,568 positions, 19,735 FTE, and \$2,830.872 million in FY 2015 for the Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation PPA.

Inspections, Trade, & Travel Facilitation		Positions	FTE	Budget
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	21,309	20,076	2,856,573
Current Services	Utilities Consolidation			(2,011)
	CBP-wide IT Efficiencies			(955)
	FY 2012 OFO Positions for New Ports of Entry			6,492
	Annualize FY 2014 Increase to CBPO Staffing	400		37,336
	Non-Recur FY 2014 Integrated Traveler Processing			(6,400)
	Pay Adjustment for Workforce Maturation			110,641
	2015 Pay Raise			21,448
	Professional Services Contracts Efficiencies			(513)
	Greater Cost Recovery due to AQI Fee Increase	(239)	(239)	(36,568)
	Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise			6,623
	Partially Non-recur Non-pay Costs - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative			(2,421)

	FY 2014 Pay Raise			18,643
	Fully Non-recur Two-Year Funding - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative			(165,715)
	Increased Retirement Contributions			54,876
	Consolidation of funding for Office of International Trade	7	7	956
	Non-Recur One Time Increase to Travel Enhancement Programs			(10,000)
	Greater Cost Recovery due to Increased COBRA FTA Collections	(457)	(457)	(70,000)
	Consolidation of funding for Office of International Affairs			(571)
Program Changes	CBP Mobile Program			8,300
	Reduce Personnel Associated with Import Safety Activities	(52)	(52)	(5,952)
	Legacy ADIS Support and O&M			(1,710)
	Development and Expansion of ADIS Capabilities			11,800
FY 2015 Request	Inspections, Trade, & Travel Facilitation Total	20,568	19,735	2,830,872

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Structure of Current Services Program Description

The Inspections and Trade and Travel Facilitation (ITTF) PPA is the primary funding source of CBP's activities to protect the people and economy of the United States by preventing the entry of terrorists and instruments of terror; enforce immigration, agriculture and trade laws and regulations, while facilitating the movement of legitimate people and goods through our borders. Therefore, to facilitate the development of current services descriptions, the PPA groups, functions, and programs are classified in four categories: 1) An overview of the Office of Field Operations (OFO), including descriptions of key functions and operational outputs; 2) description of travel programs, 3) description of the trade program, including an overview of the Office of International Trade (OT); and 4) description of select CBP programs that support travel and trade activities.

The ITTF PPA will enable OFO and OT to meet the mission requirement, as stated in the previous paragraph. More specifically, ITTF will support three sets of critical positions at levels legislatively established or set by policy decisions. In the case of CBPOs, CBP Agriculture Specialists, and Customs Revenue positions, as defined by the *Homeland Security Act of 2002*, Section 412³, the portion of the requested PPA total for OFO is \$2,688.353 million with 18,141 FTE; the portion of the requested PPA total for OT is \$142.519 million with 928 FTE. The

³ These positions include Import (including National) Specialists, Entry Specialists, Drawback Specialists, International Trade Specialists, Financial Systems Specialists; Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures Specialists, Customs Auditors and Attorneys (Office of Trade, Regulations and Rulings).

additional 666 FTE which are reflected in the total are associated with the hiring of 1,300 CBPOs and the associated mission support that are funded in the FY 2014 enacted appropriation, with funding made available through September 30, 2015.

Exhibit 1: Inspections and Trade Facilitation FY 2015 Funding Request Breakout

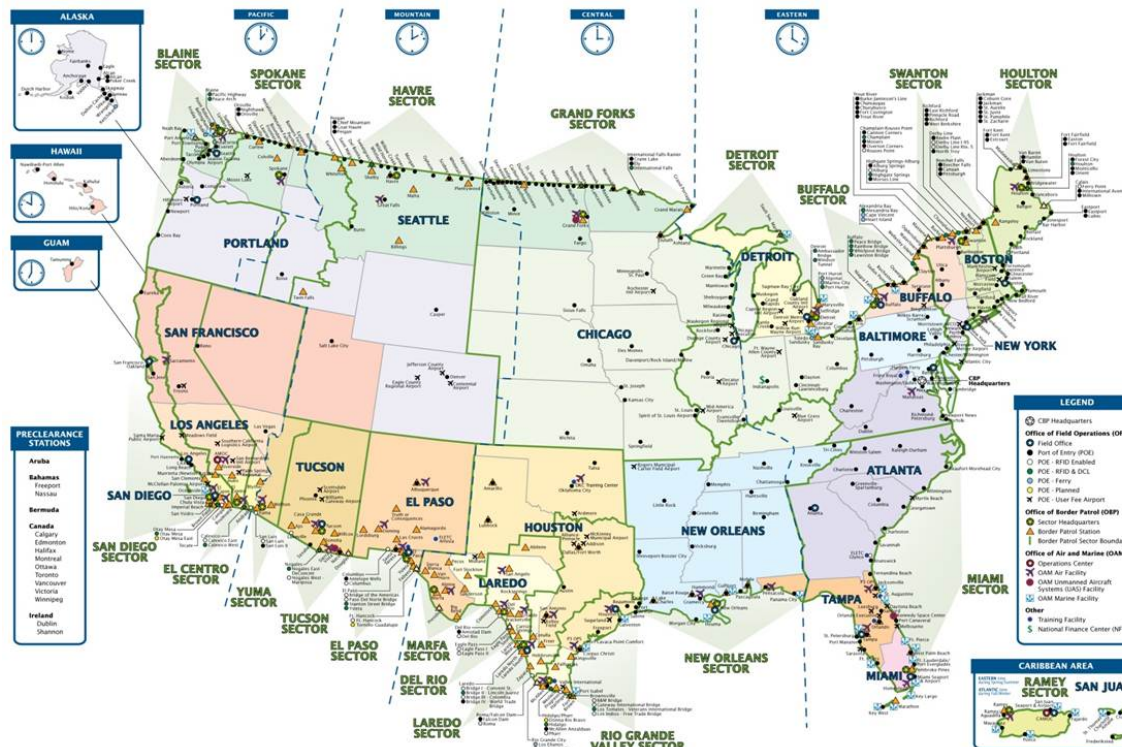
Inspections, trade, and travel facilitation at the ports of entry	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	% of Total
CBPO Salary and Benefits	2,136,525	75.47%
Agriculture Specialist Salary and Benefits	6,799	0.24%
Trade and Revenue Salary and Benefits	270,168	9.54%
Other Salary and Benefits	203,982	7.21%
Non-Personnel Costs	213,399	7.54%
Total	2,830,872	100.00%

Office of Field Operations⁴

OFO is the law enforcement component within CBP responsible for carrying out CBP's complex and demanding border security mission at all POEs. OFO manages the lawful access to our Nation and economy by securing and expediting international trade and travel. OFO operates 329 POEs and 16 Preclearance offices in Canada, the Caribbean, Ireland, and the United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi). CBPO's protect the people and economy of the United States by preventing the entry of terrorists and instruments of terror, as well as welcome travelers and facilitate the flow of goods essential to our economy 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. OFO personnel are the face at the border for all cargo and visitors entering the United States. At POEs, CBP enforces the anti-terrorism, import and export laws and regulations of the U.S. federal government and conducts immigration policy and programs. Ports also perform agriculture inspections to protect the U.S. from potential carriers of animal and plant pests or diseases that could cause serious damage to the U.S. crops, livestock, pets, and the environment. Each day, almost 1 million people arrive at U.S. POEs by land, sea, and air. The portion of resources from this PPA assigned to OFO is \$2,688.353 million with 18,141 FTE.

⁴ OFO's operational programs are also included the following PPAs: International Cargo Screening; Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT); Inspection and Detection Technology; National Targeting Center; and Trusted Traveler Programs.

Exhibit 2: CBP Office of Field Operations - Field Offices and Service Ports



Since CBP was established in 2003, OFO's mission requirements have expanded to meet changing security objectives and accommodate fluctuations in global trade and international travel. Since the recession in 2008, there have been significant increases in inbound travel and trade volumes. CBP processed more than 362 million passengers in the land, sea, and air environments in FY 2013, up from 351 million in FY 2012. International air passenger volume increased by over 21 percent between FY 2009 and FY 2013 and is currently at a record level. CBP estimates more than 110 million international air passenger arrivals in FY 2015. In FY 2013, \$2.38 trillion worth of goods were processed through the POEs. Inbound trade volume grew by more than 16 percent between FY 2009 and FY 2013 and is expected to exceed previous records in the air, land, and sea environments in FY 2015. See Exhibits 3 and 4 below.

Exhibit 3: Travel Volumes at POEs -Actuals Through FY 2013
 (*Land includes pedestrian, car, bus, rail and truck)

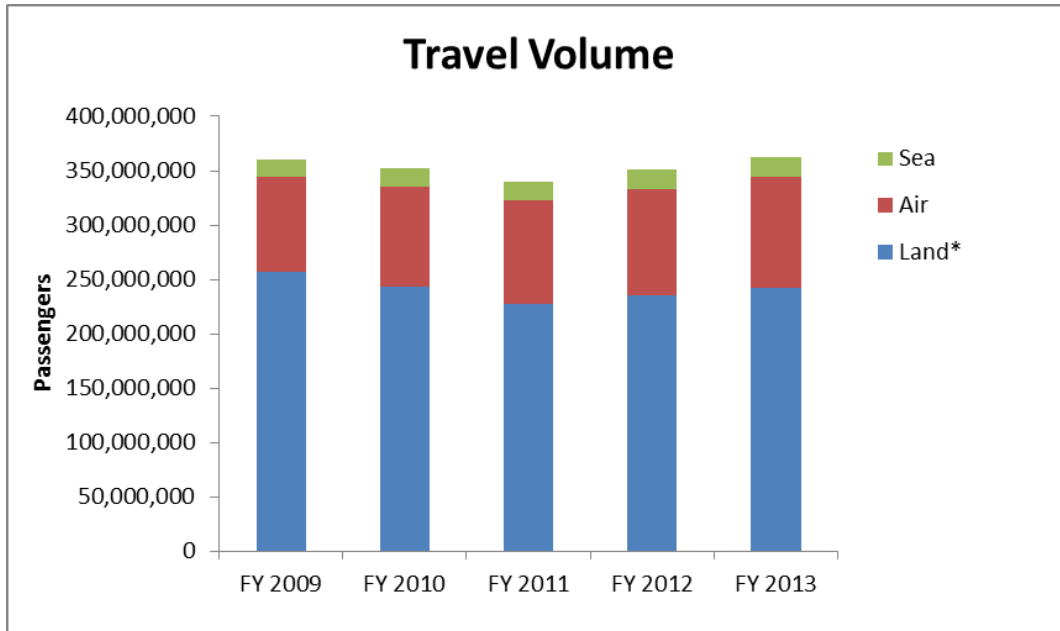
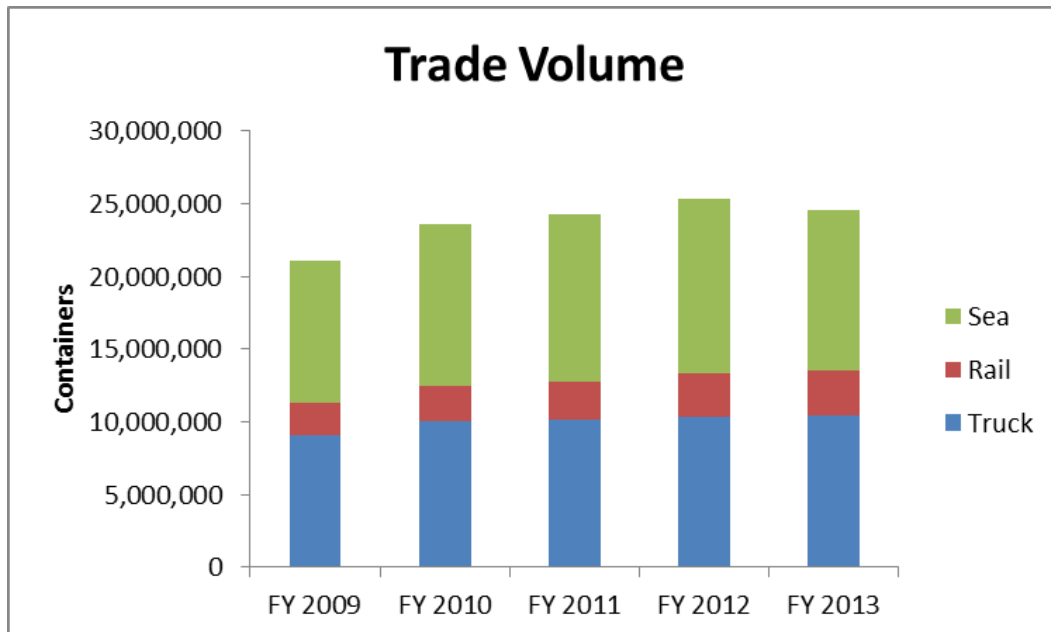


Exhibit 4: Trade Volumes at POEs -Actuals Through FY 2013



CBP developed the Resource Optimization Strategy to transform travel and trade processes while optimizing resources into more efficient business practices. In April 2013, in coordination with the President’s Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Request, CBP released a report, “*Resource Optimization at Ports of Entry*,” that highlights OFO’s efforts to transform business practices at

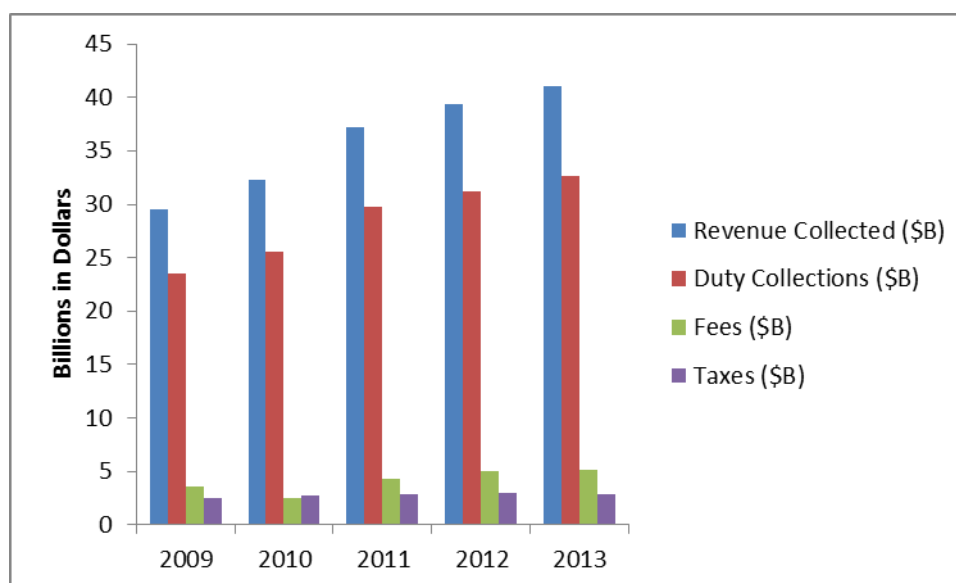
the POEs to achieve greater security and efficiency. The report also includes OFO's Workload Staffing Model which assists CBP in determining staffing requirements and validates CBPO operational demands.

In FY 2015, OFO seeks to preserve frontline staffing, continue passenger process reengineering, sustain and enhance workforce multiplier programs and implement business transformation initiatives while identifying alternative sources of funding. The travel and trade workload at the POEs is increasing and could introduce additional potential threats that must be mitigated to protect and ensure the United States' security and economic competitiveness. While modest increases in the number of CBPOs have had a positive impact, OFO continues to face a myriad of challenges. OFO anti-terrorism and enforcement mission challenges include: mitigating increased wait times; responding to requests for new/expanded services; and, increased cost requirements in a declining budget environment. The most pressing challenge is the cost of frontline staff that continues to increase significantly. Given the current fiscal landscape, OFO must continue to enhance and expand its current workforce multiplier programs in order to expedite trade and travel more efficiently.

Economic Implications

CBP is one of the largest revenue sources for the Federal government. CBP collected more than \$42 billion in revenue during FY 2013, an increase of 39.3 percent since FY 2009.

Exhibit 5: Revenue Measures



International travel and trade is vital to the U.S. economy. International visitors infuse the U.S. economy with funds by purchasing U.S. goods and services. In 2012, international visitors spent a record-breaking \$165.6 billion on U.S. travel and tourism-related services, an increase of 8.7 percent when compared to 2011. All of those purchases are considered U.S. exports that ultimately support America's trade balance. Increased travel and tourism continues to play an important role in the US economy. Between January and April 2013, the latest period for which

figures are available, international visitors have spent an estimated \$57.9 billion on U.S. travel and tourism-related services, an increase of 8 percent when compared to the same period last year. International visitors spent an estimated \$15.3 billion on travel and tourism-related activities in November 2013; injecting nearly \$165 billion into the U.S. economy since January 2013, an increase of approximately 9 percent. In addition, intellectual property industries account for \$5.06 trillion in value added (increases to GDP), or 34.8 percent of U.S. gross domestic product. Intellectual property rights violations cause financial losses for rights holders and legitimate businesses around the world.

The Agriculture industry is the largest employing sector in the U.S. with more than \$1 trillion in economic activity annually. The greatest risks to the success of this industry are exotic plant pests and foreign animal diseases. Currently, invasive species cause an estimated \$136 billion in lost agriculture revenue annually.

Economic Impact of Wait Times at POEs

The airport wait times increased nearly 11 percent in FY 2013 from FY 2012. Land border wait times for vehicles (passenger and commercial) decreased 1.27 percent and 1.95 percent, respectively, while pedestrian wait times increased 4.81 percent from FY 2012. Recent research shows that there is a clear economic impact from reducing wait times at POEs. Long wait times at the POEs can cause delays and travel time uncertainty for automobiles, trucks, pedestrians, and air passengers. The delays can add to supply chain and transportation costs for commercial companies and also serve as a deterrent to trade and cross border travel. As a result, wait time reduction can be a significant economic stimulus for trade and travel.

The extent to which wait times affect the local and national economy was most recently studied by the National Center for Risk and Economic Analysis of Terrorism Events (CREATE), a DHS Center of Excellence. CREATE issued report in February 2013 titled “The Impact on the U.S. Economy of Changes in Wait Times at Ports of Entry.”⁵ Their analysis found that an increase or decrease in staffing at the POEs has an impact on wait times and, therefore, on the U.S. economy. The impacts begin with changes in tourist and business travel expenditures and with changes in freight costs. These changes, in turn, translate into ripple or multiplier effects in port regions and the overall U.S. economy. In summary, CREATE found that the impacts on the U.S. economy of adding 33 CBPOs (their baseline) and the resulting reduction to wait times result in a \$65.8 million increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$21.2 million in opportunity cost savings, and 1,094 annual jobs added. While the U.S. Travel Association found that every 33 overseas travelers creates one new American job (Travel Means Jobs, 2012)⁶, CREATE’s findings equate to 33 new American jobs per CBPO added.

CBPOs and CBP Agriculture Specialists: Duties and Responsibilities

CBPOs and CBP Agriculture Specialists perform the full range of inspection, intelligence analysis, examination, and law enforcement activities related to the arrival and departure of

⁵ “The Impact on the U.S. Economy of Changes in Wait Times at Ports of Entry,” National Center for Risk and Economic Analysis of Terrorism Events (CREATE), University of Southern California, released April 4, 2013.

⁶ “U.S. Travel Answer Sheet,” United States Travel Association, released June 2012.

persons, conveyances, and merchandise at ports of entry. These enforcement activities prevent the entry of terrorists, harmful pests and diseases, illegal drugs and contraband, illegal aliens, and importations/exportations contrary to law and trade agreements from entering/exiting the United States. CBP personnel interpret the laws and regulations of a wide variety of Federal, state, and local agencies, relating to the admissibility of people, cargo, and conveyances. In addition to its own laws and regulations, CBP enforces over 400 laws on behalf of over 40 other U.S. Government agencies.

Individuals seeking entry into the United States are inspected at POEs by CBPOs who determine their admissibility. The inspection process includes all work performed in connection with the entry of aliens and U.S. citizens into the United States, including pre-inspection performed by CBPOs deployed outside the United States. An officer is responsible for determining the nationality and identity of each applicant for admission and for preventing the entry of ineligible aliens, including criminals, terrorists, and drug traffickers, among others. Aliens are questioned and their documents are examined to determine admissibility based on the requirements of U.S. immigration law.

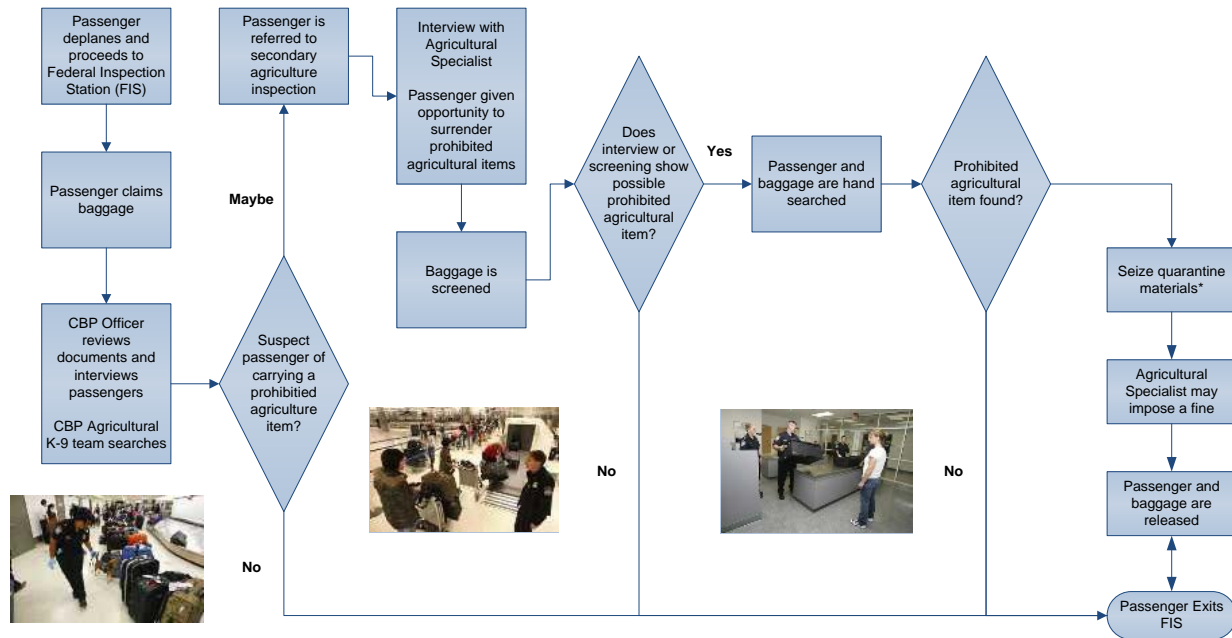
CBPOs and CBP Agriculture Specialists facilitated more than \$2.3 trillion in legitimate trade during FY 2013 while enforcing U.S. trade laws that protect the economy, the health, and the safety of the American people. CBP accomplishes this through close partnerships with the trade community, other government agencies, and foreign governments. CBPOs and CBP Agriculture Specialists enforce trade issues related to Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duty, agriculture, import safety, Intellectual Property Rights, Penalties, Revenue, and Textiles and Wearing Apparel.

To carry out CBP's agricultural border inspection duties, CBP Agriculture Specialists are trained to serve as experts in agriculture, border intelligence, analysis, and examination and enforcement activities. Each year, millions of pounds of fresh fruits, vegetables, cut flowers, herbs, and other agricultural items enter the United States via commercial shipments from around the world. CBP Agriculture Specialists are trained to detect potential threats in passenger baggage, truckloads, trainloads, and containers of agricultural imports that could potentially threaten U.S. agriculture, our natural resources, and our economy. CBP Agriculture Specialists at U.S. POEs and international mail facilities target, detect, intercept, and prevent the entry of these potential threats before they have a chance to do any harm. Annually, CBP Agriculture Specialists intercept tens of thousands of actionable pests, meaning those identified through scientific risk assessment and study as being dangerous to the health and safety of U.S. agricultural resources.

Exhibit 6: Commodity Shipments vs. Pests Submitted FY 2012 - FY 2013 (In Thousands)

	FY 2012	FY 2013
Total Commodity Shipments	1,733.64	1,800.74
Total Pests Intercepted	174	161

Exhibit 7: Primary and Secondary Stages of the Agriculture Inspection Process



Securing and Expediting Travel

The international traveler process and the border entry traveler process involve many stakeholders working together to develop travel policy, set priorities, operate daily travel procedures at home and abroad, and address security and safety concerns. Experienced CBPOs and CBP Agriculture Specialists use their expertise and experience to target and process travelers, review travel documents, and interact with the traveling public to enforce and ensure compliance with U.S. laws.

Exhibit 8: Key Programs Facilitating the Travel Process

SECURING AND EXPEDITING TRAVEL	
Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA)	Electronic applicant screening in advance of travel to U.S.
Entry/Exit Transformation Office	Enhance integrity of the immigration system by providing assurance of identity on foreign nationals arriving and departing the U.S.
Immigration Advisory Program (IAP)	Identify national security risk entries and issues no board recommendations to airline carriers.
Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI)	Joint initiative program with the Department of State (DOS) to ensure secure documentation requirements are enforced.
Preclearance	Inspect U.S. bound travelers in overseas locations

SECURING AND EXPEDITING TRAVEL	
	relieving congestion at U.S. gateway airports and extending U.S. borders outward.

To expedite the processing of travelers, CBPOs deploy pre-departure screening through a myriad of programs and activities. The National Targeting Center (NTC), in particular, screens relevant traveler and cargo information prior to their departure. This approach is a key part of CBP's layered security strategy to protect the homeland by extending U.S. borders outward to identify and mitigate threats, interdict possible terrorists, other *mala fide* travelers, and suspect cargo before they can board or be laden on a conveyance destined for the United States. To learn more about the NTC's pre-departure screen process, please review the section entitled "National Targeting Center."

CBP is still facing increasing volumes in the passenger and cargo environments. Since 2009, we have seen growth in both trade and travel. Total passenger volume in FY 13 was 6.4 percent higher than in FY 2011, and non-immigrant arrivals during the same time period increased by nearly 9 percent. Total import value in FY 2013 was nearly 40 percent higher than FY 11 – and we expect these trends to continue. For FY 2015, total air passenger volume is estimated to increase four percent (approximately 3.7 million air passengers) at the top 10 U.S. airports when compared to FY 2012 data. The overall average wait time is estimated to increase nearly 10 percent. To address this increasing passenger volume and workload, OFO has identified six innovative and transformative initiatives in the traveler environment that provide a smarter use of available resources in response to growing challenges:

1. Expansion of Benefits and Locations of Trusted Traveler/Trade Programs: These programs facilitate travelers, while helping CBP redirect resources to screening other high risk, unknown travelers and enforcement [e.g. NEXUS, Secure Electronic Network for Traveler's Rapid Inspection (SENTRI), and Global Entry (GE)]. The NEXUS and SENTRI programs process travelers in vehicles 2 – 3 times faster than vehicles in general lanes and GE members are removed from general queuing lanes altogether. In FY 2013, the Trusted Traveler Programs saved the equivalent of 24 CBPOs (aggregate to the equivalent savings of 187 CBPOs in FY 2012). This is a savings of \$2.8 million in salaries and benefits.
2. Growing of Operational Best Practices: These programs enable CBP to effectively use resources that efficiently facilitate travel (e.g. Pedestrian Ready Lanes, Active Lane Management, and Model Ports). The growth in Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) saturation has enabled the rapid expansion of Ready Lanes; 22 crossings now offer a Ready Lane. Ready Lanes more efficiently process vehicles (12-18 seconds faster per vehicle) and in conjunction with Active Lane Management can reduce participant wait times up to 50 percent. As a compliment to this initiative, the first pedestrian Ready Lane opened in December 2011. The percentage of pedestrians processed by Ready Lane kiosks has been less than 10 percent since April 2013, making this an opportunity for expansion. Since then large pedestrian crossings such as Brownsville, Nogales, Calexico, Laredo and San Ysidro enable Ready Lanes to process 33 percent of all pedestrian traffic. Average pedestrian Ready Lane cycle time is 30 seconds, compared to 46 seconds for general lanes. This expansion

and the efficient management of Ready Lanes resulted in \$4 million in officer labor (equivalent of 34 CBPOs and over 40,000 inspection hours).

3. **Automated Passport Control:** APC kiosks allow United States and Canadian citizens to voluntarily provide advanced information prior to the primary inspection. After the information is entered into a kiosk, the individual must proceed to a CBPO for an enforcement interview and clearance. In FY 2013, APC kiosks were deployed to the Vancouver International Airport Preclearance facility, Chicago O'Hare International Airport, and Montreal Trudeau International Airport Preclearance facility. In the initial months of FY 2014, APC kiosks were deployed to John F. Kennedy International Airport, Dallas-Ft. Worth International Airport, Miami International Airport, and the Preclearance facility at Toronto Pearson International Airport. For the month of October 2013, the average wait time at these APC locations was 17 minutes, which is 36 percent lower than October 2012 (average wait time was 27 minutes). In FY 2014, APC kiosks will be deployed to at least two additional airports and seaports. APC capability will expand to include Visa Waiver Program travelers to the United States in FY 2014 as well.
4. **Pre-Travel Authorization:** This increases security and reduces wait times resulting in significant cost avoidance and reduced data entry (e.g. ESTA). The Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Program also realized continued savings in CBPO resources in FY 2013. There was a 40 percent increase (9,922 applications) in the denial of ESTA applications in FY 2013; as a result, CBP did not have to conduct lengthy secondary inspections or process refusals of admission for these individuals. The increased denials resulted in the marginal increase of 19,844 inspectional hours from FY 2012, which is equivalent to an additional 17 CBPOs and \$2.0 million in salaries and expenses in FY 2013.
5. **Forms Automation:** This automation improves the accuracy of data entry while creating a substantial cost avoidance and increasing efficiencies (e.g. I-94, General Declaration, Customs Declaration, I-418). In September 2013, CBP began hosting the Paperless General Declaration system, which allows participating carriers to be exempt from the requirement to submit a paper CF-7507 (Aircraft General Declaration) upon arrival at U.S. POEs. CBPOs spend an average of 90 seconds processing a general declaration which is required for each arrival and departure of a conveyance. This Business Transformation Initiative is being implemented in phases with the initial phase focusing on arriving commercial passenger aircraft with 85 percent of the arriving commercial passenger flights immediately eligible for the program. CBP estimates the automation of this form will save over 10,000 inspection hours or the equivalent of 9 CBPOs in FY 2014. This savings should increase in FY 2015 as additional conveyances (general aviation/cargo carriers) become eligible for the program. In FY 2013, CBP automated the I-94 in the air and sea environment. The elimination of the paper form I-94 decreased the time spent processing visitors from non-visa waiver countries arriving on commercial airlines by an average of 6 seconds when comparing the same time frame in calendar year 2012. This savings is the equivalent of 17 CBPOs and the cost avoidance of \$2.0 million in salaries and expenses in FY 2013. CBP also avoids approximately \$15 million in data entry costs previously incurred processing the forms each year. The automation of the I-418 is still in the pilot phase; therefore, specific performance measures are unavailable for FY 2013 and FY 2014. OFO will continue efforts to automate other forms in FY 2015.
6. **POE Processing Innovations:** This enhances security, reduces wait times, and allows more efficient use of officer time. POE processing innovations include: Automated Passport

Control; mobile devices; Port Radiation Inspection, Detection, and Evaluation; Radiation Portal Monitor Optimization, and Entry/Exit Transformation.

Reimbursable Services Fee Agreements

In FY 2013, the CBP Reimbursable Fee Agreement program was established under the authorities provided in Section 560 of the *Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013* (Act), which authorized the Commissioner of CBP to enter into a maximum of five reimbursable services fee agreements for CBP enhanced inspectional services by December 31, 2013. The authority granted by Section 560 complements OFO's larger Resource Optimization Strategy (ROS), as it identifies alternative funding sources to support the rise in requests for additional inspection services at U.S. ports of entry. Reimbursable fee agreements are an example of public-private partnerships, which are designed to address the increased demands on CBP's existing resources and enhance services to stakeholders in all of CBP's operational environments. Over the past several years, CBP has realized record increases in passenger and cargo volumes which have quickly outpaced CBP's ability to sufficiently staff ports of entry.

To determine which locations would be selected for agreements CBP reviewed applications submitted by public and private entities and selected the following stakeholders to participate in the program:

- Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport;
- The City of El Paso, Texas;
- South Texas Assets Consortium;
- Houston Airport System; and
- Miami-Dade County.

Under Section 560 authority, these agreements were to be used to provide new CBP services at locations not currently serviced by CBP, or to enhance services at locations where such services are already provided; however, in already existing CBP-serviced air facilities, the agreements only provide for overtime services. In addition, Section 560 defined "services" to include only customs and immigration inspection-related processing.

In FY 2014, Congress expanded public-private partnership authorities for CBP in Section 559 of the *Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2014*, allowing CBP to enter into additional reimbursable fee agreements and to accept donations of real or personal property (including monetary donations) or non-personal services at POEs under the jurisdiction, custody, and control of CBP and General Services Administration. Although there are no limitations on the number of agreements for the land and sea environments, CBP is limited to five per year over five years in the air environment. While Congress continued to limit reimbursement for overtime services only in the air environment, the new authority expanded applicable "services" to include agricultural processing and border security services.

Electronic System for Travel Authorization

ESTA is a program that allows DHS to pre-authorize travelers to the United States who are eligible to travel under the Visa Waiver Program. Nationals of 37 eligible countries complete an online application seeking authorization to travel to the United States. For additional information regarding ESTA, please see the section on User Fees.

Travel Promotion Act

Pursuant to authority provided by the *Travel Promotion Act of 2009*, CBP began collection of a fee as part of the introduction of the Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) on September 3, 2010. The \$14.00 fee contains two parts. The first, currently set at \$4.00 by regulation, ensures recovery of the costs of administering the ESTA program only. The Travel Promotion Act also requires CBP to collect an additional \$10.00 fee from every approved applicant to fund the promotion of tourism in the United States. This part of the fee is credited to a separate account known as the Travel Promotion Fund, which funds the Corporation for Travel Promotion (CTP); a non-profit corporation established by the Act to promote tourism and travel to the United States, now known as Brand USA.

The Administration proposes to permanently extend the authorization to collect the surcharge, which is scheduled to expire September 30, 2015. Under the proposal, 80 percent of the amount collected will be allocated to BrandUSA (listed below as governmental receipts), and 20 percent will be allocated to CBP. In FY 2016, total collections from the surcharge are projected to be \$142 million. Of this amount, \$28 million would go to CBP with the remainder going to BrandUSA. These funds will support BrandUSA's efforts to promote international travel to the U.S., thereby increasing U.S. tourism exports, and the hiring of 125 new officers by CBP, which will reduce wait times for travelers entering the U.S.

Entry/Exit Transformation Office (EXT)

The CBP entry/exit transformation office was established as part of the *DHS 2013 Appropriations Act*, which transferred funding and personnel from the Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM) to CBP. The congressional intent of this transfer was to centralize the entry/exit mission at one location rather than being dispersed among various components. The Act provided \$12,284,000 to the Office of Field Operations to support salaries and expenses associated with entry/exit policy and operations.

The mission of EXT is to enhance the integrity of the immigration system by providing assurance of identity on foreign nationals arriving and departing the United States. The program goals are to:

1. Enhance the existing biographic entry/exit system by increasing and improving the availability of exit data for decision-makers and for matching to entry data;
2. Identify and implement operational solutions of biometric technologies to support a biometric entry/exit program in the air and sea environments; and,

3. In partnership with other DHS components, identify and sanction those who violate immigration laws, including overstaying in the United States.

Enhanced screening through improved biographic information (Arrival and Departure Information System (ADIS):

In FY 2014 the ADIS program was transferred from the Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM) to CBP⁷. ADIS was initially deployed October 1, 2002 to implement a fully automated entry and exit control system for every alien arriving or departing the United States by air or sea under the Visa Waiver Program (VWP). ADIS contains biographic data on foreign nationals traveling to the U.S., and primarily supports the missions of Entry/Exit reconciliation and admissibility associated with visa/non-visa overstays. This system processes over 2.6 million transactions per day to create person-centric records that consolidate travel history and alterations to immigration status associated with admissibility. ADIS is the only federal government system that provides a comprehensive record of non-U.S. citizens' immigration status, including information identifying those that stayed longer than their allotted time, or left the country after staying longer than their allotted time. Visa overstay leads are referred to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement for action. In addition to serving CPB and ICE, ADIS shares data with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, the Transportation Security Agency, the Department Of State, and various Intelligence Community agencies.

Cost Avoidance/Efficiencies/Workforce Multiplier Impact

EXT enables DHS and CBP to automate manual processes associated with entry and exit operations, as well as enhance screening through transformative biometrics.

1. Automate manual processes: DHS spends significant funding each year manually matching entry and exit records on instances in which biographic information either does not match or there is no exit data available, resulting in an apparent overstay. As EXT moves ahead with its programs to increase the exit data available and improve the data's accuracy, manual activities will be significantly reduced. Each instance of an apparent overstay costs \$40 to manually review. Based on Phase 1 of the US/Canada land border entry/exit program, approximately 200,000 apparent overstays would be eliminated providing an estimated cost avoidance of \$8 million annually. Document Validation is expected to have a similar effect in terms of matching entry and exit records in an automated fashion that previously required manual review.
2. Enhanced screening through transformative biometrics: Emerging biometric technologies deployed for biometric exit could have a transformative impact on the entry process by facilitating travelers that are known to CBP without compromising security. Emerging technologies such as facial recognition and iris scans are significantly faster than fingerprint technology and provide flexibility in implementation options. While CBP would not replace fingerprint collection entirely due to the security benefits provided, using additional biometrics for subsequent verification of travelers could save significant time. CBP is

⁷ As per the 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act.

working with the DHS Science and Technology Directorate through FY 2014 to test emerging biometric technologies in a closed environment.

CBP Mobile

In FY 2013, over 500 mobile devices were in use supporting numerous core mission areas, including the handheld license plate/document reading device (MC75A) for land border; the Enforcement Link Mobile Operations (ELMO); flexible, web-based applications for all passenger and cargo processing, and SEEK, a comprehensive, multimodal identification and enrollment platform for Border Patrol. The use of mobile devices has directly led to over 1,000 enforcement actions, including identification of subjects of National Crime Information Center warrants and the interdiction of undocumented aliens, narcotics interdictions, unreported currency, and weapons violations. In FY 2013, the use of the ELMO device by OFO in both passenger and cargo operations resulted in the reduction of over 23,000 inspection hours, that is the equivalent of 20 CBPOs and \$2.4 million in salaries and benefits.

Exhibit 9: Notable Improvements to CBP Operations from CBP Mobile

Device	2013	2014	2015
MC75A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Automated, integrated real time license plate readers and passenger document queries across the southwest border - 148 devices deployed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance capability for inbound ferry, bus, and rail processing - Expand to northern border and Puerto Rico - Deploy 100 devices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue deployments - Add PIV card authentication - Deploy 100 devices - Evaluate future platform
ELMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvements in cargo inspection process and reductions in CBP cargo-cycle time to be realized at the completion of the FY 13 deployments. - 249 devices deployed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Requirements capture for automation of cruise ship and general aviation processing - Deploy 550 devices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pilot cruise ship and general aviation processing - Deploy 100 devices - Evaluate future platform
SEEK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Piloted in 5 locations and coordinated with Coast Guard for biometrics capture - 5 devices deployed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Automated matching against on-board watch - list of up to 250K persons or remotely to other government databases. - Deploy 73 devices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue deployments - Enhance E3 application - Plan for additional biometric modalities - Deploy 5 devices - Evaluate future platform

Immigration Advisory Program/Joint Security Program

The Immigration Advisory Program (IAP) was created by CBP in 2004 to prevent terrorists and high-risk or improperly-documented travelers from boarding commercial aircraft destined to the United States.

Building upon the IAP concept, CBP launched the Joint Security Program (JSP) in 2009, partnering with host country law enforcement to identify air passengers linked to terrorism, narcotics, weapons, undocumented currency, and human smuggling. Both the IAP and JSP coordinate closely with air carriers, other U. S. government agencies, and foreign partners.

The IAP focuses upon the screening of U.S.-bound passengers, coordinating with air carriers to issue no-board recommendations for high-risk or improperly-documented travelers.

JSP officers work in tandem with host government law enforcement to jointly engage targeted travelers arriving into and departing from the host country (U.S.-bound and foreign-to-foreign commercial flights).

Exhibit 10: IAP and JSP Operational Locations



With advance support from the National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P), IAP and JSP officers are uniquely positioned to confirm watchlisted travelers and to assess the potential risk of non-watchlisted individuals identified through roving, scenario- and intelligence-based targeting.

Since initiating operations in 2004, IAP and JSP officers have issued 20,080 no board recommendations for high-risk and improperly-documented travelers. Each no board recommendation saves CBP expenses associated with the additional processing required for improperly documented or inadmissible passengers at a U.S. POE and in many cases prevents a person who may be a risk to national security from boarding a U.S. bound flight. The categories of JSP successes show disruption to the flow of high risk passengers and contraband likely headed to the U.S. and the interception of the proceeds of illicit activity and organized crime.

Exhibit 11: IAP/JSP Successes^[4]

IAP/JSP Successes		
Action	FY 2013	FY 2004 - FY 2014 YTD
U.S. Bound No Boards	3,501	20,723
Improper Traveler Documentation	1,984	14,988
Fraudulent Documents	41	425
Potential High-Risk Traveler Interviews	1,380	4,673
Alien Smugglers	8	41
Terrorist Screening Database Matches	68	534
TSA No Fly Matches	20	62

Exhibit 12: JSP Successes from September 2009 through FY 2014 YTD^[5]

	JSP Mexico		JSP Panama	
	FY 2013	Total	FY 2013	Total
Fraudulent Documents	41	278	124	375
Fugitives Intercepted	122	274	226	310
Narcotics Violations	6	12	26	54
Illicit Currency	1	4	19	41

Cost Avoidance/Efficiencies/Workforce Multiplier Impact

The cost avoidance associated with IAP and JSP no board recommendations versus adverse action processing costs at the POEs is approximately \$2,500 per admissibility action. To date, IAP/JSP no-board recommendations have enabled airlines to avoid \$33.1 million in potential fines (calculated at \$1,650 per passenger). These recommendations have resulted in estimated cost avoidance to CBP of \$36.7 million in costs associated with the detention and removal of inadmissible passengers (originally calculated in FY 2004 at \$1,507 per passenger; revised and calculated in FY 2012 at \$2,499.34 per passenger). Combined cost avoidance to carriers and CBP in FY 2013 exceeded \$14.5 million.

^[4] Exhibit 10 includes combined IAP/JSP statistics for U.S.-bound flights. The FY 2014 data is current as of November 29, 2013.

^[5] Exhibit 11 includes statistics for JSP Mexico and Panama (joint engagement with host country) on non U.S.-bound flights.

Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative/Land Border Integration (WHTI/LBI)

WHTI is the joint DOS and DHS initiative implementing a key 9/11 Commission recommendation and the statutory mandates of the *Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004* (P.L. 108-458). WHTI has established document requirements for travelers entering the United States who were previously exempt, including citizens of the United States and Canada. The WHTI requirements for air travelers went into effect in January 2007 and compliance continues to be high -- over 99 percent for U.S. and Canadian citizens. WHTI secure document requirements were successfully implemented on June 1, 2009, at all of the Nation's POEs.

Since the implementation of the statutory initiative, the WHTI program remains vital to CBP's efforts to achieve a 100 percent query rate against the national security and law enforcement watch lists for all travelers. These queries (up from just 5 percent in 2005), add a layer of security by

FY 2013 WHTI Query Rates (9/30/13)	
Northern Border	99.3%
Southern Border	96.8%
National Average	97.7%

providing CBP the ability to perform criminal wants/warrants (NCIC) checks, including additions to the terrorist watch list, and identifying travelers who may be a threat to national security. Today, over 99 percent of all inbound traffic is processed by 2nd generation license plate readers (LPRs), Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) readers, and improved processing applications. WHTI technology combined with the increase of RFID enabled documents automated most law enforcement queries – simultaneously reducing inspection time and adding a layer of security through authentication. Today, CBP performs law enforcement queries for 98 percent of travelers at the land border, compared to only 5 percent in 2005. The use of RFID-enabled travel documents has rapidly increased – 50 percent of all law enforcement queries during September 2013 were initiated from RFID-enabled documents and in San Diego Field Office the rate of queries increased to 71 percent. As of September 30, 2013, more than 22.8 million RFID-enabled travel documents have been issued to travelers, an increase from 17.4 million on September 30, 2012.

CBP has capitalized on the initial success of WHTI and technical capability through the continued implementation of the “Triangle Strategy.” This strategy implements and expands innovative technologies and processes at the land border through the integration of inbound, outbound, and Border Patrol checkpoint processing by sharing information between core operations to improve targeting capabilities. The Triangle Strategy is being achieved via an integrated approach that includes:

- Active Lane Management (ALM) – efficiently allocates available officers and booths by re-designating primary vehicle lanes as either Ready Lanes or Dedicated Commuter Lanes (DCL) based on current traffic conditions and infrastructure limitations.
- Pedestrian Reengineering – applies a hybrid WHTI solution, which includes traveler kiosks to improve pedestrian queuing and automates travel document queries in advance of the traveler's arrival. Results at the initial five pedestrian sites where kiosks have been deployed:

- Rapidly growing traffic share: The new kiosks now process 33 percent of all southwest border pedestrian traffic and over 60 percent of the traffic at the seven deployed locations.
- 35 percent faster processing: The Ready Lane kiosks expedite pedestrian processing an average of 35 percent (30 seconds for kiosk pre-processing compared to 46 seconds for general processing).
- Shorter border waits: At the five locations with the new kiosks, Ready Lane pedestrian travelers wait an average of 7 minutes compared to general lane pedestrians who wait an average of 17 minutes in the passenger queue.
- Outbound Automation – deploys a variety of mobile, fixed, and tactical LPR solutions that support pulse and surge outbound operations through advanced information. The current fixed and mobile technologies that automate license plate and document law enforcement queries have been deployed to 41 southwest border locations. These solutions have provided real time information which has led to the following enforcement actions in FY 2013:
 - \$22.3 million in currency seizures
 - 911,184 grams of narcotics
 - 2,447 seizure arrests
- Border Patrol Checkpoint automation – an integrated extension of WHTI technology (fixed and tactical license plate readers and mobile devices to automate document and license plate queries) have been deployed to 26 Border Patrol checkpoints. From October 1, 2012, to November 1, 2013, six tactical and one fixed deployment have been completed. These capabilities ensure that border-centric information is available in real time as tactically required across all mission areas.

Cost Avoidance/Efficiencies/Workforce Multiplier Impact

The enhanced transformative efforts at the land border equates to \$5.10 savings in opportunity costs for every traveler (wait time savings) when \$1.00 is spent for the Land Border Integration Team. For instance, a Ready Lane is a primary vehicle lane dedicated to travelers who possess RFID-enabled documents. ALM is the approach of monitoring incoming traffic and making adjustments to lane designations as needed. ALM is analogous to management of toll booths on a highway. Trusted Traveler Lanes are similar to EZ Pass lanes, Ready Lanes to exact change lanes, and general lanes would be similar to full service lanes. The successful deployment of vehicle Ready Lanes has resulted in a decrease of process time, improved vehicle throughput, and reduced border wait time. Ready Lanes efficiently process inbound vehicles 12 - 18 seconds faster than general lanes, increase vehicle throughput by up to 25 percent, and reduce overall wait times by 50 percent when compared to general lanes. The increase in efficiency also resulted in additional CBPO savings in FY 2013 equivalent to 20 CBPOs and a cost avoidance of \$2.4 million (total 42 CBPOs savings in FY 2013 vs. 22 CBPO savings in FY 2012).

Preclearance

Preclearance relieves congestion at U.S. “gateway” airports, reduces airline delays, and a ‘domestic style arrival’ at U.S. airports provides a more efficient transfer for travelers. Preclearance improves CBP’s ability to protect the American homeland by extending our borders and preventing terrorists, terrorist instruments, and other national security threats from gaining

access to the United States. Additionally, Preclearance protects U.S. agricultural infrastructure from foreign pests, disease, and global outbreaks; fosters cooperation with foreign (host) authorities in diplomatic, law enforcement, and international security issues; and supports economic interests by improving travel and commerce with the United States.

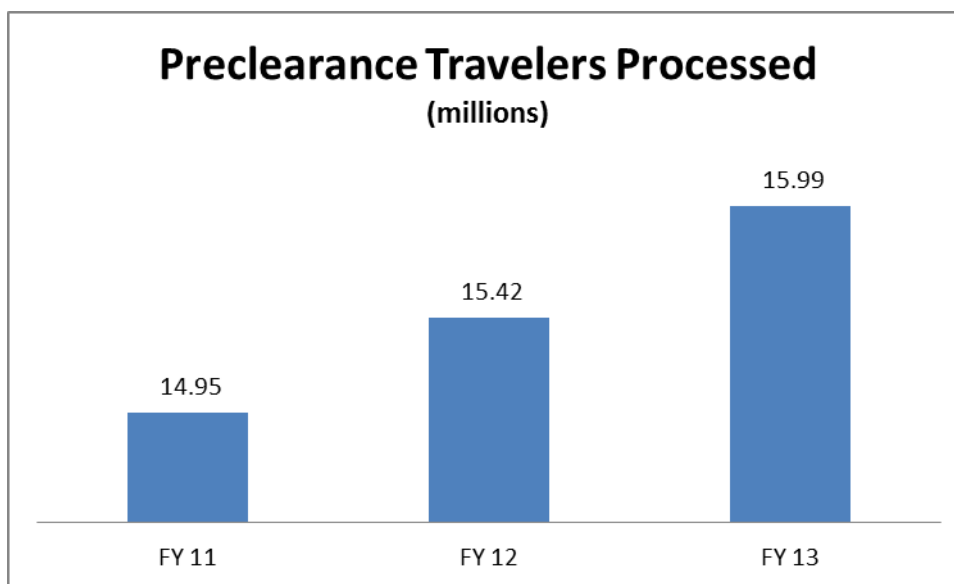
Preclearance provides for the inspection and clearance of commercial air passengers prior to departure from sixteen locations in six foreign countries and six time zones in support of CBP's extended border strategy. Preclearance locations include Aruba; Bermuda; Freeport and Nassau, Bahamas; Calgary, Edmonton, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Victoria, Vancouver, and Winnipeg, Canada; and Dublin and Shannon, Ireland. Preclearance will began operations in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, in early 2014. This is the first expansion of Preclearance since 2006.

Exhibit 13: FY 2013 International Footprint - Preclearance



A Preclearance inspection is essentially the same inspection an individual would undergo at a U.S. POE, except that it is conducted outside of the United States. Travelers inspected and cleared overseas do not have to undergo a second CBP inspection upon arrival in the U.S. All mission requirements are completed at the Preclearance POE prior to departure, including customs, immigration, and agriculture inspections. In FY 2013, Preclearance processed 15.99 million travelers at international Preclearance locations.

Exhibit 14: Preclearance Travelers Processed FY 2011 – FY 2013



Cost Avoidance/Efficiencies/Workforce Multiplier Effect

Preclearance locations operate with a reduced, layered enforcement posture when compared with that of a typical U.S. air POE. For example, Preclearance locations do not have to assign resources for cargo, trade, or outbound enforcement responsibilities. Because CBPOs at preclearance locations are dedicated primarily to air passenger processing only, they process, proportionately speaking, approximately 60 percent more passengers than their stateside counterparts. In addition, the average cost to inspect and clear a passenger prior to entering the U.S. is approximately 30 percent less than the cost to perform the same inspection at domestic airports.

Overall, Preclearance locations produce a higher annual average rate of inadmissible interceptions than U.S. POEs. These passenger interceptions result in cost avoidance for the U.S. government in terms of detention, processing, and repatriation, as well as support costs generally associated with domestic apprehensions. The U.S. government avoided approximately \$24.1 million in detention costs that would have been incurred based on 9,629 inadmissible interceptions that were made at Preclearance locations in FY 2013.

Securing and Expediting Trade

Office of Field Operations

The international trade process involves many stakeholders working together to develop trade policy, set priorities, operate daily import and export procedures at home and abroad, address security and safety concerns, and deliver and use imported goods.

CBP controls trade through the POEs as goods arrive at the border. CBP maximizes trade processing by applying a mix of frontline staffing, technology, and programs that maximize the

staffing and technology resources. Experienced CBPOs; CBP Agriculture Specialists; Import Specialists; National Import Specialists; Entry Specialists; Drawback Specialists; and Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures Specialists use their expertise to target, examine cargo, review entry documentation, collect duties, and interact with the importing community to enforce and ensure compliance with U.S. trade laws.

As in the passenger and travel environment, CBP has been looking at a number of business transformation initiatives to apply in the trade environment that provide a smarter use of available resources in response to growing challenges. Below are transformation initiatives that are being considered and/or implemented to mitigate some of the challenges:

1. CBP and Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, in coordination with the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, have developed a near-term, low-cost approach to make Radiation Portal Monitor (RPM) operations more effective and efficient. The initiative focuses the existing RPMs capabilities on defined threat detection and minimizes alarm response to benign radiological material present in commerce. This approach will reduce overall risk and allow CBP to implement more efficient operational concepts. For example, it provides near-term operational enhancements while CBP completes long-term efforts to address RPM life cycle replacements. If implemented in FY 2014 at the largest sea POEs, this initiative could reduce inspection time by 44,000 hours annually. This equates to a value of \$1.4 million per year to commercial trade. The implementation of this initiative will also allow CBP to shift up to 100 CBPOs to other enforcement missions and support a long-term reduction in secondary RPMs avoiding future acquisition and maintenance costs of up to \$44 million over 10 years.
2. CBP is working to provide a proof of concept for a focused screening/scanning method, which will allow CBP cargo officers to remotely view and evaluate Radiation Detection Equipment scans and Non-Intrusive Inspection images. The PRIDE 2.0 application intends to incorporate data from RAD/NUC scanning and NII imaging systems at CBP POEs. It is also intended to improve the processing of data in support of analysis, targeting, and automated capture/long term storage of the data. This new application also intends to integrate with Automated Targeting System (ATS) and Cargo Enforcement Reporting and Tracking System (CERTS), eliminating the need for duplicative exam data entry into separate systems.

Centers for Excellence and Expertise (CEE): Innovation in Trade Enforcement

As of June 2013, CBP has successfully implemented this initiative by opening all 10 planned CEEs. With these Centers established, CBP has covered the full range of products imported into the United States, as shown below in Exhibit 15.

CBP is transforming trade processing to find efficiencies for both CBP and the international trade community. Leading the way in these efforts are CBP's CEEs that provide centralized processing for the Trade community using a team of industry-focused CBP experts located virtually nationwide. The CBP employees at the CEEs protect the U.S. economy by identifying risks, preventing harmful products from entering into U.S. commerce, and by recovering lost revenue due to unfair or illegal trading practices.

By having a dedicated industry CEE, the international trade community now has one location responsible for processing importations for a particular industry. This enhances uniformity of decisions. The small/medium-sized businesses can contact the CEE on any importing questions they have. The Centers also collaborate with other government agency partners to resolve issues.

Exhibit 15: Centers for Excellence and Expertise by Industry

Center Industries



Anti-Terrorism Contraband Enforcement Teams (A-TCET)

Over 3,000 CBPOs were assigned to the A-TCET in FY 2013. CBP established these teams in 2003, uniting the former Contraband Enforcement Teams, Manifest Review Units, Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII), Canine, and Outbound teams to form a single A-TCET. The A-TCET works closely with the Passenger Enforcement Rover Team and Passenger Analysis Unit teams to coordinate all enforcement activities. Although the primary mission of A-TCET teams is anti-terrorism, their activities encompass all types of contraband, including items such as narcotics, currency, weapons, and counterfeit goods.

Non-Intrusive Inspection Conveyance Inspections

Since examinations with NII equipment are much faster than manual inspections, NII conveyance searches (which include large-scale x-ray and gamma ray imaging systems, radiation detection equipment, small-scale baggage x-ray systems, and portable and hand-held devices) are important tools that help CBPOs fulfill their mission. Without NII equipment, CBPOs would be dependent on labor intensive and time consuming manual inspections. The NII equipment inventory is funded by the Inspection and Detection Technology PPA. The Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation PPA primarily represents salary and benefits costs associated with the NII Conveyance Inspections activities at the POEs.

Exhibit 16: NII Exams Performed on Inbound Cargo FY 2008 - FY 2013

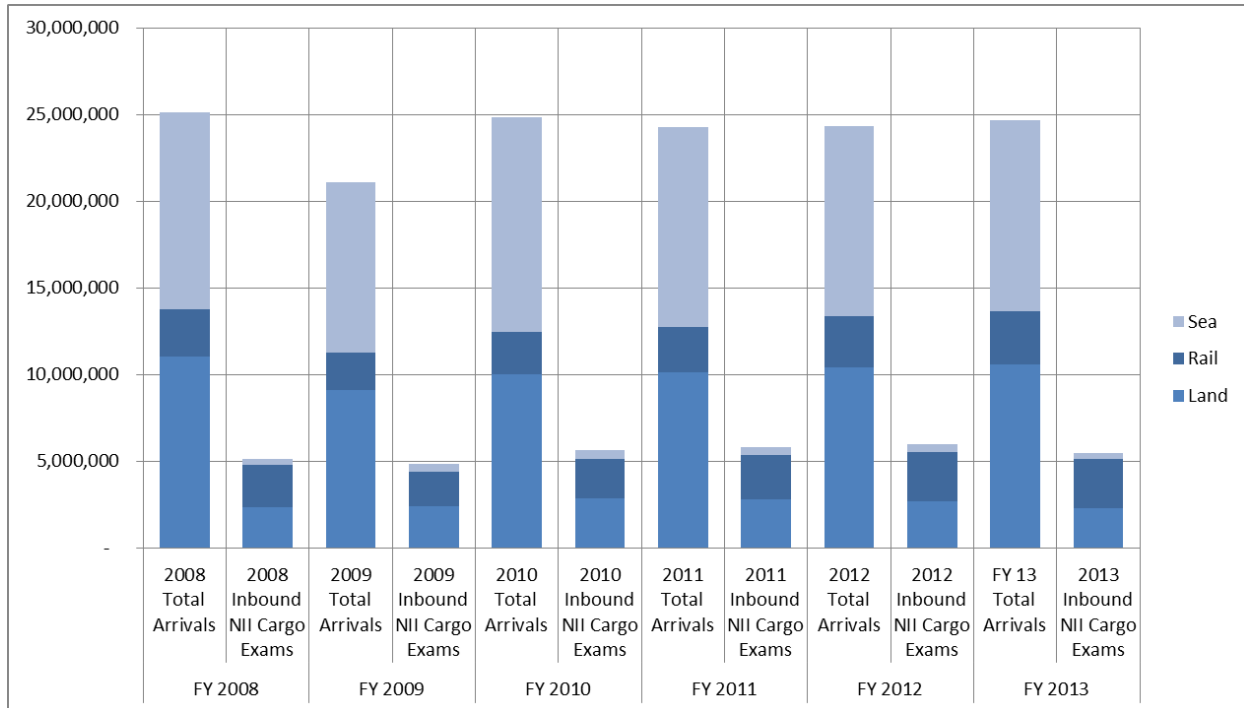
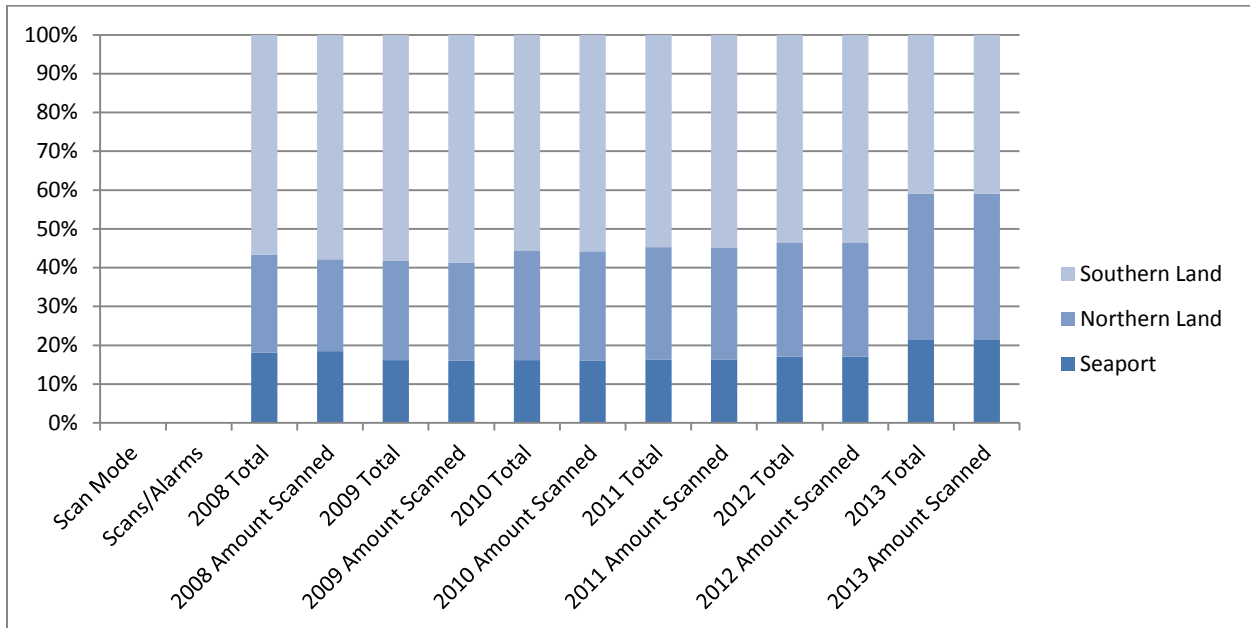


Exhibit 17: Radiation Portal Monitor Exams Performed on Inbound Cargo from FY 2008 - FY 2013 (excluding Express Consignment Courier Facility (ECCF) mail scanned)



Cost Avoidance/Efficiencies/Workforce Multiplier Impact

NII Technology exams require a fraction of the time required by a manual CBPO exam, which creates a workforce multiplier effect. A typical manual cargo inspection requires three people working a minimum of 2 hours on average to complete. A typical large-scale NII examination requires three personnel an average of 8 minutes to complete, saving approximately 112 minutes per inspection.

In FY 2013, CBP conducted approximately 7.1 million NII exams in the land, air, and sea environments. If NII technology had not been used to conduct these exams, the same workload would have required approximately 7,000 CBPOs as opposed to only 500 CBPOs utilizing NII technology. The NII utilization policy shifted from volume-based scanning to threat-based scanning that aligns with risk reduction resulting in a 6 percent decrease in examinations but a 36 percent increase in NII-related seizures.

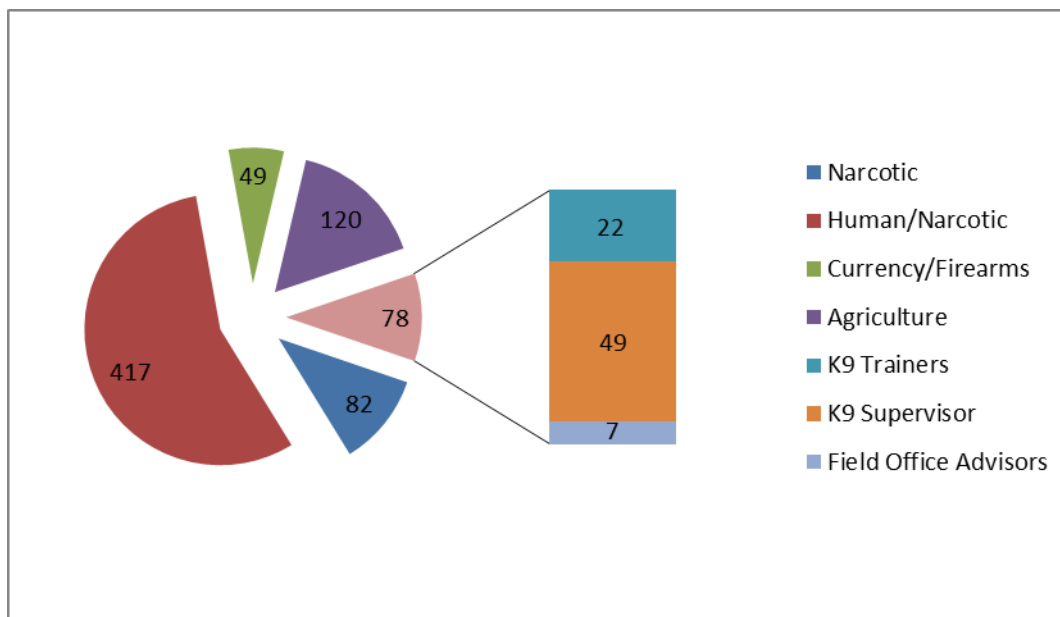
Additionally, CBP's Proof of Concept (PoC) to determine the feasibility of an integrated concept of operation (CONOP) in the cargo environment was successfully demonstrated in September at Long Beach, CA (Pier T). This PoC assessed the viability of integrating Radiation Detection Equipment (RDE) and NII equipment, and communication via a centralized interface in a Command Center to provide a workforce multiplier by creating a more efficient, less labor intensive inspection process. Also demonstrated was the use of CBP Technicians to perform non-law enforcement duties such as "ground guides." The success of this PoC during the last quarter of FY 2013 at a seaport supports developing a long-term pilot of the integrated CONOP at a land border POE in FY 2014. The potential CONOP savings is up to \$16 million by using GS-5 technicians as ground guides and \$2 million if gates are remotely operated.

OFO Special Programs

Canine Enforcement Program (CEP)

CBP's CEP plays a crucial role in anti-terrorism and interdiction efforts. CBP has established and deployed a world-class detector dog program to augment existing technology while establishing cutting edge detection capabilities. OFO canine teams are strategically assigned to POEs around the United States and to Preclearance stations abroad. CBPOs use specially trained detector dogs in interdiction and to support specialized programs aimed at combating the terrorist threat at the Nation's borders, international airports, and seaports. OFO has approximately 736 CBPOs and CBP Agriculture Specialists dedicated to OFO canine enforcement operations across the nation. CBPOs use specially trained detector dogs in interdiction and to support specialized programs aimed at combating the terrorist threat at the Nation's borders, international airports, and seaports. CBP Agriculture Specialist Canine Handlers and their canines serve a vital role in detecting fruits, vegetables, meats, or other prohibited items that may carry animal and plant diseases or pests entering the United States, intentionally or by accident, that can cause serious damage to America's crops, livestock, pets, environment, and economy.

Exhibit 18: FY 2013 Office of Field Operations Canine Teams by Type



Select Inspection Programs

Outbound Program

The Outbound Program oversees current and developing long-term strategies for U.S. outbound operations at all POEs; including land crossings, airports, international mail and express courier facilities, and seaports for CBP. The program mandate also includes addressing the escalating violence in Mexico.

The program efforts include ensuring that CBPOs are:

- Trained to conduct outbound operations;
- Possess adequate outbound facilities, equipment, and technology;
- Work with international and other government law enforcement agencies as appropriate; and
- Leverage trade/traveler partnerships programs and the use of automated targeting systems to identify high risk exports/travelers while facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travelers.

On the southwest border, CBP employs a risk based strategy for outbound operations, that are normally short in duration; periodic outbound inspections followed by periods without inspections. This allows for the immediate stand-down of outbound inspections to manage traffic flow departing the POE.

Exhibit 19: National Statistics for Program Seizures

National Outbound Program (OFO Seizures) from FY 2009 through FY 2013						
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	Total
Illicit Currency	\$ 53,800,000	\$ 45,700,000	\$ 47,300,000	\$ 31,700,000	\$ 36,850,312	\$ 215,350,312
Firearms	437	2,351	2,016	649	2,767	8,220
Firearms Parts (OTHER Property under ARMS)	6,100,000	96,200	67,200	7,400	16,877	6,287,677
Ammunition Rounds	2,200,000	7,300,000	1,900,000	214,000	387,165	12,001,165

Advanced Targeting Unit (ATU)

The primary focus of the ATU is to identify shipments that pose a possible threat to the national security of the United States and determine the CBP operational response to those potential threats. The primary and imminent threat relates to terrorists and instruments of terrorism. Other threats include smuggling of narcotics and other contraband, alien smuggling, fraudulent documents, agricultural threats, and shipments that pose a threat to the economic security of the United States.

Agriculture Programs and Trade Liaison (APTL)

APTL provides leadership, expertise, and innovation to defend the U.S. from the threats of agricultural and biological terrorism (or Ag/bio-terrorism). APTL is also responsible for safeguarding and protecting American agriculture from the risks associated with the entry, establishment, or spread of plant pests and pathogens, noxious weeds, and foreign animal diseases.

The Agriculture program receives funding from the Salary and Expenses appropriation and user fees. Refer to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) budget request for more information on the APHIS user fee.

Development of the Agricultural Model

APTL is continuing efforts to establish the CBP Agriculture Specialist Resource Allocation Model in order to ensure that adequate CBP Agriculture Specialists are staffed at the highest risk ports for introducing pests and disease into the U.S. In Fiscal Year 2013, CBP completed the CBP Agriculture Specialist Resource Allocation Model. CBP is currently working to validate the model with an independent contractor. This model incorporates risk assessments and workload activities, including the agriculture canine program. The agriculture inspections also reduce the foreign pests and disease vulnerability to the agriculture sector. Currently, DHS estimates that invasive species cause \$136 billion in lost agricultural revenue every year. As noted in the APHIS budget request, CBP and the Department of Agriculture (USDA) are reviewing existing fee rates to ensure they are set at a level that recovers the full cost of

performing agricultural inspection services. A comprehensive review of program resource requirements conducted by USDA and its contractor, with input from CBP, is complete. USDA is proceeding with the notice of proposed rulemaking and the notice should be issued in early 2014.

APTL Integrated Database Management System (AIDMS)

The CBP agriculture mission lags behind in the CBP modernization program towards electronic data filing and paperless entry processing. APTL and CBP Agriculture Specialists have USDA requirements that are differ from other CBP requirements and agriculture cargo entry reviews rely on hard copies of permits, certificates, notices of entry and manifests filed by trade. Thirty percent of CBP Agriculture Specialists workload is spent on manual, flawed, and duplicative entry of trade data into the APHIS Agriculture Quarantine Activity System databases. APTL will continue to work with CBP Office of Information and Technology to develop an APTL Integrated Database Management System (AIDMS) that will:

- Seamlessly and cost-effectively integrate CBP and APHIS systems and processes;
- Eliminate manual data entries by CBP Agriculture Specialist at U.S. POEs;
- Provide the infrastructure for cataloging, screening, and analyzing critical data for agriculture risk targeting and generating key performance metrics; and,
- Satisfy the Government Accountability Office recommendations to improve data collection for agriculture quarantine inspection operations.

Office of International Trade (OT)

The CBP Office of International Trade (OT) leads and manages the development of mechanisms that support key elements of U.S. trade policies and are implemented through the development of programs, guidance, regulations, and rules, and other compliance mechanisms executed by OFO at POEs. The portion of resources from this PPA assigned to OT is \$148.533 million with 973 FTE.

OT is comprised of five operational directorates to fulfill its mission in the most efficient and effective manner.⁸ These directorates perform key functions that produce commercial benefits below. Please note that the table is limited to operational directorates to the exclusion of mission support:

Exhibit 20: OT Operational Directorates*

Directorate	Key Functions	Commercial Benefits
Commercial Targeting and Enforcement (CTE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses large scale analytical support to assist in the detection and disruption of fraudulent activities • Formalize the strategic case development process and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved analytical support, data collection and correlation, analysis, risk management techniques • Development and reporting

⁸ The following customs revenue positions are assigned to the Office of Trade: Attorneys, Customs Auditor, and International Trade Specialists.

Directorate	Key Functions	Commercial Benefits
	supporting immediate enforcement actions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide semiannual broker examination opportunities • Provide strategic trade performance measures and trade related information and analysis that develops models and reporting systems in support of trade transformation initiatives 	systems that will reduce the number of nonproductive examinations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilize analytical techniques on a large scale basis rather than an individual entry approach • Semiannual broker examination opportunities permit the increase of broker facilities provided to the importing community
Regulations and Rulings (R&R)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical legal support, advice, and guidance for CBP trade and border operations • Uniform interpretation and application standards for trade laws • FOIA compliance • All regulatory documents and Federal Register notices for CBP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uniform and impartial application of trade laws and facilitation of the flow of legitimate trade • Increase transparency in CBP rules and procedures relating border security, trade compliance for the benefit of the trade community, CBP personnel and other government agencies
Regulatory Audit (RA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examines the records, accounts and internal controls of entities to ascertain the accuracy and potential liability for duties, fees and/or taxes due to the United States government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protects government revenue • Ensures compliance with trade laws • Facilitates legitimate trade • Protects the security and safety of American businesses and citizens from harmful goods • Supports commercial fraud enforcement with ICE/HSI
Trade and Policy Programs (TPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops CBP trade policy • Conducts national operations on multiple source countries, commodities, and threats; coordinates with industry and other agencies to develop national operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defined priority trade issues of IPR, Antidumping and Countervailing Duties (AD/CVD), Textiles, Trade Agreements, Import Safety & Centers for Excellence and Expertise (CEEs)
Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) Business Office (ABO) ⁹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes all business decisions concerning ACE, including requirements collection, prioritization, and communications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures all stakeholders from the trade community and government are actively involved in the planning, development, deployment, and maintenance of ACE.

⁹ The ACE Business Office is funded with Salaries and Expenses appropriation and not with funding authorized under the Automation Modernization appropriation.

Directorate	Key Functions	Commercial Benefits
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please refer to the Automation and Modernization section for a further description of the ACE program

*Excludes Resource Management Division, which provides human resources and administrative support.

Revenue Collection

Among the different directorates in OT, the Regulatory Audit Division (RA) is responsible for recovering revenue for CBP. RA audit efforts and recommendations have contributed to the collection of duties, fees, interest, and penalties to the Federal government, as follows:

Exhibit 21: Regulatory Audit Results

Total	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Audits Completed	345	379	384	374	424
Recommended Recoveries	\$51,560,720	\$51,766,869	\$81,594,460	\$52,933,536	\$132,893,885
Collections (Current and Prior Year Audits)*	\$27,636,734	\$37,222,383	\$43,528,614	\$38,994,208	\$88,474,832
Penalties**	\$1,617,770	\$4,292,995	\$3,811,096	\$1,110,143	\$947,780
Work in Progress	233	267	308	263	266

*Collections include duties, fees, and interest paid to the Federal government.

**Although RA does not recommend penalties, CBPOs are able to consider penalties as a result of audit findings.

Priority Trade Issues (PTI)

OT is responsible for critically important programs that have been segmented into five PTIs, each highlighted below: Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), Textiles and Apparel, Antidumping and Countervailing Duties (AD/CVD), Import Safety, Trade Agreements.

I. Intellectual Property Rights

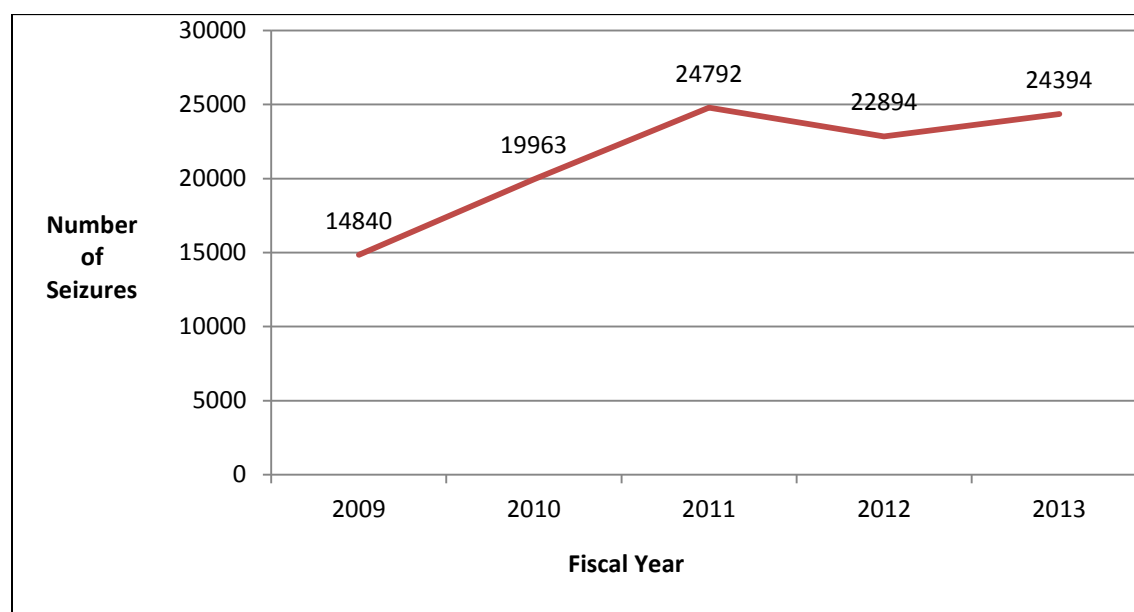
The trade in counterfeit and pirated goods threatens America's innovation economy, the competitiveness of our businesses, the livelihoods of U.S. workers, and, in some cases, national security and the health and safety of consumers. The trade in these illegitimate goods is associated with smuggling and other criminal activities, and often funds criminal enterprises. CBP protects businesses and consumers every day through an aggressive Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) enforcement program.

CBP's strategy to enforce IPR is based on the pillars of facilitation, enforcement, and deterrence. In implementing this strategy, CBP has deployed new tools to more quickly determine the authenticity of suspected counterfeit goods, and is partnering with the private sector in an effort to transform IPR risk assessment by identifying low-risk shipments. To better equip its officers

to enforce IPR, CBP launched a new Integrated IPR Field Training program in FY 2012, and conducted 80 sessions through mid-FY 2013, when further sessions were cancelled due to sequestration. CBP has conducted numerous special IPR enforcement operations, including operations with foreign customs authorities, to increase IPR seizures.

OT, in collaboration with OFO and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement/Homeland Security Investigations (ICE/HSI) successfully implemented the IPR Strike Unit (IPR SU) pilot at the Ports of Los Angeles/Long Beach and San Francisco. The IPR SU is designed to conduct site visits soon after infringing goods are identified at the Port, and focuses on real time and informed compliance in order to build better cases against IPR violators. In FY 2013, the IPR SU Teams in Los Angeles and San Francisco investigated ten companies, resulting in six controlled deliveries and search warrants; over \$10.7 million in seizures; Assistant U.S. Attorney involvement in three cases; and pending IPR penalty actions. CBP is a founding partner in the National IPR Coordination Center, and its largest source of criminal investigative leads. As illustrated in the chart below, CBP's IPR strategy has resulted in a 61 percent increase in seizures from 2009 to 2013.¹⁰

Exhibit 22: IPR-Related Seizures



II. Antidumping & Countervailing Duties (AD/CVD)

To protect U.S. commerce against imported merchandise that is sold at an unfairly low or subsidized price, and to facilitate the legitimate flow of imports, CBP is conducting a 5-year strategic plan, that maximizes our resources on detection and evasion enforcement through

¹⁰ CBP experienced an 8 percent decline in IPR seizures in FY 2012 due to a shift from enforcement against small shipments of counterfeit goods to concentration on the websites, which traffic in counterfeit goods. While this strategic shift will produce fewer IPR seizures in the short-term, it will produce a long-term decrease in the overall flow of counterfeit goods into domestic commerce. OT, however, experienced a slight increase in FY 2013 due to special IPR enforcement operations.

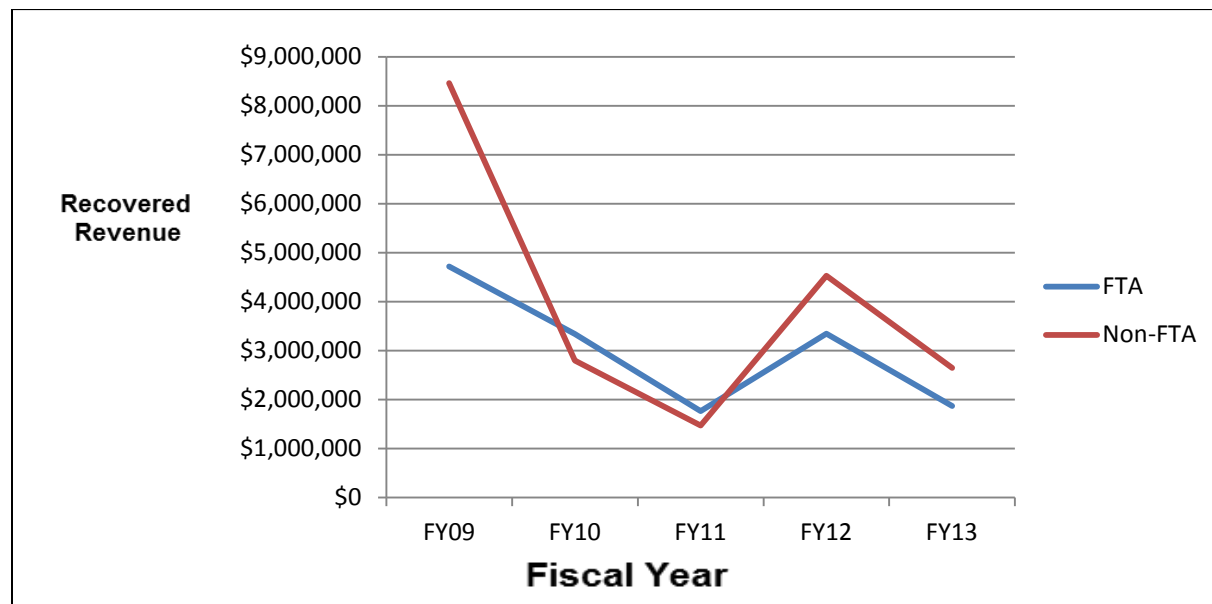
advanced targeting and analysis and streamlines our administrative process. OT uses automation, identification of high risk transactions; verification of evasion followed by swift penalty actions; and develops new ways to share information with our trade partners.

OT is also collaborating with OFO and ICE/HSI, to develop AD/CVD surges to address potential AD/CVD risk at an early stage for multiple companies grouped by industry or commodity. For example, to combat AD/CVD evasion, CBP created a Re-Engineering Dumping Team to discuss the import process, identify threats and vulnerabilities, and to determine how to enhance targeting and enforcement for entries subject to AD/CVD. OT has also collaborated with OFO and ICE/HSI to implement an AD/CVD surge process to target high risk companies identified due to potential evasion activities, trade allegations or congressional interest. Teams comprised of OT Auditors, International Trade Specialists and OFO Import Specialists focus on new or recent AD/CVD orders, industries of interest, or known high risk importers. In FY 2013, OT completed two AD/CVD surges. In addition, as part of the enforcement strategy, OT completed 88 assignments involving AD/CVD with recommended recoveries of over \$66.9 million.

III. Textiles and Apparel

Textile and apparel imports account for more than \$116 billion annually. These commodities are subject to high duty rates and account for 41 percent of all duties collected. CBP has developed an enforcement strategy to identify and address various forms of fraud, including false trade preference program claims for duty free treatment, false invoicing, false marking, false claims of origin, misclassification, mis-description, undervaluation of products, and smuggling. The graph below shows the estimated amount of revenue recovered as a result of violations on textile shipments over the past five years in relation to both Free Trade Agreements (FTA) and lack thereof (Non-FTA).

Exhibit 23: Textiles-Related Recovered Revenue



In FY 2013, CBP collected \$4.5 million in recovered revenue, nearly half of which was related to verifications conducted on shipments claiming preferential duty under one of the many complex trade programs. CBP also executed a special operation on apparel from China, targeting fraud schemes involving invalid importers of record and undervaluation, resulting in recovered revenue of approximately \$780,000.

CBP's Textile Production Verification Team (TPVT) program is one of the most effective tools for executing CBP's enforcement strategy. These teams conduct factory visits to verify origin and compliance with trade preference programs. In FY 2013, CBP visited 143 targeted factories in eight countries and found 36 percent were either unable to substantiate production or compliance with a trade program, or were in clear violation of a trade program. The continued success of the TPVT program relies on experienced personnel to target and conduct these detailed factory visits and recordkeeping reviews abroad.

As part of the CBP enforcement strategy, OT completed 45 textile-related audits in 2013 with recommended recoveries of over \$7.2 million. In addition, OT has established a textile working group that is an inter-disciplinary panel of CBP specialists coordinated through OT headquarters, to identify targets and develop enforcement strategies for textile and apparel importations and issues.

IV. Import Safety

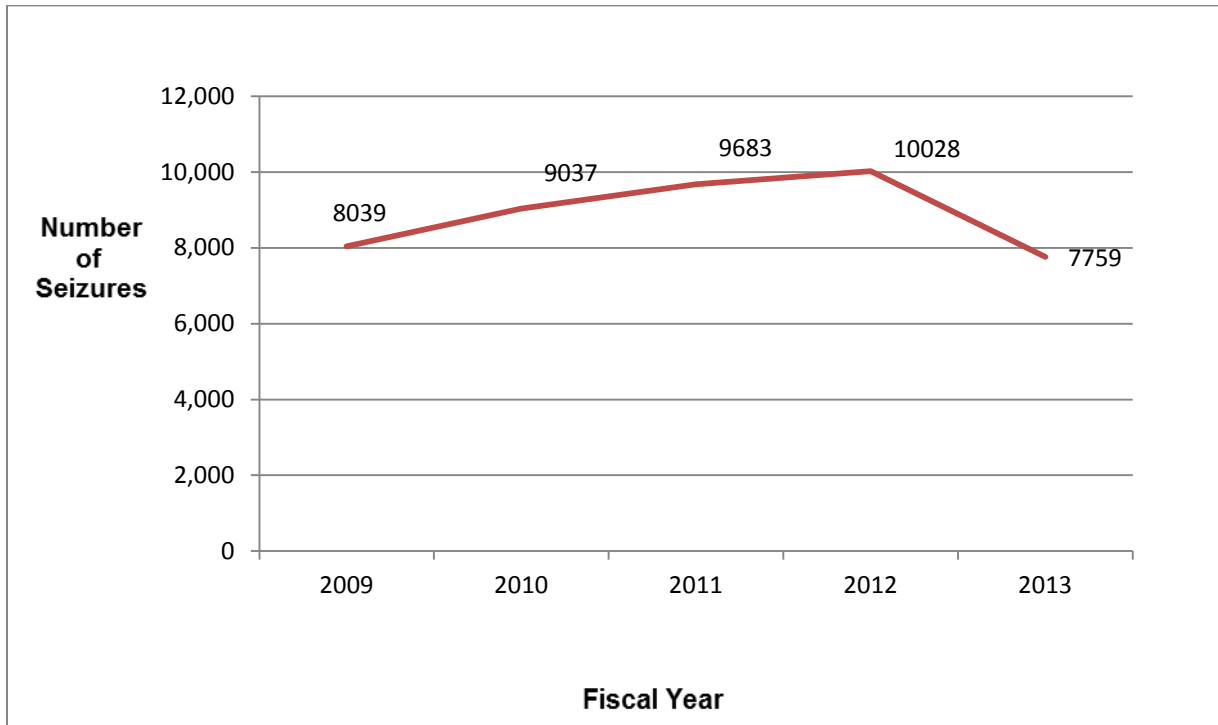
Today, CBP helps to implement nearly 500 laws and regulations on behalf of 47 federal agencies at the border to ensure the health and safety of American consumers. Since 2008, OT and the Consumer Product Safety Commission have conducted joint product safety audits and inspections to look at an importer's controls over product safety destruction orders and penalty proceedings. While CBP continues to combat import safety risk on a daily basis, 2015 will be a critical year for CBP and for import safety. While the Import Self-Assessment Product Safety pilot program and the Commercial Targeting and Analysis Center (CTAC) are strong examples of what can be accomplished, CBP will do more in the coming fiscal year to promote import safety by

- 1) Leading the implementation of One U.S. Government at the Border;
- 2) Enabling lawful trade and strengthening comprehensive enforcement by integrating capabilities across the Federal enterprise; and
- 3) Reducing cost and administrative burdens to the trade community by refining partnerships and to create new processes for the regulatory framework.

As illustrated by the following chart, CBP has increased import safety seizures by 23 percent over the past five years.¹¹

¹¹ CBP experienced a 25 percent decline in import safety seizures in FY 2013 due to a refinement in its data processing. For FY 2013, the import safety working group within OT produced a more focused definition of the term 'Import Safety' for reporting purposes, which led to a decline in reported statistics. The Commercial Targeting and Analysis Center (CTAC) decreased targeted physical exams during FY2013, as part of CBP increased focus on trade outreach efforts as a means to better address non-compliance issues. As a result, CTAC dedicated a significant percentage of its resources to IPR-related import safety issues, which are now captured within the 'IPR Seizure' metric instead of counting under import safety.

Exhibit 24: Import Safety Seizures



V. Trade Agreements

OT is responsible for providing subject matter expertise for international trade negotiations as well as implementing and administering all free trade agreements, including the development of policy guidance for CBP field offices. In FY 2013, FTA accounted for over \$676 billion, excluding textiles and apparel representing approximately 28 percent (by value) of all imports. The United States currently has Free Trade Agreements with 20 countries and is currently negotiating the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement with ten participating countries. Canada and Mexico joined these negotiations in FY 2013, and Japan participated in a portion of the eighteenth round of negotiations, which took place in July 2013. As new agreements are negotiated and finalized, it will be paramount to address their complexities in order to minimize any potential loss of revenue.

Description of Select Adjustments to Base:

Greater Cost Recovery due to Increase AQI Fee Increase: CBP anticipates receiving an additional \$92.7 million from APHIS in FY 2015. USDA completed a comprehensive fee study on its fees in FY 2012. In FY 2013, USDA drafted the updated regulation to adjust the user fee rates. At the time of this budget submission, the new regulation has not been published; however, USDA expects that the full implementation will take place in FY 2015. This \$92.7 million projection is based on the assumption that a fee increase will be implemented starting in the second quarter of FY 2015. This increase of \$92.7 million will be used to recoup additional agriculture inspection costs incurred in CBP's S&E, Automation Modernization, and

Construction and Facilities Management appropriations in FY 2015. This additional \$92.7 million will allow CBP to recoup approximately \$50.563 million in S&E, \$29.005 million in Automation, and \$13.132 million in the Construction and Facilities Management appropriations. Of the \$50.563 in S&E, \$36.568 will be recouped in the Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation PPA.

Consolidation of funding for the Office of International Affairs: This transfer realigns \$571,000 for the Office of Internal Affairs (INA) out of the Inspections, Trade, and Travel PPA into the Other international Programs PPA. This realignment fulfills the request by Congress to consolidate funding for INA primarily in the Other International Programs PPA, with some funds remaining in the International Cargo Screening PPA.

Consolidation of Funding for the Office of International Trade: This transfer realigns \$956,000 for the Office of International Trade (OT) out of the International Cargo Screening PPA and into the Inspections, Trade, and Travel PPA. This realignment fulfills the request by Congress to consolidate funding for OT to be funded out of the Inspections, Trade, and Travel PPA.

Greater Cost Recovery due to Increased COBRA FTA Collections: With the anticipated projected collections in COBRA fees from Canada, Mexico, the Caribbean, and the Adjacent islands, CBP is proposing to further offset its directly appropriated accounts by \$70 million. To avoid a shortfall, this offset requires the necessary legislative authority, which is requested as a general provision, coupled with the requested budgetary scoring. This increase in collections will permit CBP to become more cost recoverable with its COBRA eligible costs, thereby reducing the need for directly appropriated funding.

Pay Adjustment for Workforce Maturation: This PPA contains a \$110.6 million increase that is part of the overall \$194.6 million “Pay Adjustment for Workforce Maturation.” The majority of this additional funding is because of changes in the requirements associated with Border Patrol Agents (BPA) and CBPOs. The journeyman initiative and low attrition rates mean more promotions and Within-Grade Increases (WIGIs). The compensation (base salary, benefits, premium pay and overtime) associated with these increases is considerable. In FY 2015, compensation is expected to compose approximately 73 percent of the total CBP budget. In the past, CBP has realigned funding from non-pay categories to pay to provide the funding needed to sustain the BPA and CBPO floors; however further reductions to non-pay and mission support pay funding is becoming increasingly difficult to do without adverse operational impacts. This adjustment allows CBP to meet these pay requirements.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Land Border Integration (LBI)

Under Land Border Integration (LBI), CBP is capitalizing on the success of Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) by reusing the capabilities developed for inbound vehicles in other mission areas: pedestrian inbound, vehicle outbound, and Border Patrol checkpoints. CBP is further leveraging these capabilities by integrating systems and sharing data across these missions. This integrated approach and expanded scope is reflected in the program name change

from WHTI to LBI. WHTI provides advanced information, streamlines documentation requirements, assembles comprehensive travel histories and enhances intelligence and targeting rules. LBI will continue expansion of initial operating capabilities for pedestrian and outbound. LBI addresses a capability gap by providing advanced information, streamlining documentation requirements, assembling comprehensive travel histories and enhancing intelligence and targeting rules.

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
74,000	73,971	74,019

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
O&M (60,000)	Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) / License Plate Reader (LPR) Integration O&M	Monitor/maintain/upgrade/repair deployed RFID/LPR technology processing travelers entering the U.S. via the land border.
	Enhanced Driver's License O&M	Maintain access to State and Canadian Province driver's license data to verify travelers entering the U.S. via the land border.
	Software Application O&M	Maintain/update software used by CBPOs to process travelers entering the U.S. via the land border.
	Technical IT PMO	Maintains PMO overseeing IT portion of investment.
	Data Center O&M	Maintain hardware, software, and communications links in data center used to support deployed technology and software applications.
Program Management (14,019)	PMO Operations	Provides management oversight for program, policy direction, planning, administration, and reporting.
	Related Activities	Provides for identification, evaluation, and testing of activities related to the LBI program to determine ability to improve traveler processing at the border.
	Management and Contingency Reserve	Provides for unforeseen events, emergent problems, legislative requirements, and evaluation of new technologies and techniques.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund)
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund)

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	3,274
2014 Enacted	-	-	3,274
2015 Current Services	-	-	3,274
2015 Total Request	-	-	3,274
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	-

CBP requests \$3.274 million in FY 2015 for the Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund) PPA

Harbor Maintenance		Positions	FTE	Budget
Base	FY 2014 Enacted			3,274
FY 2015 Request	Harbor Maintenance Total			3,274

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Harbor Maintenance Fee is an Army Corps of Engineers (COE) fee, which is collected for the operation and maintenance, as well as improvements, of U.S. channels and harbors. CBP is reimbursed for a portion of the costs associated with the collection of the fee for COE.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
International Cargo Screening
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: International Cargo Screening

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	238	229	70,390
2014 Enacted	238	228	67,461
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	(7)	(7)	1,712
2015 Current Services	231	221	69,173
2015 Total Request	231	221	69,173
Total Change 2014 to 2015	(7)	(7)	1,712

CBP requests 231 positions, 221 FTE, and \$69.173 million in FY 2015 for the International Cargo Screening PPA

International Cargo Screening		Positions	FTE	Budget
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	238	228	67,461
Current Services	Pay Adjustment for Workforce Maturation			1,555
	2015 Pay Raise			271
	Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise			86
	FY 2014 Pay Raise			299
	Increased Retirement Contributions			457
	Consolidation of funding for Office of International Trade	(7)	(7)	(956)
FY 2015 Request	International Cargo Screening Total	231	221	69,173

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The International Cargo Screening (ICS) PPA primarily supports OFO and secondarily the Office of International Affairs (INA). ICS enables the implementation of a key part of CBP's layered cargo security strategy by deploying multidisciplinary teams to foreign seaports. These teams target and examine high-risk cargo before it is placed on vessels bound for the United States. The Container Security Initiative (CSI) and the Secure Freight Initiative (SFI) inspection

activities protect global trade lanes and systems between overseas points of origin and the United States. The process enables greater security through collaboration.

The synergy between the CSI and SFI programs have resulted in a blended approach to targeting and inspecting high-risk cargo before reaching a U.S. port. The coordination of these programs will allow CBP to optimize its resources and efforts to synchronize, streamline, and advance operations and technology in a more efficient manner with limited resources. The portion of the requested PPA total for OFO is \$62.328 million with 197 FTE; the portion of the requested PPA total for INA is \$6.845 million with 24 FTE.

Exhibit 1: International Cargo Screening FY 2015 Funding Request Breakout

International Cargo Screening	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	% of Total
CBPO Salary and Benefits	20,630	29.82%
Other Salary and Benefits	15,274	22.08%
Non-Personnel Costs	33,269	48.10%
Total	69,173	100.00%

Office of Field Operations

Container Security Initiative

The CSI program was established in January 2002, and has been part of the government's strategy to secure the nation from the potential terrorist threat of using maritime cargo containers. CBP has focused substantial attention and resources over the last several years on securing goods being transported within maritime containers. As a result, CBP has strengthened its multi-layered security measures, more effectively securing and facilitating the large volume of goods arriving in the United States each year. Security risks are reduced by leveraging programs such as CSI for the integrated scanning of high-risk cargo, the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT), and the Importer Security Filing (often called "10+2") for the advance collection of manifest and import data to enhance targeting. CBP's layered and risk-based approach provides that, at a minimum, 100 percent of high risk cargo is examined through a number of measures, including screening, scanning, physical inspection, or resolution by foreign authorities. In addition, CBP has strengthened automated targeting systems and enhanced the quality and timeliness of the commercial data upon which those systems rely.

The CSI program continues to foster partnerships with other countries and trading partners to inspect high-risk shipments before they are loaded on vessels bound for the U.S. CBP, through CSI, ensures effective coordination with host countries by conducting periodic risk evaluations of ports to assess the level of staffing and other resource needs. CBP encourages interagency cooperation by developing a capacity to collect and share information and trade data gathered from CSI ports.

Exhibit 2: CSI/SFI Ports as of September 2013¹²

Country	City	Country	City	Country	City
Argentina	Buenos Aires			Portugal	Sines
Bahamas	Freeport	Israel	Ashdod	Singapore	Singapore
Belgium	Antwerp		Haifa	South Africa	Durban
	Zeebrugge	Italy	Genoa	Spain	Algeciras
Brazil	Santos		Gioia Tauro		Barcelona
Canada	Halifax		La Spezia		Valencia
	Montréal		Livorno	Sri Lanka	Colombo
	Vancouver		Naples	Sweden	Gothenburg
China	Chiwan	Jamaica	Kingston	Taiwan	Chi-Lung
	Shanghai	Japan	Nagoya and Kobe		Kaohsiung
	Shenzhen		Tokyo	Thailand	Laem Chabang
Colombia	Cartagena		Yokohama	The Netherlands	Rotterdam
Dominican Republic	Caucedo	South Korea	Pusan	United Arab Emirates	Dubai
France	Le Havre	Malaysia	Port Klang	United Kingdom	Felixstowe
	Marseille		Tanjung Pelepas		Liverpool
Germany	Bremerhaven	Oman	Port Salalah		Southampton
	Hamburg	Pakistan	Qasim		Thamesport
Greece	Piraeus	Panama	Balboa		Tilbury
Honduras	Port of Cortes		Colón		
Hong Kong	Hong Kong		Manzanillo		

Using technology to scan high-risk cargo, CSI ensures rapid scanning without impeding the flow of trade. CSI technology includes large-scale X-ray, gamma ray machines, and radiation detection devices. In FY 2013, CSI and SFI reviewed 11,228,203 bills of lading and conducted 103,999 exams of high risk cargo in cooperation with the host government.

Cost Avoidance/Workforce Multiplier Impact

The CSI program has encouraged other governments to increase their security strategy and awareness. In FY 2013, CSI and SFI performed 103,999 exams at foreign port locations. Although the CSI program has been operational for over 10 years, there has never been an instance where a WME/WMD has been detected in a container that has arrived in the US from a CSI port. There are other successes that cannot be directly measured such as cooperation with foreign governments and deterrence. Due to the cooperative implementation of the security strategy, CSI is more efficient and cost effective. By utilizing a variety of CSI models (reciprocal arrangements, remote technology, Customs Mutual Assistance Agreements, etc.) and

¹² The CSI program has identified some efficiencies that is allowing the program to expand to Aqaba, Jordan, early in 2014.

reorganizing or reducing staff overseas, further cost savings have been achieved while continuing to enhance cooperation with foreign governments.

CSI is a critical component of the overall layered security strategy. In an effort to secure the global supply chain, CBP relies on large scale NII and Radiation Detection Equipment to mitigate high risk cargo and ensure cargo destined for or arriving in the U.S. is safe and secure. CBP examines high-risk cargo from vessels destined for the United States in a foreign port prior to lading. The cost for performing these exams domestically would be approximately \$234 million. Cargo exams conducted in the U.S. can potentially cost from \$2,500 to \$3,000 per exam. Frequently, the U.S. charges a higher rate to perform exams domestically as compared to the charge for the same exams performed at foreign locations, despite the additional costs incurred from CBPOs being stationed at foreign ports. For example, some Asian ports do not pass on the costs for exams to the shipper/importer, while others charge approximately \$1,000 per exam and the examination cost is passed on to the shipper/importer. This cost avoidance by the importer with the same security helps benefit the shipper and expands the security zone abroad.

CSI Operational Models

To maintain a more cost effective screening process, in FY 2015, CSI will continue to evaluate each foreign port and implement a hybrid of different operational models designed around the uniqueness of each foreign port. Operational models will include traditional inspectional staffing with CBP personnel at foreign ports, remote targeting utilizing hubs in foreign locations, and remote targeting from the National Targeting Center (NTC) with no foreign personnel and reciprocal arrangements.

In addition, the implementation of hybrid operational models has produced efficiencies that will enable CBP to expand CSI to additional countries and ports of strategic interests within the confines of the budget requested for the International Cargo Inspection PPA.

The following three conditions have and will be used to determine the composition and/or combination of operational models to be deployed at current and future CSI locations:

- Monitor overseas deployments and ensure that the proper numbers of personnel are stationed at each foreign port where the traditional inspectional model is utilized;
- Maintain optimum staffing levels at the NTC to augment targeting at foreign ports to ensure 100 percent review of all shipments prior to lading on a vessel destined to the U.S.; and
- Expand targeting beyond the traditional weapons of mass effect to include trade violations and other trans-national criminal activity, which will be dependent on the host country's willingness to expand targeting beyond the current declaration of principles.

Secure Freight Initiative

SFI was established to test the feasibility of scanning 100 percent of all containers destined for the United States using RPMs and NII scanners. SFI personnel perform the following steps within the process:

1. Electronically transmit scanned images and information to the NTC for evaluation and analysis;
2. Resolve all radiation alarms according to alarm resolution procedures;
3. Utilize the information collected to enhance the Automated Targeting System (ATS) or other relevant programs; and
4. Store the information for later retrieval and analysis.

CBP continues to scan 100 percent of all U.S. bound cargo from Port Qasim, Pakistan, and continues to showcase the success of the SFI program in a country where the government and terminal operators are very supportive of the initiative. In FY 2015, SFI will maintain operations in Port Qasim, Pakistan. CBP continues to explore options for upgrading the equipment in Port Qasim.

Office of International Affairs

Overseas Program

This PPA includes the portion of the Overseas Program that specifically supports CSI and SFI. Attachés provide support to multiple overseas programs, including, but not limited to, CSI and SFI. Beginning in FY 2013, the funding associated with activities performed by the Attaché offices outside of CSI and SFI changed from the International Cargo Screening PPA to the Other International Programs PPA. As a result, the International Cargo Screening PPA funds only the Attaché offices that directly support the international cargo screening programs, CSI and SFI. This alignment of resources better represents the overall efforts of Attachés.

The CBP Attachés perform the following duties in support of international cargo screening:

- Fulfill the role of CBPOs for cargo security and trade facilitation purposes;
- Serve as liaisons to other U.S. government agencies and host government authorities on related to cargo security matters of interest for CBP; and
- Support and provide oversight for all CBP personnel and program in foreign locations, including CSI, SFI, and capacity building efforts.

In FY 2013, CBP Attachés' international engagements with foreign partners helped increase trade compliance, resulting in:

- 95.41 percent of petroleum industry imports compliant with U.S. trade laws;
- 96.89 percent compliance rate for Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) members with established C-TPAT security guidelines; and
- 97.66 percent of imports compliant with U.S. trade Laws.

The partnerships with foreign governments/agencies, international organizations, and U.S. agencies supported by CBP Attachés enhance CBP’s ability to mitigate and avoid risks related to cargo security, and trade enforcement. More concretely, the Attachés foment strong relationships with CSI and SFI host government officials and allow CBP to facilitate customs reform and modernization through training and technical assistance. These partnerships also facilitate information-sharing with a focus on areas of mutual interest to both CBP and its foreign counterparts, such as preventing, detecting, and interdicting illegal shipments.

Description of Select Adjustments to Base

Pay Adjustment for Workforce Maturation: This PPA contains a \$1.55 million increase that is part of the overall \$194.6 million “Pay Adjustment for Workforce Maturation”. The majority of this additional funding is because of changes in the requirements associated with BPAs and CBPOs. The journeyman initiative and low attrition rates mean more promotions and Within-Grade Increases (WIGIs). The compensation (base salary, benefits, premium pay and overtime) associated with these increases is considerable. In FY 2015, compensation is expected to compose approximately 73 percent of the total CBP budget. In the past, CBP has realigned funding from non-pay categories to pay to provide the funding needed to sustain the BPA and CBPO floors; however further reductions to non-pay and mission support pay funding is becoming increasingly difficult to do without adverse operational impacts. This adjustment allows CBP to meet these pay requirements.

Consolidation of Funding for the Office of International Trade: This transfer realigns \$956,000 for the Office of International Trade (OT) out of the International Cargo Screening PPA and into the Inspections, Trade, and Travel PPA. This realignment fulfills the request by Congress to consolidate funding for OT to be funded out of the Inspections, Trade, and Travel PPA.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Other International Programs
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Other International Programs

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	130	125	28,691
2014 Enacted	130	125	24,000
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	1,706
2015 Current Services	130	125	25,706
2015 Total Request	130	125	25,706
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	1,706

CBP requests 130 positions, 125 FTE, and \$25.706 million in FY 2015 for the Other International Programs PPA

Other International Programs		Position s	FT E	Budget
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	130	125	24,000
Current Services	CBP-wide IT Efficiencies			(35)
	2015 Pay Raise			158
	Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise			52
	FY 2014 Pay Raise			144
	Increased Retirement Contributions			220
	Pay Adjustment for Workforce Sustainment			596
	Consolidation of funding for Office of International Affairs			571
FY 2015 Request	Other International Programs	130	125	25,706

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Other International Programs PPA supports CBP's international mission of securing the global supply chain and the global travel network. These efforts require that CBP coordinate its efforts with the private sector, foreign governments, and other federal agencies. Establishing relationships and building capacity at the international level allows CBP to identify, intercept, and neutralize threats to the U.S. before they reach the country's borders. CBP implements these

international programs through the Office of International Affairs (INA), which leads the CBP's overseas efforts through its two operations, International Partnership Programs and the Overseas Program.

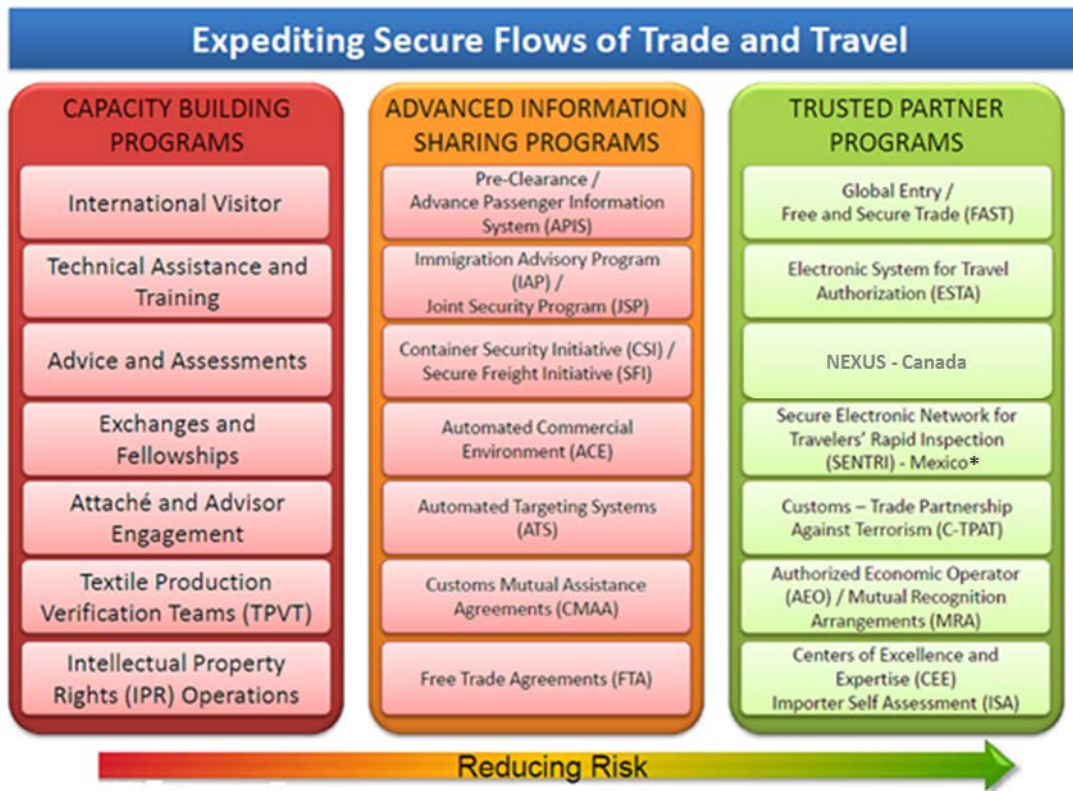
Exhibit 1: Other International Programs FY 2015 Funding Request Breakout

Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation - Other International Programs	FY2015 Request (\$000)	% of Total
CBPO Salary and Benefits	527	2.05%
BPA Salary and Benefits	2,148	8.36%
Other Salary and Benefits	20,142	78.35%
Non-Personnel Costs	2,889	11.24%
Total	25,706	100.00%

*FY 2015 Salary & Benefits costs for Locally-Employed Staff (LES) at overseas locations is \$1.5 million.

The following flow chart illustrates how CBP, through its international programs, creates, and fosters these relationships, which provide for the secure flow of people and cargo across U.S. borders. CBP international programs are critical to the success of these efforts by building and maintaining the relationships with these entities that make possible crucial CBP programs, such as the Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA), Global Entry, the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE), the Immigration Advisory Program (IAP), and the Customs – Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT), as well as White House priorities, such as free trade agreements and operations related to intellectual property rights.

Exhibit 2: INA Trade & Travel Facilitation



*Though SENTRI is a unilateral program, it is an element of enhanced cooperative efforts with the Government of Mexico which INA facilitates.

CBP focuses on building a foundation with capacity building and target-training programs in countries where we perceive there is a high risk due to limited detection and targeting infrastructure. Once these efforts have been completed and a given country has established satisfactory security infrastructure, CBP will engage in more advanced information sharing programs with that particular nation. In countries that have completed these programs, or that already have a long-standing relationship with the U.S., CBP focuses on implementing Trusted Partner Programs.

International Partnership Programs

INA administers several international *partnership* programs, including, but not limited to, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, the International Law Enforcement Academies, the Colombia-Andean Initiative, the Export Control and Border Security Program, Reconstruction and Stabilization Assistance, and liaison with the World Customs Organization. The key CBP objectives for these international partnership programs include:

- Develop, promote, and implement CBP's international strategy;
- Negotiate international agreements and other instruments, such as bilateral agreements and letters of intent for CBP;
- Advance CBP's international policy initiatives in international forums; and

- Develop and maintain strategic international relationships.

Capacity building and technical assistance programs have equipped international customs administrations with the tools to control their own borders more effectively, especially in the Western Hemisphere (Mexico and Panama). Enlisting the support and participation of the trade industry has helped to address trade violations, ushering in an unprecedented era of expedited commerce and trusted shipper and traveler programs. CBP recognizes that wherever our engagement is strongest overseas, our programs are also markedly more effective and successful.

In Canada for example, CBP Attachés support the CBP mission worldwide, and foreign governments benefit by having in-country expertise to bring about improved international supply chain security, expanded cargo security awareness and expediting the legitimate flow of passengers and cargo between countries. The CBP Attaché Office in Canada contributed significantly to the two following programs from the President's Beyond the Border Initiative:

- Trusted trader program: CBP and Canada Border Service Agency (CBSA) now have a harmonized process that allows a new highway carrier applicant applying to one program Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) or CBSA's Partners in Protection (PIP) to join the other program without having to fill out an additional application. A harmonized process for selected PIP or C-TPAT participants went into effect June 2013 where members now enjoy a seamless, single application and easy enrollment into the program they are not currently in. Also, new applicants initial validation (although owned by a single administration) will be performed jointly (by CBP and CBSA) to show the new partner how their program participation will be fully coordinated; and
- Cargo pre-inspection: CBP began Phase I of a truck cargo pre-inspection pilot on June 17, 2013 at the Pacific Highway crossing adjacent to Surrey, British Columbia (BC). The project is a collaborative effort by CBP, CBSA and Public Safety Canada under the U.S/Canadian "Beyond the Border: A Shared Vision for Perimeter Security and Economic Competitiveness" initiative. Transport Canada and the BC Ministry of Transport are also participating in the pilot. Phase I of the pilot is designed as a "proof of concept" to determine the viability of assigning CBPOs to Canadian border crossings to pre-inspect southbound trucks, drivers and cargo prior to arrival into the United States. It will also test the viability of developed technologies and joint U.S.-Canada procedures to conduct CBP primary truck processing in Canada. CBP will monitor wait times and provide traffic mitigation as needed.

Only trusted traders participating in CBP's Free and Secure Trade (FAST) program will be eligible to use the dedicated CBP pre-inspection commercial primary booth located on the Canadian side of the border. Participation is not mandatory. Pre-inspection in Canada will include radiation screening and basic primary processing. Secondary inspections, when required, will continue in the POE. The pilot will continue in Blaine POE for up to six months and will operate Monday through Friday between 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Phase II will test the feasibility of reducing cargo wait times.

Additionally, CBP works closely with the Departments of State and Defense in our capacity building efforts. CBP/INA identifies, develops, implements, and coordinates specialized training

and developmental assistance programs for foreign customs and other law enforcement officials and organizations. INA further provides in-country training and advisory support teams for broad-based customs reform and modernization of the customs services provided by the host country which ensures CBP, and thus the U.S., are represented at overseas posts and can influence and enforce trade and travel policies throughout the world.

Finally, CBP develops international agreements with partner countries as the first step in any exchange of information between CBP and our foreign partners.

Exhibit 3: CMAAs Created FY 2007 to FY 2014

Region	Country	Date
Africa	Algeria	December 2, 2010
	Morocco	November 11, 2013
	Nigeria	April 23, 2013
Asia	Mauritius	October 25, 2007
Europe	Azerbaijan	November 5, 2010
Middle East	Bahrain	November 5, 2010
	Pakistan	April 4, 2007

Exhibit 4: MRAs Created FY 2007 to FY 2014

Region	Country
Asia	New Zealand
	Japan
	Korea
	Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office
Europe	European Community
Middle East	Jordan
Western Hemisphere	Canada

Many countries begin with capacity building programs before moving to an agreement, such as a Customs Mutual Assistance Agreement (CMAA). The CMAA provides a legal framework whereby information can be shared in cases of breaches of customs legislation and fraud. These agreements have led to closer cooperation on a whole range of issues, such as:

- **China:** To deliver concrete Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) enforcement results, CBP and the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China (GACC) established an IPR working group and conducted a joint IPR enforcement operation between March 15 and April 15, 2013. The joint IPR enforcement operation targeted counterfeit consumer electronics with a focus on USB cables, lighting, cell phones, and headphones, primarily in express carrier, mail, and air cargo. Through use of the CMAA, information on counterfeit shipments was shared on a real-time basis throughout the course of the operation, and referrals were made to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement-Homeland Security

Investigations for criminal investigation. The operation was highly successful yielding 1,735 seizures of 243,000 counterfeit consumer electronics; and

- European Union (EU): U.S. Customs Service and the European Communities signed a Customs Mutual Assistance Agreement (CMAA) in 1997. Within the CMAA, customs authorities of the United States and the then European Communities (now European Union) agreed to develop customs cooperation of the widest possible scope. It is also states that this cooperation should cover all matters relating to the application of customs legislation. Using the CMAA as its umbrella document, CBP and the European Union negotiated a non-binding arrangement in 2012 for Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) of their respective facilitated trade partnership programs. This MRA serves as the operational document in which mutual recognition is implemented. Within the MRA language, it states that all cooperation is conducted in accordance with the CMAA.

The CMAA is one of the key foundational milestones that further initiatives can be built upon, such as CBP “trusted partner” programs and other advanced programs.

INA completed six international agreements in FY 2013, and plans to further increase international agreements in the coming fiscal years with ten in FY 2014 and eleven in FY 2015.

Overseas Program

The Overseas Program operates CBP programs and activities overseas that secure U.S. interests abroad, while also facilitating lawful trade, travel, and immigration. To meet these goals, CBP Attachés:

- Serve as the primary representatives of the CBP Commissioner in-country, informing the U.S. ambassador or consular officer at post about CBP programs and capabilities;
- Fulfill the role of CBPOs for security, immigration, and trade facilitation purposes;
- Serve as liaisons to other U.S. government agencies and host government authorities on any and all matters of interest to CBP;
- Support and oversee all CBP personnel and programs in-country, including the IAP, C-TPAT, and capacity building efforts; and
- Handle inquiries and requests for CBP assistance from the trade industry and the traveling public, including on issues such as intellectual property rights, transportation letters, mala fide intercepts, and fraudulent documents.

Exhibit 5: CBP Attaché Workload

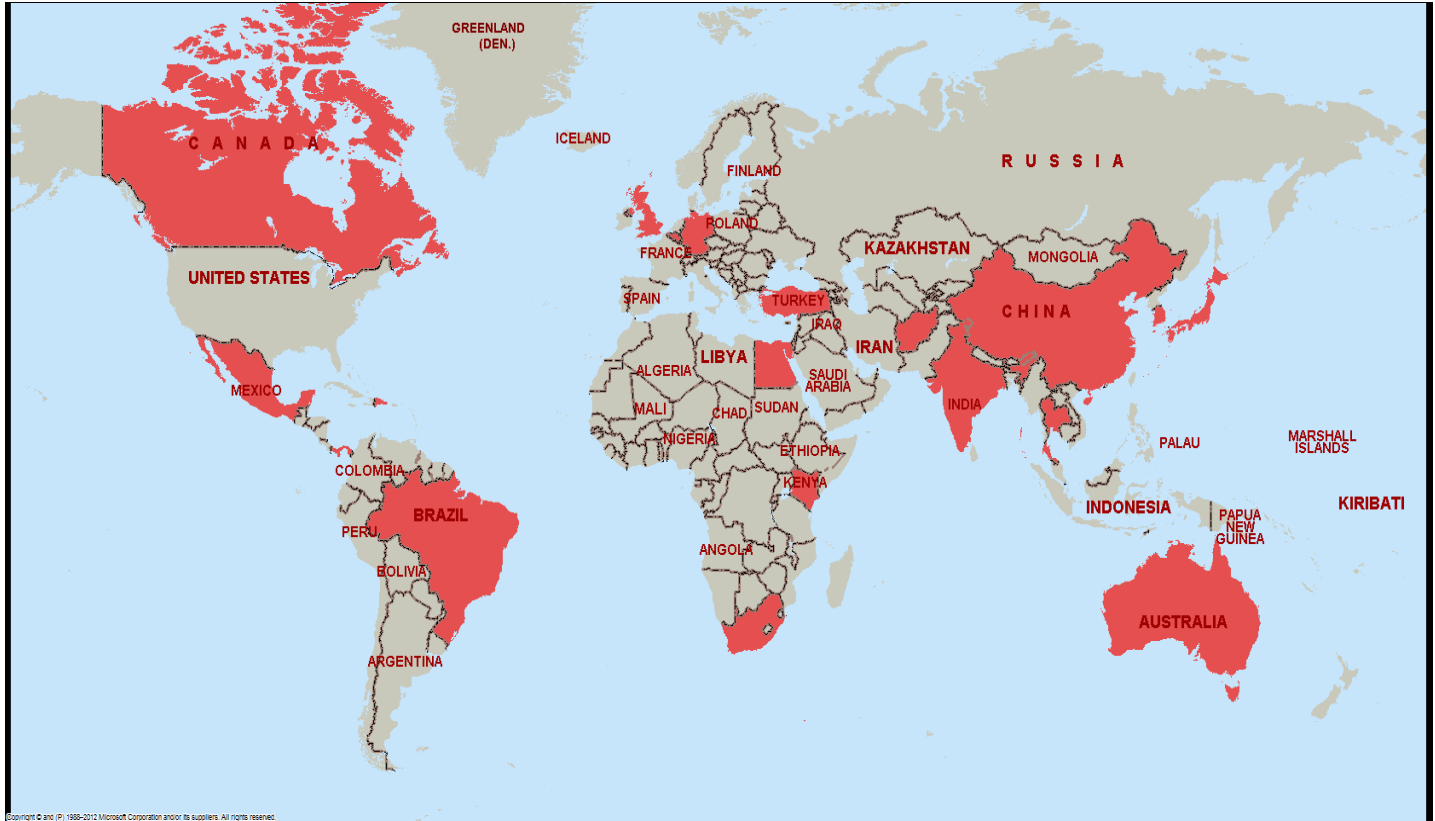
Office Workload	FY 2012	FY 2013
Transportation letters	4,555	3,418
Approved	3,793	2,386
Denied	762	1,032
Assistance to DoS vetting visa applicants, subjects of interest	5,953	4,379
Other mission inquiries, requests for action	5,498	10,532
Carrier liaison, public inquiries	37,473	25,945
Firearms in-transit requests	724	3,448
Country clearance requests	4,324	2,534
Requests	2,403	2,954
Persons	2,786	1,968
Airport visits	209	368
Port visits	138	154

Exhibit 6: CBP Attaché Outreach Activities

Outreach Activities	FY 2012	FY 2013
Congressional	182	1,926
Private Sector	3,476	3,808
Business & Trade	2,788	2,860
Non-Profit	688	948
Foreign Government	2,588	3,955
State, Local, Tribal Government	1,673	3,976
General Public	11,302	21,960
Other (USFOR-A)	675	1,088
CBP Embassy Website Hits	0	1,402

The CBP Overseas Program is composed of Attaché offices located in U.S. Embassies and Consulates in 20 countries and Hong Kong. Office locations are selected to concentrate on countries and regions of high geo-political and commercial value to the U.S. (see the following map).

Exhibit 7: FY 2015 CBP Attaché Office Locations



Canberra, Australia	Hong Kong, China	Tokyo, Japan	Johannesburg, South Africa
Brussels, Belgium (EU)	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	Nairobi, Kenya	Bangkok, Thailand
		Seoul, Korea	
Brasilia, Brazil	Cairo, Egypt	Mexico City, Mexico	Ankara, Turkey
Ottawa, Canada	Frankfurt, Germany	Panama City, Panama	London, United Kingdom
Beijing, China	New Delhi, India	Singapore, Singapore	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

Regional Strategy

By FY 2015, INA expects to complete a transition from a country-specific to a regional approach to international engagements. Under the regional approach, the office of a CBP Attaché is responsible for a portfolio of neighboring countries within that office's assigned region, rather than limiting responsibility to one individual nation. The Attaché maintains situational awareness and reports on emergent incidences within the designated Area of Responsibility (AOR). The Attaché is also a resource for both visiting and permanent CBP personnel in the region. The new regional strategy allows CBP to better leverage relationships in the region, cultivate regional expertise in headquarters, and realize efficiencies and savings through a more coordinated regional capacity building, targeting centers, and trade transformation efforts. The regional approach better aligns with CBP's goals by focusing on activities that build foreign relationships, enhance commercial opportunities, secure more opportunities to exchange information, and increase CBP capacity to detect and interdict threats from abroad.

INA's regional engagement is divided into 5 regions: Europe, Africa, Asia Pacific, the Middle East, and the Western Hemisphere, with priority currently placed on the latter three. INA will support CBP goals for each region by focusing on activities in FY 2015 that will build foreign relationships, enhance commercial opportunities, secure more opportunities to exchange information, and increase CBP capacity to detect and interdict threats from abroad. In addition, INA is further addressing certain areas of interest in each of the three the priority regions: In the Middle East region, INA is focusing on terrorism; in the Western Hemisphere, INA is concentrating on transnational criminal organizations; and in Asia, the INA priority is international trade.

Description of Select Adjustments to Base

Pay Adjustment for Workforce Sustainment: CBP is managing its workforce to best support our frontline and mission-critical needs. The pay adjustment for workforce sustainment includes salary dollars to maintain staffing in the critical support areas. This adjustment will enable CBP to sustain mission support positions to ensure that CBP's uniformed staff can remain dedicated frontline mission priorities, rather than being pulled into support activities. This increase represents \$596,000 of the overall \$6.5 million adjustment.

Consolidation of funding for the Office of International Affairs: This transfer realigns \$571,000 for the Office of Internal Affairs (INA) out of the Inspections, Trade, and Travel PPA into the Other international Programs PPA. This realignment fulfills the request by Congress to consolidate funding for INA primarily in the Other International Programs PPA, with some funds remaining in the International Cargo Screening PPA.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
C-TPAT
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: C-TPAT

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	127	123	38,622
2014 Enacted	127	123	40,912
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	1,429
2015 Current Services	127	123	42,341
2015 Program Change	-	-	(1,500)
2015 Total Request	127	123	40,841
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(71)

CBP requests 127 positions, 123 FTE, and \$40.841 million in FY 2015 for the C-TPAT PPA

C-TPAT		Positions	FTE	Budget
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	127	123	40,912
Current Services	Pay Adjustment for Workforce Maturation			1,479
	2015 Pay Raise			222
	Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise			71
	FY 2014 Pay Raise			223
	Increased Retirement Contributions			386
	Non-Recur One Time Enhancement to C-TPAT			(952)
Program Changes	Eliminate Upgrades to C-TPAT Web Portal			(1,500)
FY 2015 Request	C-TPAT Total	127	123	40,841

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

C-TPAT is CBP's flagship customs-business partnership program safeguarding the world's trade industry from terrorists and weapons of mass effect, and maintaining the economic health of the U.S. and its neighbors. Started in November 2001 with just seven major importers, today, C-TPAT boasts over 10,662 members as of September 30, 2013, which include importers, U.S./Canada highway carriers, U.S./Mexico highway carriers, rail and sea carriers, licensed U.S. customs brokers, U.S. marine port authority terminal operators, freight consolidators, ocean transportation intermediaries, Mexican and Canadian manufacturers, and Mexican long-haul carriers.

C-TPAT is part of CBP's layered security approach. By extending the U.S. zone of security to the point of origin, the customs-trade partnership allows for better risk assessment and targeting, resulting in allocation of inspectional resources to more questionable high risk shipments.

CBP worked closely with logistics and trade security experts to create the C-TPAT minimum-security criteria (MSC). The MSC are a set of security procedures designed to prevent a supply chain breach. The criteria are flexible, allowing for different business sizes/models to participate in the program. Supply Chain Security Specialist (SCSS) and C-TPAT participants jointly validate security measures and procedures documented in the Supply Chain Security Profile. When requested, the SCSS also coordinates and provides training to foreign programs during regular foreign validation schedules. In exchange for meeting the established security criteria, members receive incentives and benefits such as expedited processing, lower risk scores, and use of the FAST lanes. Exhibit 1 shows the FY 2015 funding request breakout and Exhibit 2 shows the flow of cargo through the C-TPAT supply chain conveyance process.

C-TPAT is currently working on the development of an Exporter entity for C-TPAT to support the President's National Strategy for Global Supply Chain Security and the President's National Export Initiative. It is anticipated that C-TPAT for Exports will be launched in the summer of FY 2014. This will lead to an increase in domestic validation visits for the C-TPAT program.

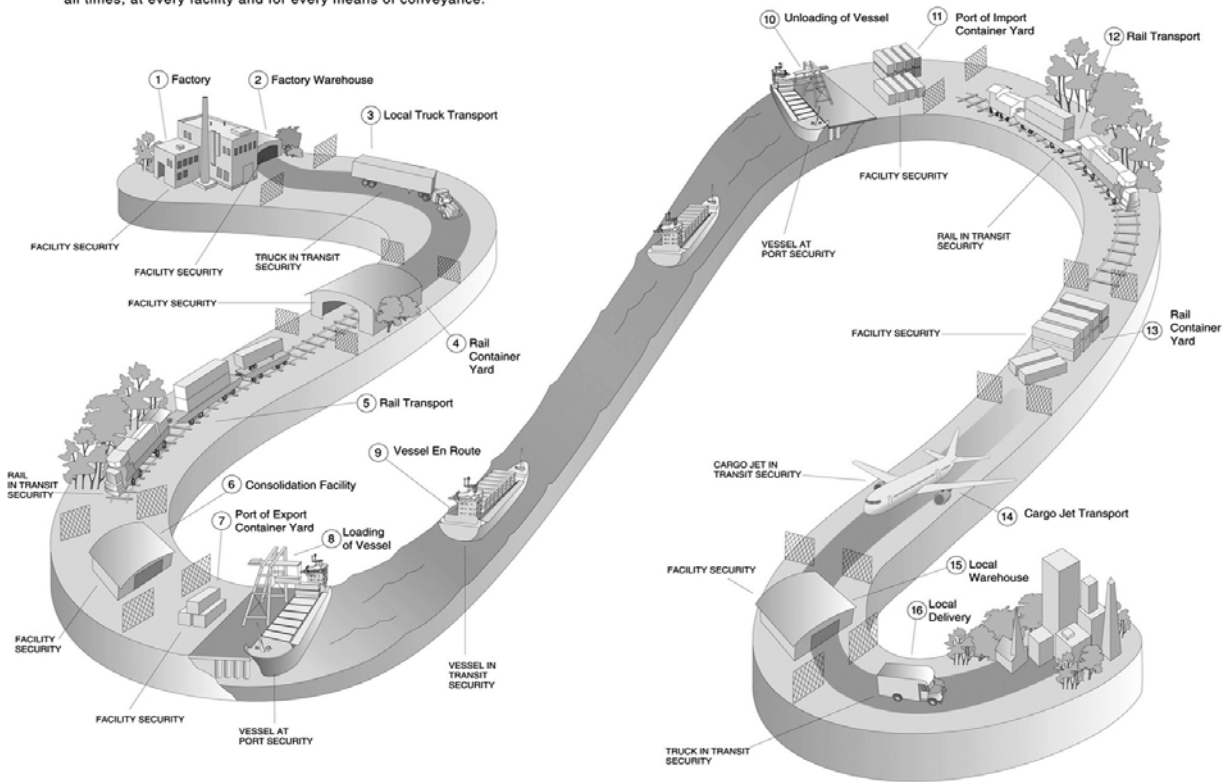
Exhibit 1: C-TPAT FY 2015 Funding Request Breakout

C-TPAT	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	% of Total
CBPO Salary and Benefits	1,735	4.25%
Other Salary and Benefits	28,329	69.36%
Non-Personnel Costs	10,777	26.39%
Total	40,841	100.00%

Exhibit 2: C-TPAT Cargo Supply Chain Conveyance Process

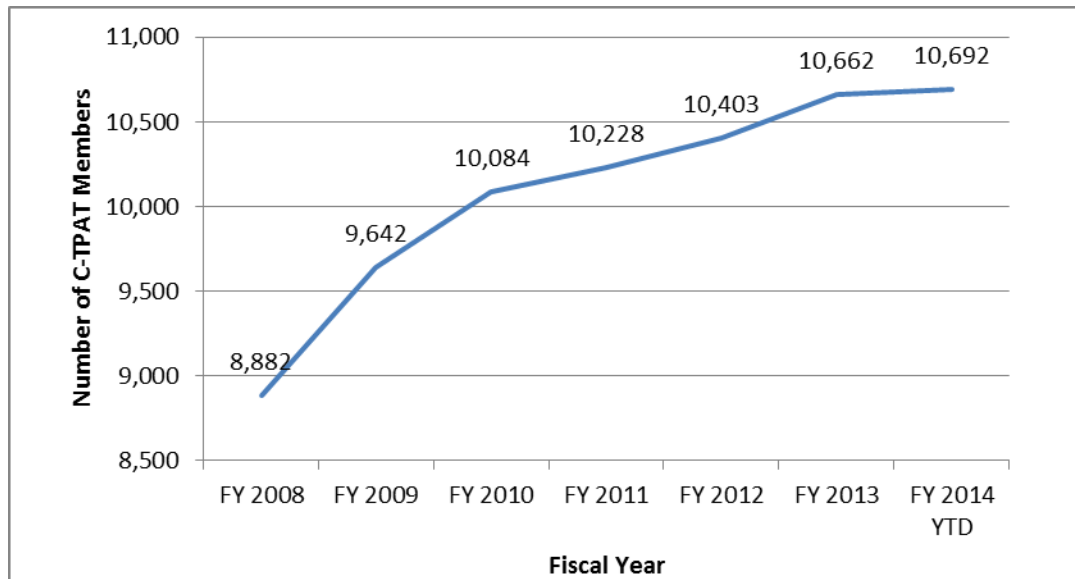
SECURITY AND THE SUPPLY CHAIN

Securing the supply chain means providing appropriate security at all times, at every facility and for every means of conveyance.



C-TPAT completed over 2,300 validations and conducted 2,293 on-site visits (1,383 foreign and 910 domestic) through September 30, 2013. Exhibit 3 shows the FY 2008 to FY 2013 year to date C-TPAT membership. The number of C-TPAT members has increased by over 16 percent.

Exhibit 3: C-TPAT Membership from FY 2008 - FY 2014 YTD¹³



CBP is harmonizing existing trusted trader programs (C-TPAT/supply chain security and Importer Self-Assessment/trade compliance). This approach will increase efficiencies for CBP, partner agencies, trade, and foreign partners, while further aligning with the World Customs Organization Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade.

Cost Savings/Efficiencies/ Workforce Multiplier Effect

The C-TPAT program covers over 50 percent of all imports entering the U.S. commerce via supply chains. Since C-TPAT importers are four to six times less likely to undergo security related examinations, CBP can redirect resources to high risk cargo. Additionally, containers inspected from trusted partners who participate in this trade-focused initiative are seven times less likely to undergo resource-intensive secondary examinations and benefit from reduced transaction costs. Without C-TPAT, there would be a negative ripple effect in the layered enforcement strategy resulting in increased workloads for the other components, consequently requiring additional spending for staff and/or overtime to manage the increased number of non-certified supply chains.

C-TPAT complements other efforts such as NII and CSI. To continue the current success rate of the C-TPAT program and maintain secure facilitation of the flow of goods into the United States, CBP will:

- Ensure that existing and new C-TPAT partners fulfill their commitments by verifying that agreed upon security measures have been implemented¹⁴;

¹³ FY 2014 data as of December 1, 2013.

¹⁴ The *Security and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-347)* provides the statutory framework for the C-TPAT program and imposes strict oversight requirements.

- Work with C-TPAT partners to finalize minimum applicable supply chain security criteria and security best practices;
- Send C-TPAT teams around the globe to visit partners, their vendors, and vendors' plants to validate that supply chain security meets C-TPAT minimum security criteria. The teams also ensure that best practices and procedures used are reliable, accurate, effective, and meet the agreed upon security standards; and
- Provide tools and create incentives for the private sector to join C-TPAT, which is a prerequisite for the FAST program and other CBP expedited processing programs.

As a result of C-TPAT's approach to global supply chain and in conjunction with the WCO, several countries have established their own customs-business partnership programs known as Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) programs.

CBP has signed seven¹⁵ Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRA). The essential concept of mutual recognition is that C-TPAT and the foreign program have established a standard set of security requirements which allows one business partnership security program to recognize the validation findings of the other program. This leads to a series of benefits to both customs administrations and to the private sector participants. An additional benefit will be that a foreign site visit will not be required by C-TPAT and CBP will be able to allocate those resources towards higher risk areas.

Additionally, C-TPAT has been working with other government agencies to streamline trusted trader programs and to identify overlaps in efforts, which could produce potential efficiencies for all departments. Specifically, during the past year C-TPAT conducted a joint pilot with the Transportation Security Administration's Known Shipper Program. C-TPAT has also consulted with the Department of Commerce, U.S. Coast Guard, the Food and Drug Administration, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture to further streamline trusted trader programs. Similar to the MRA, streamlining trusted trader programs will provide additional benefit to the trade community as fewer validation visits are required and government agencies will be able to allocate resources to areas with higher risk.

Description of Select Adjustments to Base

Pay Adjustment for Workforce Maturation: This PPA contains a \$1.48 million increase that is part of the overall \$194.6 million "Pay Adjustment for Workforce Maturation". The majority of this additional funding is because of changes in the requirements associated with BPAs and CBPOs. The journeyman initiative and low attrition rates mean more promotions and Within-Grade Increases (WIGIs). The compensation (base salary, benefits, premium pay and overtime) associated with these increases is considerable. In FY 2015, compensation is expected to compose approximately 73 percent of the total CBP budget. In the past, CBP has realigned funding from non-pay categories to pay to provide the funding needed to sustain the BPA and CBPO floors; however further reductions to non-pay and mission support pay funding is becoming increasingly difficult to do without adverse operational impacts. This adjustment allows CBP to meet these pay requirements.

¹⁵ The first MRA was signed with New Zealand in 2007. The others were signed as follows: Canada (2008), Jordan (2008), Japan (2009), Korea (2010), EU (2012), Taiwan (2012).

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP)
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP)

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	5,793
2014 Enacted	-	-	5,811
2015 Current Services	-	-	5,811
2015 Total Request	-	-	5,811
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	-

CBP requests \$5.811 million in FY 2015 for the Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP) PPA

Trusted Traveler Programs		Positions	FTE	Budget
Base	FY 2014 Enacted			5,811
FY 2015 Request	Trusted Traveler Programs Total			5,811

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Trusted Traveler Programs PPA supports the operations and maintenance of critical Pre-Arrival Processing activities. These activities are comprised of the following programs: NEXUS, SENTRI, FAST, and Global Entry (GE). The TTP are funded with a combination of Salaries and Expenses and user fees. Although GE and ESTA are fee funded programs they are noted in this PPA because they are trusted traveler programs. For more information on the GE and ESTA programs, please refer to user fee justifications. The TTP help to improve the targeting, screening, and apprehension of high-risk international travelers, thereby preventing terrorist attacks and criminal activity, while expediting processing of legitimate travelers.

Trusted Traveler Programs are predicated on thorough vetting of travelers who have voluntarily applied for membership, paid an enrollment/application fee, and provided personal data (including biographic information, photos, and fingerprints) to CBP, who then performs rigorous background checks. Individuals joining Global Entry through a CBP arrangement with their country of citizenship must successfully pass vetting conducted by their home government based on a mutually identified vetting standard.

Trusted Traveler Programs

TTP help to identify low-risk, vetted travelers by the voluntary submission of an application and subsequent vetting using automated name and fingerprint-based checks of law enforcement databases and an interview with a uniformed officer. The TTP continue to expand in FY 2013. As of September 30, 2013, Trusted Traveler Programs have a total of 2,271,224 members. Currently, TTP are comprised of four programs NEXUS, SENTRI, FAST, and GE that are discussed below.

Exhibit 1: Trusted Traveler Program Enrollments FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 2013	FY 2014 Projected Membership	FY 2015 Projected Membership
NEXUS	900,499	991,400	1,180,000
SENTRI	357,731	364,000	390,000
FAST	77,484	79,000	80,000
GE	981,213	925,300	1,200,000
Totals	2,316,927	2,359,700	2,850,000

The Trusted Traveler Programs have significantly increased its membership for the NEXUS, SENTRI, and GE programs. The NEXUS membership increase is due to the Beyond the Border initiatives involving increased outreach and its blitz operations (Enrollment Center blitzes and mobile enrollment blitzes resulted in a 19 percent membership expansion in FY 2013). The SENTRI program has seen an 18.5 percent membership expansion in FY 2013. The GE membership increase is due in large part to the GE promotions; with a 67 percent membership expansion in FY 2013.

NEXUS

NEXUS, a joint U.S./Canada enrollment program at the northern border land POE and at all Canadian preclearance ports, identifies low-risk travelers through: a complete biographic check, an interview with a CBPO and a Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) officer, and a fingerprint check. Once applicants are identified as low-risk they are enrolled in the NEXUS program and given a Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)-enabled card that is unique to the traveler. The RFID-enabled card allows the traveler to use specified primary lanes at land border POEs that are reserved for NEXUS use. At the Canadian preclearance airports, passengers use kiosks instead of dedicated lanes and iris scans are utilized to identify low-risk travelers rather than RFID-enabled cards. At the time of enrollment, travelers qualify for trusted traveler status in all modes of travel (air, sea, and land). The introduction of WHTI lane technology has provided local managers with the flexibility to add and subtract dedicated lanes to fit traffic demand.

Cost Avoidance/Workforce Multiplier Effect

In FY 2013, the average NEXUS land border lane processing time, 19 seconds, was two and a half times faster than vehicles processed at general lanes crossing the northern border (general lane times along the northern border average 49 seconds per vehicle). Although the per vehicle inspection time savings remained the same as in FY 2012 (30 seconds), the 12.4 percent increase in crossings in NEXUS lanes resulted in an additional savings equivalent to 3 CBPOs over the savings of 25 CBPOs achieved in FY 2012. This savings represents a cost avoidance value of approximately \$354,000 in salaries and benefits. Continued membership growth for this program will result in further efficiency.

Secure Electronic Network for Traveler's Rapid Inspection (SENTRI)

On the southwest border, SENTRI provides expedited CBP processing for pre-approved, low-risk travelers. Applicants must voluntarily undergo: a thorough biographical background check against criminal, law enforcement, customs, immigration, and terrorist indices; a 10-fingerprint law enforcement check; and a personal interview with a CBPO. The RFID-enabled card allows the traveler to use specified primary lanes at land border POEs that are reserved for SENTRI use.

Since 1995, the SENTRI program has grown to include a total of 19 lanes at the ten largest southern border POEs along the U.S./Mexico border. SENTRI members currently account for 19 percent of all cross southwest border traffic.

Cost Avoidance/Workforce Multiplier Effect

In FY 2013, the average SENTRI lane processing time, 22 seconds, was almost 3 times faster than vehicles processed at general lanes crossing the southern border (general lane times along the southern border averaged 64 seconds per vehicle). This is an increase of 3 seconds, or 7.7 percent, savings per SENTRI crossing in FY 2013 (39 seconds in FY 2012 to 42 seconds in FY 2013). There was also an 8.6 percent increase (991,316) in the number of crossings in the SENTRI lanes. The increase in volume and time savings resulted in additional inspection time savings equivalent to 17 CBPOs from FY 2012 (a cost avoidance value of approximately \$2.0 million in salaries and benefits).

Free and Secure Trade (FAST)

FAST is the cargo equivalent of the SENTRI and NEXUS facilitative programs in the passenger environment. Through FAST, importers, commercial carriers, truck drivers, and manufacturers who enroll in the program and meet agreed upon security criteria, including participation in the C-TPAT program, are granted expedited clearance at a POE. Using electronic data transmission and transponder technology, CBP expedites clearance of approved trade participants. The FAST program supports a more secure supply chain and enables CBP to focus security efforts and inspections on high-risk commerce, where the attention is most needed.

Global Entry (GE)

CBP designed GE to allow for expedited clearance of pre-approved low-risk air travelers into the U.S. Through the use of automated kiosks placed in the Federal Inspection Services area of each identified airport, enrolled travelers are able to bypass queues and process through Passport Control without having to see a CBPO. This program facilitates entry into the United States and is especially beneficial to frequent international flyers. Please refer to the Global Entry budget request for more information on the Global Entry user fee.

Cost Avoidance/Workforce Multiplier Effect

In FY 2013, there were almost 1 million additional uses of Global Entry and NEXUS Air kiosks, representing a 34 percent increase in usage over FY 2012 (*3.3 million uses vs. 2.5 million*). The increased use of these kiosks by travelers arriving into the United States resulted in savings equivalent to 60 CBPOs which is a marginal increase of 4 CBPOs from FY 2012. GE usage in FY 2013 increased throughput by 2.1 percent for all passengers, including the majority of passengers not in GE. In FY 2013, GE passengers have represented only 5.16 percent of total eligible passengers arriving as of September 30th; however, when compared to the GE air passenger percentage of 2.68 percent in FY 2012, there is a clear increase which is projected to continue. Continued growth in GE will result in further efficiency.

Exhibit 2: Global Entry Locations as of November 2013

United States and Territories			Canada
Atlanta	Las Vegas	Saipan	Calgary
Baltimore	Los Angeles	Salt Lake City	Edmonton
Boston	Miami	San Antonio	Halifax
Charlotte	Newark	San Diego	Montreal
Chicago	Minneapolis	San Francisco	Ottawa
Dallas/Ft. Worth	New York (JFK)	San Juan	Toronto
Denver	Orange County (John Wayne Airport)	Sanford, FL	Vancouver
Detroit	Orlando	Seattle	Winnipeg
Ft. Lauderdale	Philadelphia	Tampa	Ireland
Guam	Phoenix	Washington Dulles	Dublin
Honolulu	Portland	Washington, DC (Ronald Reagan Building)	Shannon
Houston	Raleigh-Durham		

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Inspection and Detection Technology
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Inspection and Detection Technology

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	38	38	115,407
2014 Enacted	86	86	112,004
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	162
2015 Current Services	86	86	112,166
2015 Program Change	-	-	11,700
2015 Total Request	86	86	123,866
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	11,862

CBP requests 86 positions, 86 FTE, and \$123.866 million in FY 2015 for the Inspection and Detection Technology PPA

Inspection & Detection Technology		Positions	FTE	Budget
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	86	86	112,004
Current Services	2015 Pay Raise			55
	Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise			19
	FY 2014 Pay Raise			22
	Increased Retirement Contributions			66
Program Changes	NII Equipment Refresh & Recapitalization			11,700
FY 2015 Request	Inspection & Detection Technology Total	86	86	123,866

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Inspection and Detection Technology PPA contains funding for the CBP Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) Technology that supports CBPs goals of enforcement and facilitation of legitimate trade and travel. CBP seeks to acquire, deploy, maintain, refurbish, and replace its NII technologies while meeting the requirements of CBPOs and BPAs for safe, effective, and reliable Radiation Detection Equipment (RDE) and NII systems at and between approximately 350 land border ports, Border Patrol checkpoints, airports, seaports, and international locations. Solutions to meet these demands must be effective and efficient in an ever-changing and evolving threat environment.

Terrorists, drug cartels, and other entities/individuals pursuing their own illicit agendas seek to exploit the vulnerabilities of the U.S. POEs and Border Patrol checkpoints, often using inbound cargo, conveyances, and travelers in ways never before conceived. CBP is strengthening the most effective tools and sustaining required capabilities by using threat and requirements-based deployment and by the elimination or reassignment of underused technologies. This approach results in the ability to sustain specific capabilities in the precise locations. The strategies for accomplishing this are: 1) re-validate minimum NII/ RDE requirements in the field; 2) reallocate available technology resources to address the highest risk gaps; 3) decommission unneeded/unused and un-repairable equipment from inventory; and, 4) strengthen the integration of inspection and detection technologies into CBP's layered enforcement strategy.

The current inventory of NII imaging systems shown in Exhibit 1 is aging and will require replacement in the future; however, analysis has shown that most of the imaging equipment will be functional past the vendors expected 10-year life cycle estimate. By the end of FY 2014, 94 large scale imaging systems will exceed this 10-year expected life.

Exhibit 1: Inspection & Detection Technology FY 2015 Funding Request Breakout

Inspection and Detection Technology	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	% of Total
CBPO Salary and Benefits	88	0.07%
Other Salary and Benefits	7,477	6.04%
Non-Personnel Costs	116,301	93.89%
Total	123,866	100.00%

Exhibit 2: Age of Deployed OFO and OBP NII System Data as of December, 2013

*FY Deployed	Age (Yr)	Large Scale	Small Scale	Hand Held
FY 2014	<1	-	2	-
FY 2013	1	19	20	32
FY 2012	2	25	14	29
FY 2011	3	27	20	482
FY 2010	4	48	103	259
FY 2009	5	38	28	568
FY 2008	6	26	20	481
FY 2007	7	19	34	362
FY 2006	8	12	6	36
FY 2005	9	8	5	90
FY 2004	10	16	33	125
FY 2003	11	34	26	224
FY 2002	12	24	42	328
Prior Years	Older	12	109	1,042
Total		308	462	4,058

*FY Deployed based on Install Date Year (Refurbishment Date for VACIS II)

**Small Scale NII: X-Ray (Baggage-Parcel & X-Ray Vans), BSRs

Data Source: CBP/ITB/ETP Raw Data (December 2013)

NII technology is a cornerstone of CBP's multi-layered enforcement strategy. Technologies currently deployed at and between our Nation's POEs include large-scale X-ray and Gamma-ray imaging systems, Radiation Portal Monitors (RPMs), handheld and wearable radiation detection and identification devices, and a variety of other portable and handheld technologies.

As CBP continues to extend the life cycle of these systems, the operations and maintenance costs in future years may increase. CBP will also continue to refine NII requirements as port specific threat based requirements evolve. The out-year funding requirements will be estimated based on sustainment of security goals, while maintaining and facilitating legitimate commercial traffic through our nation's ports of entry.

Cost Avoidance/Workforce Multiplier Impact

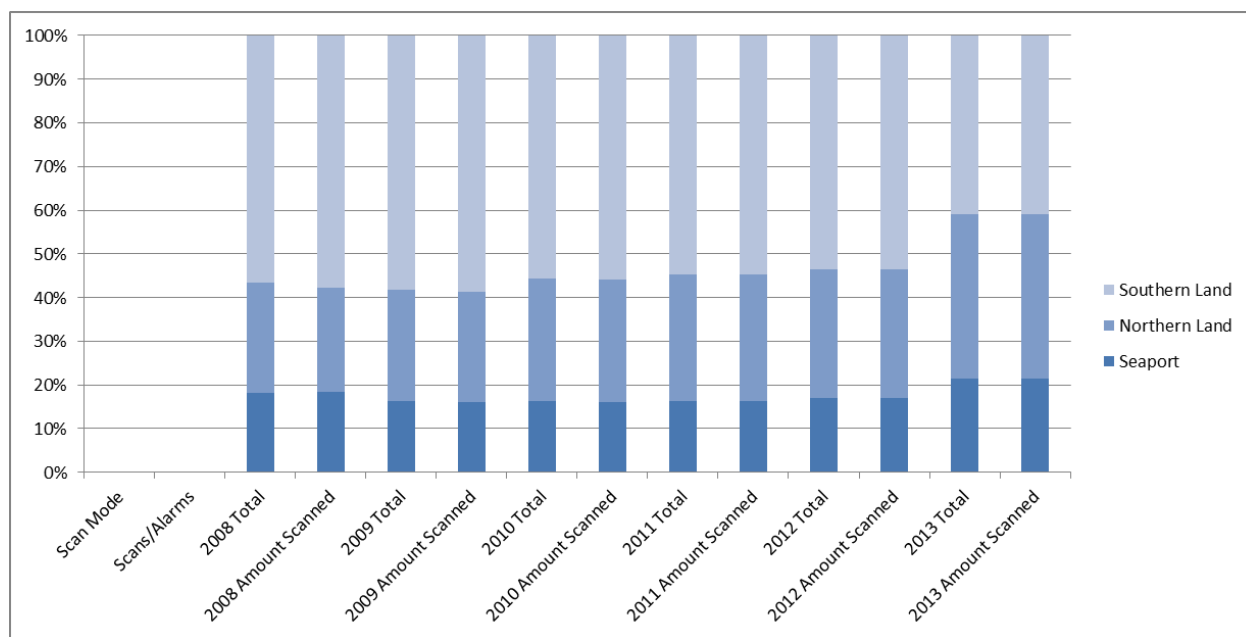
NII technology dramatically enhances the ability of CBP to inspect cargo and conveyances for components of weapons of mass effect and other articles and instruments used in support of terrorist activities, narcotics, and undeclared currency while facilitating legitimate commercial traffic through our nation's ports of entry. In 2013, CBP conducted over 2.6 million exams of cargo truck and seaport containers using inspection technology; relying solely on physical inspections would have required an increase in staff by over 5,400¹⁶ to manage the workload. When compared to a physical search, the time to conduct a secondary examination time is reduced by an average of 112 minutes, which equates to approximately 5.79 million hours for 3.1 million entries. The estimated cost avoidance per exam is \$309 (approximately \$957 million annually).

CBP does not rely on any single technology or inspection process. Instead, CBP uses various technologies in different combinations to substantially increase the likelihood of detecting a nuclear or radiological weapon or elements of these weapons, and illegal aliens or other contraband being smuggled across the U.S. borders. NII technologies are viewed as force multipliers that enable CBPOs to screen or examine a larger portion of the stream of commercial traffic while maintaining the flow of legitimate trade, cargo, and travelers.

As of December 2013, CBP has 308 large-scale imaging systems deployed at and between our POEs. CBP has also deployed a total of 462 small-scale NII systems, 4,058 hand held devices, 1,384 RPMs, 2,810 Radiation Isotope Identification Devices (RIIDS), and 29,387 Personal Radiation Detectors (PRDs). This equipment is used to facilitate trade, while maintaining security with over 5 million NII scans and over 60 million RDE scans per year of cargo and passenger conveyances as shown in Exhibit 2.

¹⁶ This number increases to approximately 7,000 when including the exams conducted in the air environment.

Exhibit 3: Radiation Portal Monitor Exams Performed on Inbound Cargo from FY 2008 - FY 2013 (excluding Express Consignment Courier Facility (ECCF) mail scanned)



As a Business Transformation Initiative, CBP and Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, in coordination with the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, have developed a near-term, low-cost approach to make RPM operations more effective and efficient. The initiative will be implemented in FY 2014 and focuses the existing RPMs capabilities on defined threat detection and minimizes alarm response to benign radiological material present in commerce. This approach will reduce overall risk and allow CBP to implement more efficient operational concepts. For example, it provides near-term operational enhancements while CBP completes long-term efforts to address RPM life cycle replacements. If implemented at the largest sea POEs, this initiative could reduce inspection time by 44,000 hours annually. This equates to a value of \$1.4 million per year to commercial trade. The implementation of this initiative will also allow CBP to shift up to 100 CBPOs to other enforcement missions and support a long-term reduction in secondary RPMs avoiding future acquisition and maintenance costs of up to \$44 million over 10 years.

Each year, DNDO coordinates a number of POE reconfigurations in which the lanes of traffic that contain NII equipment and/or RPMs, as well as the infrastructure associated with these technologies, are moved or altered. Additionally, a number of port expansions occur where new lanes of traffic require the addition of new technologies.

The Operations and Maintenance (O&M) funding for NII provides maintenance support at approximately 600 locations throughout the U.S. and its territories.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII)

The Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) Systems Program (large scale and small scale) supports the CBP mission to ensure that our borders are secure. It specifically supports that part of the mission that is focused on preventing terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States and interdicting potentially dangerous or illegal cargo from being smuggled into the country while facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel. The NII Systems Program supports CBPs interdiction and security efforts by providing technologies that help CBP officers and agents examine a large volume of traffic safely, quickly and effectively to detect a wide range of contraband that is imported using a variety of conveyances. The program is vital to the CBP layered enforcement strategy.

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
112,526	112,004	123,866

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
NII Acquisition (16,448)	Recapitalization of aging equipment	Large-scale, small-scale NII systems provide efficient force-multiplying inspection capabilities which enhance security while facilitating the movement of commerce and people across the borders.
NII/RDE O&M (102,870)	Maintenance Program	Maintains the deployed NII systems fielded to provide operable inspection capabilities at approximately 600 locations throughout the U.S. and its territories.
NII O&M Salaries (4,548)	O&M Personnel	Funds 86 positions providing maintenance and management of the NII Maintenance Program

Arrival and Departure Information System (ADIS)

Operate and maintain OBIM's automated arrival and departure identification services currently provided by the Arrival and Departure Information System (ADIS) at the levels of performance negotiated in the Service Level Agreements.

ADIS is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation \$26.867 million
- COPPS \$2.099 million

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
0	17,641	28,966

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Labor (26,069)	Design	Planning, analysis, requirements development, and design for the following ADIS system enhancements: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Design, build and deploy ADIS data warehouse / non-production repository 2. Implement enhanced fuzzy name matching algorithms 3. Implement automated ADIS data exchange mechanism with the Intelligence Community 4. Migrate ADIS to the CBP Enterprise Service Bus (ESB)
	Development	Development (build) activities for each of the four efforts. Includes both software (coding) and physical hardware stand-up.
	Testing	Testing activities for each of the four efforts, to include the full range of component testing, product application testing, integration and regression testing, IV&V testing, and user testing.
Materials (2,897)	Hardware	Procurement of hardware to support the ADIS data warehouse / non-production repository, and other efforts as identified in the requirements phase.
	Software	Procurement of new software applications and/or licenses as identified in the requirements phase.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Systems for Targeting
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Systems for Targeting

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	20	20	106,848
2014 Enacted	-	-	-
2015 Current Services	-	-	-
2015 Total Request	-	-	-
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	-

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Systems for Targeting PPA funding was realigned to the Automation Modernization Appropriation in FY 2014.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
National Targeting Center
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: National Targeting Center

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	302	302	67,366
2014 Enacted	338	338	65,106
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	5,486
2015 Current Services	338	338	70,592
2015 Total Request	338	338	70,592
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	5,486

CBP requests 338 positions, 338 FTE, and \$70.592 million in FY 2015 for the National Targeting Center PPA

National Targeting Center		Positions	FTE	Budget
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	338	338	65,106
Current Services	Pay Adjustment for Workforce Maturation			3,138
	2015 Pay Raise			469
	Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise			150
	FY 2014 Pay Raise			368
	Increased Retirement Contributions			818
	Realignment to Support NTC Facilities			(212)
	Consolidate OFO Targeting Funding			755
FY 2015 Request	National Targeting Center Total	338	338	70,592

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The National Targeting Center (NTC) supports CBP's goal to employ an enhanced targeting strategy that effectively and efficiently segments cargo and travelers according to the potential threat they pose. The NTC integrates the Agency's diverse intelligence capabilities into a cohesive data enterprise enabling CBP to serve the Nation as a premier intelligence-driven border law enforcement agency. The NTC provides advanced targeting, research, and coordination between numerous domestic and international law enforcement and intelligence agencies in support of the CBP anti-terrorism mission. The NTC provides around the clock tactical targeting and analytical research in both the passenger and cargo arenas. Additionally, the NTC manages the Analytical Management Systems Control Office (AMSCO), which uses

automated systems and targeting strategies to examine large amounts of crossing, referral, and results data to develop methodologies for identifying anomalies that may be indicative of integrity, procedural, performance, or training issues.

The mission of the NTC is to “prevent dangerous and unlawful travelers and goods from entering and exiting the country by effectively screening, reviewing, identifying, and segmenting low and high-risk passengers and cargo across all international modes of transportation, inbound and outbound, in order to carefully identify, target, and coordinate examination of the small percentage of shipments and travelers that may be connected to terrorism or other transnational crimes, such as narcotics smuggling, human trafficking, merchandise counterfeiting, and money laundering.”

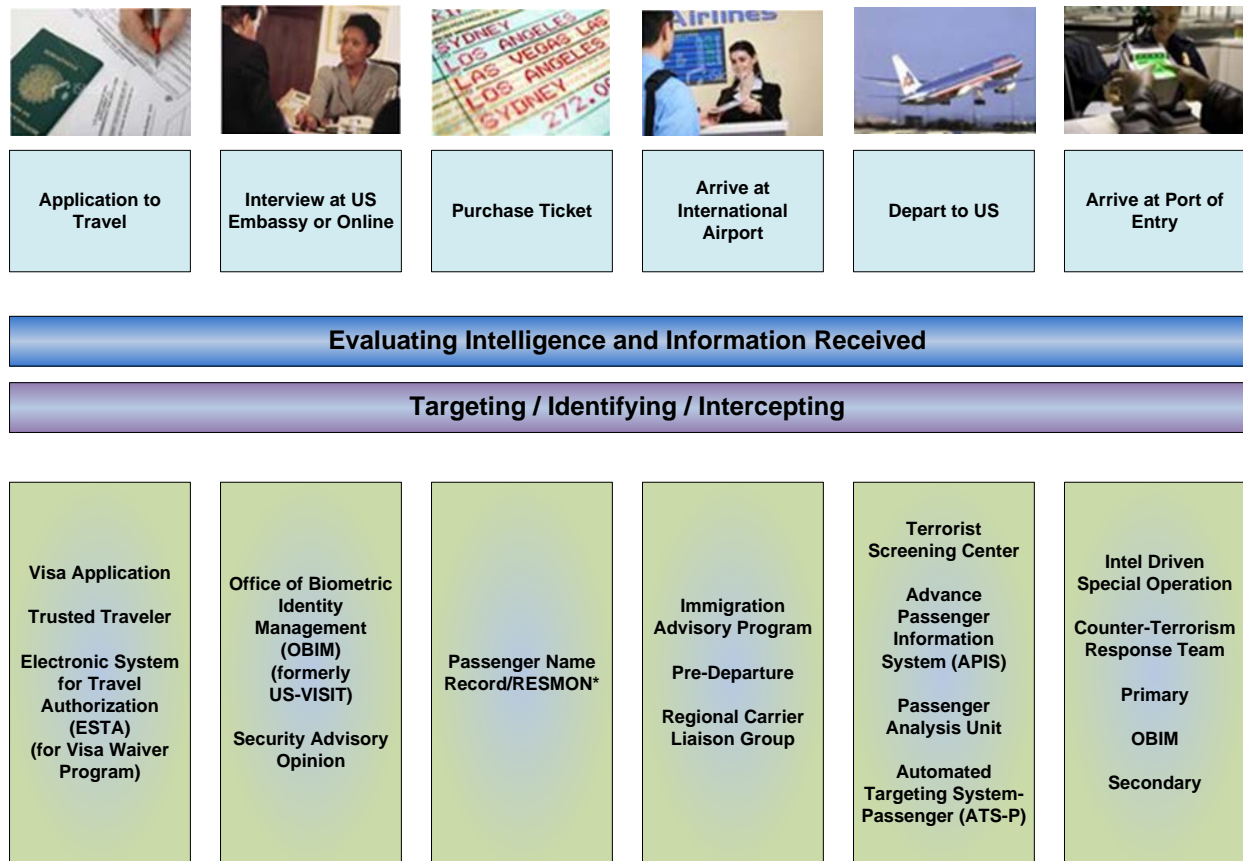
Exhibit 1: National Targeting Center FY 2015 Funding Request Breakout

National Targeting Center	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	% of Total
CBPO Salary and Benefits	42,405	60.07%
Other Salary and Benefits	21,407	30.33%
Non-Personnel Costs	6,780	9.60%
Total	70,592	100.00%

Passenger Targeting

In order to make risk-based operational decisions before a passenger boards an aircraft, and continuing until the traveler enters the United States, CBP leverages all available advance information on in-bound passengers. Throughout the travel process – 1) application to travel, 2) making the reservation, 3) check-in, and 4) boarding at a foreign point of origin- CBP devotes its resources to identifying the highest threats, including those who may not have been exposed by the intelligence community. As a result of advance travel information, CBP assesses passenger risk ahead of time, often days before a traveler boards a plane. Concurrently, the visa process administered by the Department of State is also a source of information. For travelers under the Visa Waiver Program, CBP has the opportunity to evaluate their risk via the Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA). CBP performs a traveler risk assessment when tickets are purchased, reservations confirmed and during flight check-in. Currently, in all cases before an international flight departs for the United States from a foreign point of origin, the airline transmits passenger and crew manifest information to CBP. CBP’s National Targeting Center then reviews traveler information to identify travelers who could be determined inadmissible upon arrival. Exhibit 2 depicts the international passenger travel process and the NTC travel-related programs in place to effectively screen, review, identify, and segment low and high-risk passengers.

Exhibit 2: NTC's Passenger Targeting Processes



Conduct Pre-Departure Screening

The NTC screens relevant traveler and cargo information prior to their departure. This approach is a key part of CBP's layered security strategy to protect the homeland by extending U.S. borders outward to identify and mitigate threats, interdict possible terrorists, other *mala fide* travelers, and suspect cargo before they can board or be laden on a conveyance destined for the United States.

The NTC leverages all available advance passenger data including Passenger Name Record (PNR) and Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) data, records of previous travel, intelligence, and law enforcement information, as well as open source information in its efforts to identify high-risk travelers. This information is also matched against targeting rules developed by subject matter experts based on actionable intelligence derived from current intelligence reporting and other law enforcement information. Exhibit 3 identifies core NTC programs designed to screen, review, identify, and prevent high-risk and inadmissible passengers from boarding U.S. bound aircraft.

Exhibit 3: Core NTC Passenger Related Activities

Program	Description
Pre-Departure Targeting	Prevents high-risk and inadmissible travelers from boarding U.S. bound aircraft through various targeting methods and by working with carriers and U.S. government representatives overseas.
Immigration Advisory Program	IAP officers stationed at overseas airports work jointly with the host governments to conduct interviews of potential targets identified by NTC and make admissibility decisions for passengers attempting to travel to the United States.
Visa Re-Vetting and ICE/DOS Pre-application vetting	NTC continuously checks U.S. issued visas against derogatory information and records pertaining to terrorism and inadmissibility. NTC also works jointly with ICE and DOS to check visa applications against derogatory information at the time of submission to DOS and prior to issuance of the visa.
Office of Alien Smuggling Interdiction	Deters, detects, and disrupts illegal migration to the United States by analyzing smuggling routes and working with domestic and foreign partners to identify and prosecute smugglers.
Regional Carrier Liaison Group (RCLG)	Assists NTC in denying boarding to high risk and inadmissible travelers at non-IAP locations by working directly with the carriers to resolve questions/concerns regarding a traveler's admissibility.
Electronic System for Travel Authorization	Requires all aliens who plan to travel to the United States under the Visa Waiver Program (VWP) to obtain an electronic travel authorization prior to boarding a U.S.-bound commercial flight or cruise ship. The NTC conducts continuous re-vetting of all approved ESTAs, screening them against derogatory information and records pertaining to terrorism and inadmissibility.
United Kingdom Border/ National Border Targeting Centre/ International Targeting Center	Enhances border security for all involved countries by exchanging critical passenger information in order to disrupt the movement of criminals and terrorists, deter alien and contraband smugglers, and identify those using fraudulent or stolen travel documents.
Biometric Watch List	NTC serves as the encounter management center regarding biometric matches to Department of Defense derogatory information for internal and external DHS stakeholders. NTC identifies individuals based on biometric matches to derogatory information related to terrorism, criminality, or other grounds of inadmissibility.

Exhibits 4, 5, and 6 identify key statistics related to passenger travel targeting activities. Passengers denied boarding, visa applications revoked/not approved, and biometric denials are key outcomes related to passenger targeting.

Exhibit 4: NTC Passenger Statistics For FY 2013¹⁷

Program	Number of Records Reviewed	Number of Passengers Denied Boarding	Number of Applications Received	Number of Applications Revoked
Pre-Departure Targeting/RCLG	165,091	7,724	-	-
Immigration Advisory	112,111	3,501	-	-
Visa Re-Vetting	29,285	-	-	2,780 visas revoked
ESTA Applications Received	-	-	12,759,841	33,401

Exhibit 5: Visa Pre-Application Vetting For FY 2013

Applications Received	Applications Manually Reviewed	Applications Returned to DOS with non-Approval	Non-Approvals that are National Security Related	Applicants Recommended for a Targeted Interview
2,295,106	14,142	1,472	1,077	469

Exhibit 6: Biometric Watchlist Vetting For FY 2013¹⁸

Biometric Encounters	Total Biometric Denials	Totals Biometric Watchlist Promotions
8,483	2,298	16,395

Cost Avoidance/Workforce Multiplier Impact:

Pre-Departure Targeting continues to produce security and efficiency dividends. In FY 2013, CBP identified 11,225 passengers who would be inadmissible upon arrival to the United States and were denied boarding at foreign departure locations. The 11,225 denials resulted in an estimated cost avoidance of \$28.06 million to CBP in adverse action processing and removal costs associated with inadmissible travelers arriving at U.S. ports of entry. This targeting work

¹⁷ The data represented includes only the NTC initiated offloads and does not capture the additional work being performed by the offloads generated by the RCLG and IAP officers. The final FY 2013 numbers accurately depict the complete number of offloads generated by CBP as a whole to include the RCLG with the NTC Pre-Departure team and the IAP officers working overseas with the NTC IAP team.

¹⁸ Ibid.

also alleviated field operational requirements equivalent to 19 CBPOs, avoiding \$2.2 million in staffing requirements for CBP. Please note that NTC cost avoidance includes the Pre-Departure Targeting/RCLG number of 7,724.

Cargo Targeting

NTC cargo targeting is a critical part of CBP's layered enforcement strategy. NTC's cargo targeting Area of Responsibility (AOR) is international in scope. NTC leverages classified, law enforcement, commercial, and open source information to proactively target and coordinate examinations of high-risk cargo in all modes of transportation. NTC cargo targeting activities also includes providing high-quality research, support, and remote targeting operations to 58 international Container Security Initiative (CSI) ports and one Secure Freight Initiative (SFI) port, domestic units, and other government agencies. NTC has established partnerships and liaisons with numerous federal agencies in order to gain information to identify and examine cargo shipments that may pose a threat to the United States. Furthermore, NTC cargo activities support the assistance of other countries in developing systems to manage anti-terrorism and security threats by hosting foreign Customs officials under the International Fellowship Program. In addition to supporting CBP's primary mission, NTC cargo targeting is responsible for conducting strategic and operational analysis in a continual effort to identify and counter narcotics smuggling, agricultural threats, money laundering, trafficking in illicit weapons, and other threats to the physical and economic security of the United States. Exhibit 7 below depicts NTC's cargo targeting processes against which it applies its core activities and programs to proactively target and coordinate examinations of all high-risk cargo.

Exhibit 7: NTC's Cargo Targeting Processes

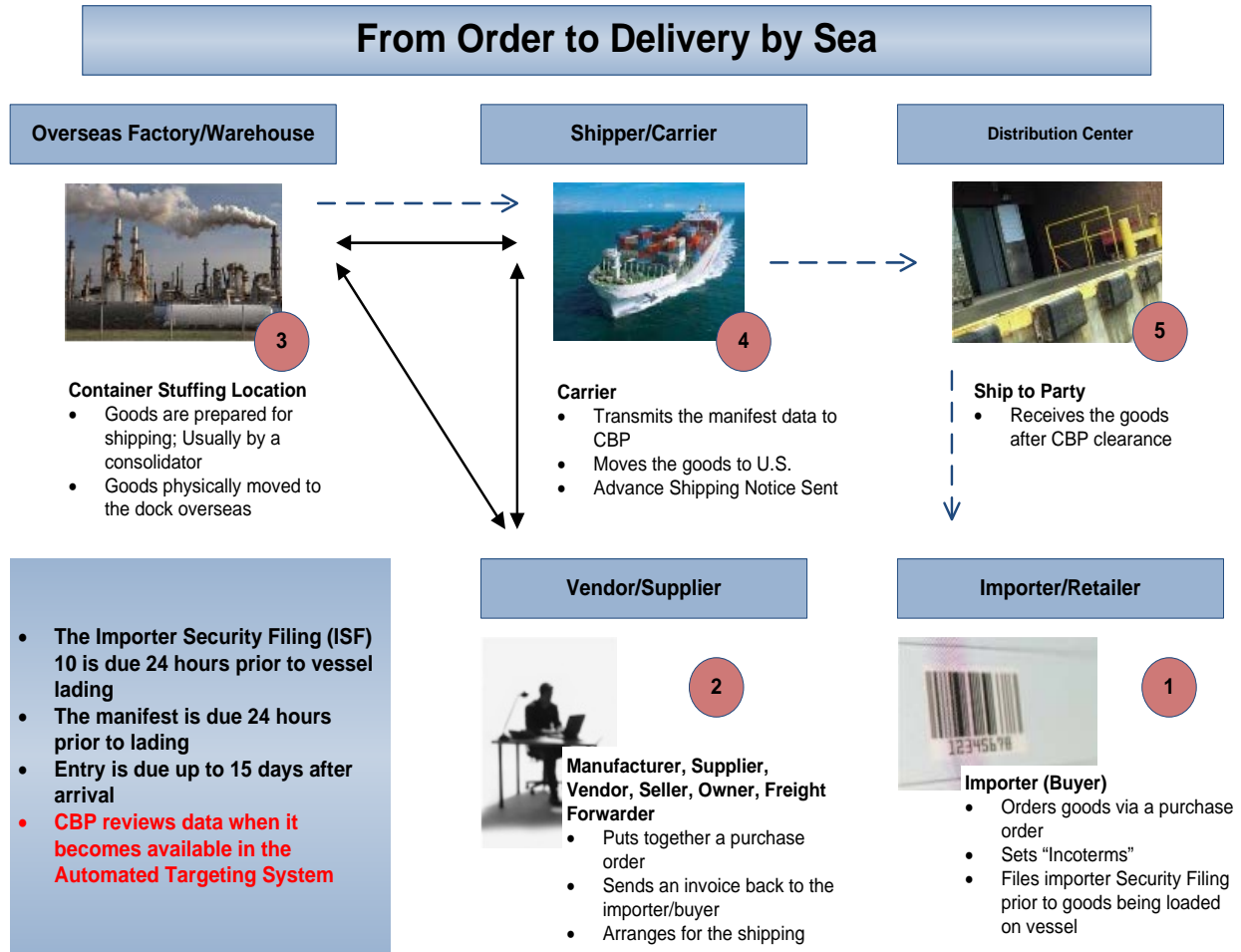


Exhibit 8 describes the NTC core cargo-related anti-terrorism activities and programs relating to cargo movements in all modes of transportation, both inbound and outbound.

Exhibit 8: NTC Core Cargo Related Activities

Program	Description
Outbound Targeting	Conducts daily outbound and in-transit cargo reviews to identify shipments destined to high risk or in-transit countries suspected to be involved in the smuggling of weapons, controlled chemicals, and military goods as well as strategic equipment used in the production of Weapons of Mass Effect (WME).
Pre-Departure Screening of Cargo	Provides in-depth cargo research and analysis of positive Terrorist Screening Database passengers, provides targeting analysis and support to CBP domestic and Container Security Initiative (CSI) ports, and provides targeting assistance to active federal investigations in collaboration with liaisons stationed at NTC.

Program	Description
Air Cargo Advanced Screening (ACAS)	Targets and mitigates high risk air cargo prior to lading on commercial aircraft. Participation includes the express couriers UPS, FedEx, DHL, TNT; passenger carriers Delta Airlines, Lufthansa, Air Canada, as well as freight forwarder DHL Global Forwarding.
Agriculture/Bioterrorism Cargo Screening	Supports tactical targeting, research, follow-up, reporting, analysis, coordination, and automated risk management, including targeting and researching trade activities related to agriculture and bioterrorism.
National Initiative for Illicit Trade Enforcement (NIITE)	NIITE is a joint ICE Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) and CBP initiative to target shipments for counter-proliferation, narcotics, currency smuggling, and other concerns by tracking suspect shipments using carrier websites. It utilizes new automated tools to conduct digital surveillance and target suspect shipments.
Container Security Initiative (CSI)/Secure Freight Initiative (SFI)	NTC CSI serves as a targeting and communication center on behalf of all foreign CSI Ports. NTC CSI coordinates overseas examination requests in collaboration with the CBP Port of intended arrival in the U.S. NTC CSI also assumes bill review and targeting responsibilities at CSI foreign locations where resources are not deployed (Australia; New Zealand; Haifa and Ashdod, Israel; Halifax, Montreal, and Vancouver, Canada; and Piraeus, Greece). NTC CSI is also responsible for all daily operations in SFI Port Qasim, Pakistan, which is monitored via closed-circuit television from NTC.
International Cargo Targeting Fellowship Program (ICTFP)	The ICTFP is established to exchange information, share and refine targeting techniques, and increase each country's capability to target and eliminate criminal trade activity on a global scale. The collaboration with international partners is accomplished by hosting foreign customs officials and Officer Exchange Programs.
Cargo Targeting Unit (CTU)	The CTU is the primary point of contact for ports of entry providing 24x7 intake services to handle special research requests, targeting of high risk cargos, and screening of businesses and individuals involved in the shipment of goods that may have connections to terrorism.
Tactical Trade Targeting Unit (T3U)	The T3U coordinates CBP's tactical trade targeting assets and closely collaborates with ICE/HSI to rapidly support investigations and increase interdictions domestically and abroad through sustained, coordinated actions that focus on CBP's Priority Trade Issues (PTI).

Exhibit 9 identifies key statistics related to cargo targeting activities specifically displaying the sizable volume of manifests reviewed on a daily basis and the results of conducting those assessments. The total number of seizures resulting from cargo targeting operations in FY 2013 was over 800 with a value of over \$129 million.

Exhibit 9: NTC Cargo Statistics For FY 2013¹⁹

Program	Bills Reviewed	Notes Created	Rules Created	Events Created	Domestic Exams	Foreign Exams	Containers Scanned	Physical Exams	Referrals	Positive T1 Records	Seizures
Outbound (OB) FY13	147,796	12,859	608	56	-	-	-	-	749	-	109
Container Security Initiative (CSI)	6,751,227	5,790	760	4,091	1,143	93		4,970	1,236	-	50
Secure Freight Initiative (SFI)	86,214	300	-	1,024	40	1,110	44,784	996	996	-	
Air Cargo Advance Screening (ACAS)	766,082	-	-	2,124	1,109	1,114	-	-	2,223	184	8
Agricultural/Biological Terrorism Countermeasures (ABTC)	430,201	1,053	184	54	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Rail Targeting Unit (RTU)	545,680	2,280	1,610	290	-	-	-	-	213	-	4
Cargo Targeting Unit/Field Support (CTU)	1,644,117	91,963	3,512	1,308	-	-	-	-	455	135	46
Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB)	10,742	5,752	1,658	8,946	-	-	-	-	34	5,280	-
International Cargo Targeting Fellowship	101,512	353	775	145	-	-	-	-	33	-	9

¹⁹ NTC has established a data warehouse for statistical reporting which is supported by a dedicated statistician to ensure consistently accurate data. Adjustments in figures from OMB submission are result of adjusted methodology for extracting data.

Targeting Integrity Related Activities

Analytical Management Systems Control Office (AMSCO)

The Analytical Management Systems Control Office (AMSCO) develops innovative techniques to identify potential misconduct issues among frontline CBP personnel. The AMSCO team applies sophisticated analytical techniques to sort through massive amounts of CBP transactional data for anomalies and patterns indicative of potentially corrupt behavior. AMSCO scans and analyzes the anomalies in CBP transactional data in order to identify potential integrity issues. If outliers start to appear, based upon the evaluation of the data and further research, AMSCO will provide these findings to the proper investigative entity for further action. In addition, AMSCO has developed and deployed the Enforcement Linked Mobile Operation red flag (ELMOrf) to the POEs within the San Diego (excluding San Ysidro), Tucson, El Paso, and Laredo Field Offices. ELMOrf is a data-driven technological tool utilized to monitor and improve adherence to CBP policy among frontline staff and supervisors. ELMOrf provides OFO frontline supervisors real time visibility into the processing transactions being conducted by CBPOs working primary operations at the POEs. AMSCO has developed many key indicators that tend to be predictive of corrupt behavior. Utilizing these indicators as sensors against historic crossing data allows AMSCO to identify actions of potentially corrupt personnel.

Description of Select Adjustments to Base

Pay Adjustment for Workforce Maturation: This PPA contains a \$3.14 million increase that is part of the overall \$194.6 million “Pay Adjustment for Workforce Maturation”. The majority of this additional funding is because of changes in the requirements associated with BPAs and CBPOs. The journeyman initiative and low attrition rates mean more promotions and Within-Grade Increases (WIGIs). The compensation (base salary, benefits, premium pay and overtime) associated with these increases is considerable. In FY 2015, compensation is expected to compose approximately 73 percent of the total CBP budget. In the past, CBP has realigned funding from non-pay categories to pay to provide the funding needed to sustain the BPA and CBPO floors; however further reductions to non-pay and mission support pay funding is becoming increasingly difficult to do without adverse operational impacts. This adjustment allows CBP to meet these pay requirements.

Consolidate OFO Targeting Funding: The transfer of \$755,000 from the Automated Targeting System (ATS) PPA in the Automation Modernization Appropriation to the National Targeting Center (NTC) PPA in the Salaries and Expenses Appropriation is requested to properly align automated system requirements to the use targeting information by the NTC cargo and passenger-related activities. The Analytical Management Systems Control Office (AMSCO) within the NTC is responsible for using automated systems to screen, review, and identify data anomalies to ensure the accuracy of data entered by CBP law enforcement personnel in order to segment potential integrity concerns. The expertise, systems technology and automation necessary for the completion of work by AMSCO is developed, contained and maintained within the NTC.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Training at the Ports of Entry
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Training at the Ports of Entry

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	2	2	27,276
2014 Enacted	24	24	40,703
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(6,797)
2015 Current Services	24	24	33,906
2015 Total Request	24	24	33,906
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(6,797)

CBP requests 24 positions, 24 FTE, and \$33.906 million in FY 2015 for the Training at the Ports of Entry PPA

Training at the Ports of Entry		Positions	FTE	Budget
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	24	24	40,703
Current Services	2015 Pay Raise			26
	Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise			9
	Partially Non-recur Non-pay Costs - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative			(6,919)
	FY 2014 Pay Raise			30
	Increased Retirement Contributions			57
FY 2015 Request	Training at the Ports of Entry Total	24	24	33,906

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The OTD is responsible for the Training at the Ports of Entry PPA, which supports basic, advanced, and supervisory/management/leadership training for new and incumbent CBPOs, Agriculture Specialists, Import Specialists, and Entry Specialists assigned to the ports of entry. The training provided establishes and sustains the proficiency of those directly responsible for the front line mission of CBP. Funding levels requested for this training in FY 2015 will enable

CBP to achieve targeted FY 2015 staffing levels for these positions, and maintain mission critical skills and certifications of existing employees assigned to the ports of entry.

Exhibit 1: Training at the Ports of Entry FY 2015 Funding Request Breakout

Training at the Ports of Entry	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	% of Total
CBPO Salary and Benefits	3,342	9.86%
Other Salary and Benefits	213	0.63%
Non-Personnel Costs	30,351	89.52%
Total	33,906	100.00%

Exhibit 2: Types of Training Programs Funded under this PPA

Training At the Ports of Entry Programs	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2013	Training Seats Planned for FY 2014	Training Seats Projected for FY 2015
Basic Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic Training for CBPOs, Import Specialists, and Entry Specialists is conducted at the Field Operations Academy (FOA) located at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) facilities in Glynco, GA and Charleston, SC. Agriculture Specialist Basic Training is delivered at FLETC's training center in Frederick, MD. Successful completion of basic training is a pre-requisite for employment in these positions and ensures proficiency in the foundational law enforcement knowledge and skills required by the CBP mission in securing the ports and facilitating trade and travel. 	1,280	2,785	1,454

Training At the Ports of Entry Programs	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2013	Training Seats Planned for FY 2014	Training Seats Projected for FY 2015
Firearms and Use of Force Instructor Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per CBP policy armed officers and agents are required to undergo periodic qualifications of firearms proficiency and annual use of force training/certification. • Failure to successfully complete these periodic qualifications results in the officer/agent losing his/her certification to carry a firearm and/or use intermediate force devices. • These periodic qualifications are administered by certified Firearms Instructors and Use of Force Instructors at field locations. • These instructors are required to attend training for initial certification, and recertification training every five years. 	262	1,382	1,382
Driver Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This training provides CBPOs the skills required to safely and effectively respond to vehicle-related incidents (such as port runners), that occur at POEs. 	47	120	120
Health & Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This training provides CBPOs skills in dealing with hazardous materials, operating in confined spaces and operating dangerous equipment – scenarios they deal with on a daily basis. • It also includes funding for 	93	160	160

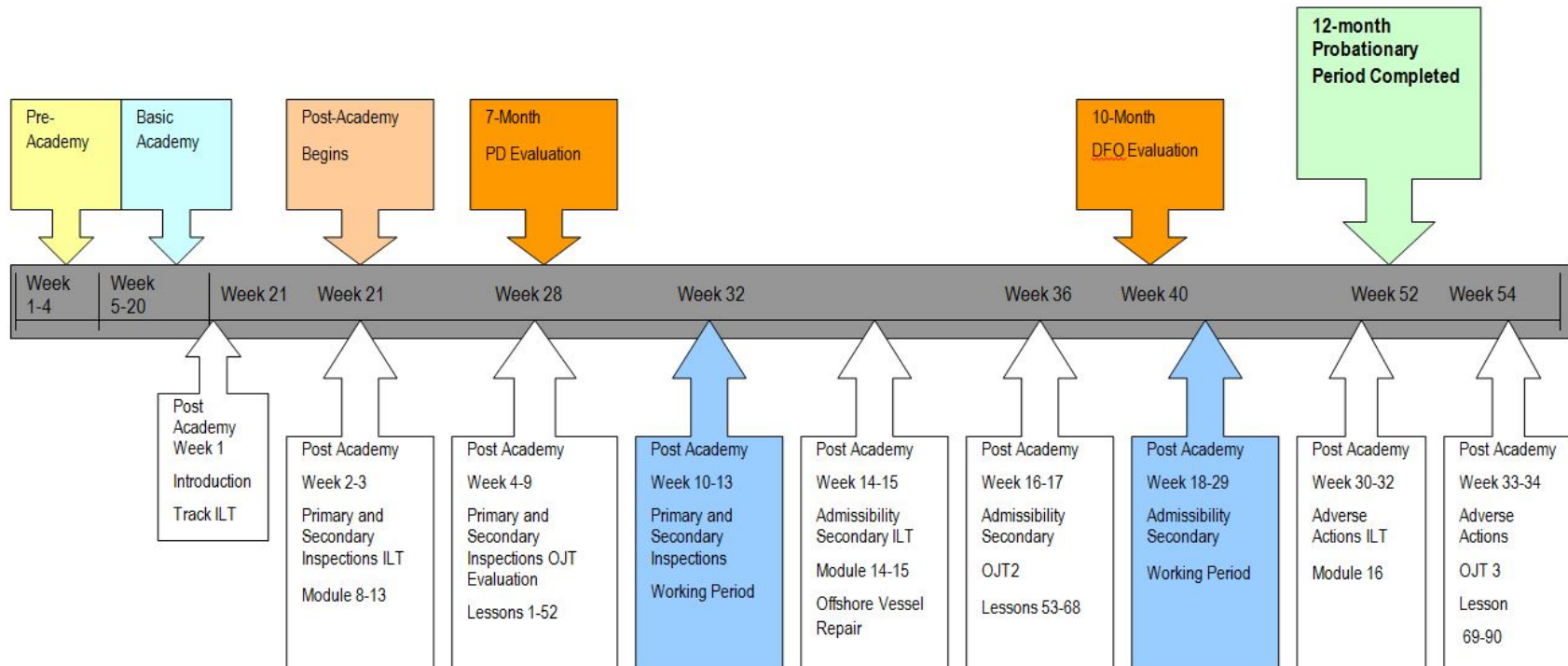
Training At the Ports of Entry Programs	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2013	Training Seats Planned for FY 2014	Training Seats Projected for FY 2015
	peer support/chaplaincy training to support staff dealing with stressful and traumatic events, such as loss of a colleague on the job.			
Emergency Preparedness & Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This training is required for CBPOs to maintain sufficient skill levels in incident management and response procedures. • This training provides capabilities not only to maintain security of the border, but also to provide support to areas struck by natural disasters. CBP supports responses to these types of events. 	118	200	200
International Pre-Deployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This training is mandatory for any CBP employees deploying overseas and is necessary for CBP to continue filling overseas positions supporting our many international programs which are designed to enhance national security. • These include the Immigration Advisory Program, which works with airlines overseas to identify persons who may not be admissible to the U.S.; the Container Security Initiative, which works with foreign customs administrations to screen containers bound for the U.S. before they 	134	460	460

Training At the Ports of Entry Programs	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2013	Training Seats Planned for FY 2014	Training Seats Projected for FY 2015
	enter our ports; the Preclearance Program for clearing passengers on U.S. bound flights prior to their arrival in the U.S.; and CBP Attachés and Representatives operating overseas to advance U.S. goals and partnerships in the areas of border security and trade.			
Canine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for CBPOs and Agriculture Specialist canine teams operating at the ports of entry is funded under this PPA. • This includes CBPO canine teams trained in the disciplines of Basic Detection, Concealed Human/Narcotics Detection, and Currency/Firearms Detection. 	157	206	206
Anti-Terrorism/Counter Terrorism/Targeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This training provides CBPOs skills in screening and targeting travelers and cargo for potential threats (terrorists, drugs, currency, and weapons). • Training encompasses everything from advanced interviewing skills to use of targeting systems to use of specialized detection technologies. 	196	700	700
Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in various trade-related initiatives (e.g., Intellectual Property Rights enforcement) for CBPOs and trade 	410	600	600

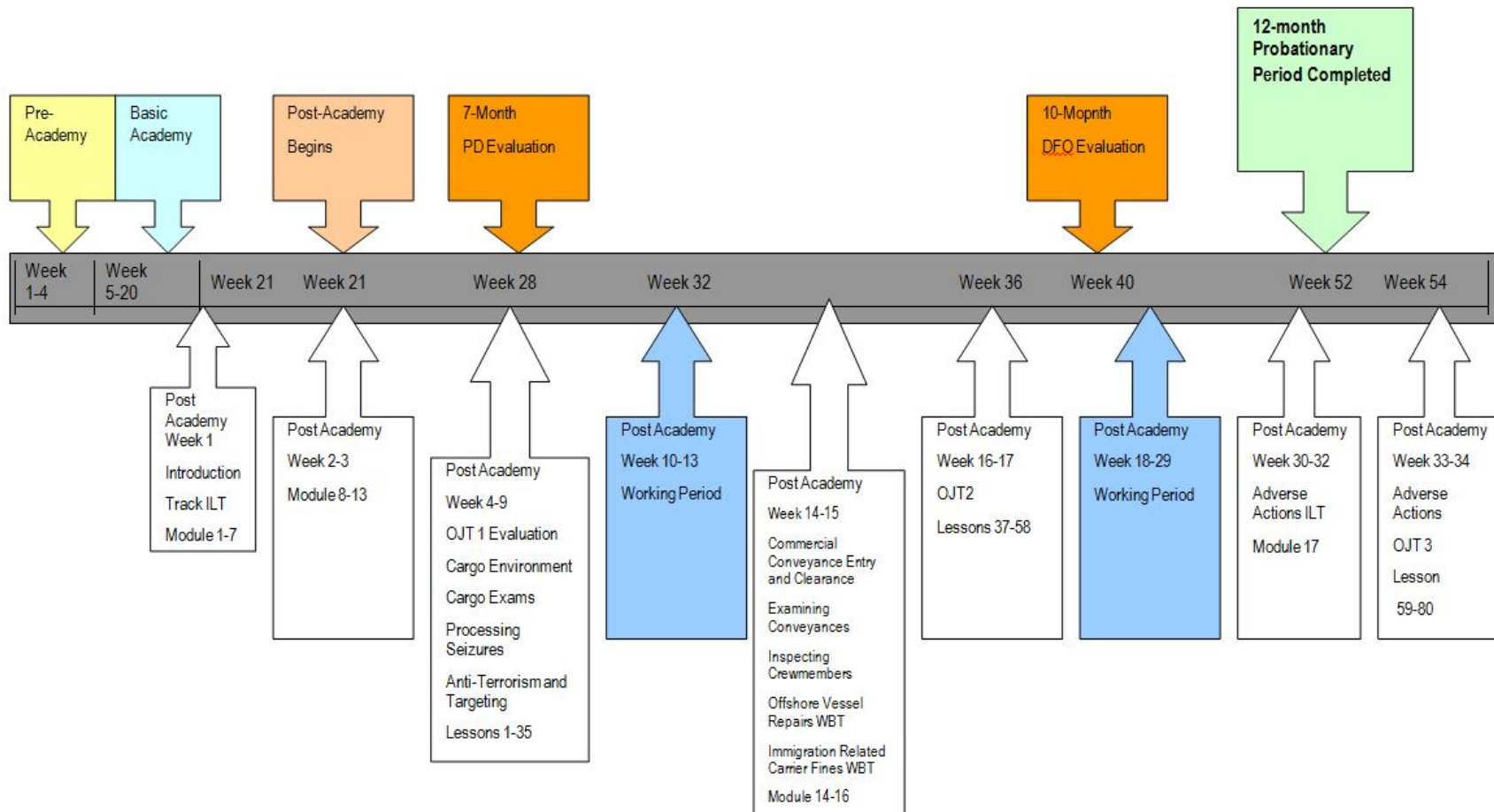
Training At the Ports of Entry Programs	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2013	Training Seats Planned for FY 2014	Training Seats Projected for FY 2015
	specialists operating at ports of entry, is funded under this PPA.			
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBP's mission of protecting the border includes keeping agricultural pests and products that might be detrimental to US agriculture out of the country. CBP expands its capability in this regard by providing training for military inspectors to conduct agricultural examinations of inbound and international flights. 	12	15	15
Supervisor/Leadership Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training for first- and second-line CBPOs, Agricultural Specialist, Import Specialist, and Entry Specialist supervisors is funded under this PPA. This training provides these supervisors the technical and supervisory skills required to effectively lead officers and specialists under their command. 	299	400	400

The charts below detail the training timeline of the 3 distinct career paths a CBPO may embark on, upon entering the Basic Training Academy:

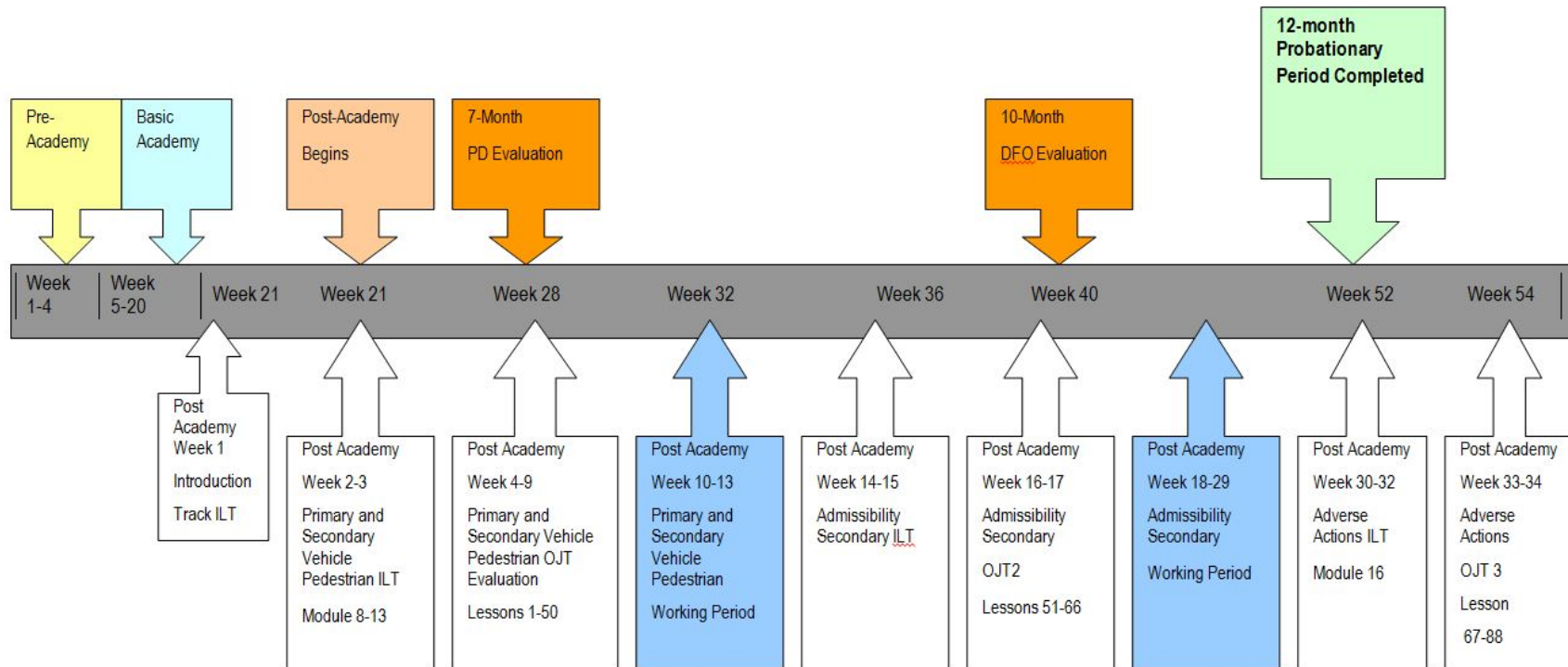
CBPO Training Timeline (Air/Sea)



CBPO Training Timeline (Cargo)



CBPO Training Timeline (Land)



Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Border Security Control
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Border Security Control

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	23,061	22,986	3,490,236
2014 Enacted	23,004	22,930	3,675,236
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	(4)	(4)	197,055
2015 Current Services	23,000	22,926	3,872,291
2015 Program Change	-	-	9,724
2015 Total Request	23,000	22,926	3,882,015
Total Change 2014 to 2015	(4)	(4)	206,779

CBP requests 23,000 positions, 22,926 FTE, and \$3,882.015 million in FY 2015 for the Border Security Control PPA

Border Security & Control		Positions	FTE	Budget
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	23,004	22,930	3,675,236
Current Services	CBP-wide IT Efficiencies			(846)
	Pay Adjustment for Workforce Maturation			84,010
	2015 Pay Raise			26,839
	Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise			8,687
	FY 2014 Pay Raise			26,044
	Increased Retirement Contributions			52,943
	Realignment of Transportation Program Management Office	(4)	(4)	(622)
Program Changes	Develop Vulnerability Assessment Program			9,724
FY 2015 Request	Border Security & Control Total	23,000	22,926	3,882,015

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Border Security Control PPA provides funding for the United States Border Patrol (USBP) and the Joint Field Command (JFC).

USBP Background

Since its creation in 1924, USBP has been responsible for patrolling along U.S. borders and has grown to a force of over 21,000 agents. The recent surge in the number of BPAs began with the *Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996* (P.L. 104-208, *IIRIRA*), which required an expansion of the existing force of 5,942 BPAs by 1,000 agents per year through 2001. By September 11, 2001 over 9,800 BPAs were on duty.

The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 resulted in the passage of the *USA Patriot Act* (P.L. 107-56), which mandated a tripling of the number of BPAs along the northern border and enhancements in border security. In March 2003, USBP was transferred to the Department of Homeland Security from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and consolidated into a newly created agency, CBP.

The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-458) authorized a dramatic increase in the number of BPAs from approximately 10,000 in 2004 to over 20,000 agents by 2011. The *Emergency Supplemental Border Security Appropriations Act, 2010* (P.L. 111-230) and the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012* (P.L. 112-74) have established 21,370 agents as the staffing floor for USBP.

USBP Mission

The mission of USBP is to secure America's borders. This is accomplished by preventing terrorists and terrorist weapons, people, and contraband from entering the United States illegally between the ports of entry, and by disrupting and degrading the activities of transnational criminal organizations. USBP coordinates and integrates its activities with OFO and the Office of Air and Marine within CBP.

USBP Strategy

In FY 2015, CBP will continue the implementation of a new USBP approach focused on information, integration, and rapid response capabilities in performing the mission of securing America's borders. This strategy involves USBP moving from a resource-dependent approach to border security to a risk-based approach that enables rapid response to areas of greatest risk in the immediate border area. USBP will deploy its capabilities to align with the threats along the border. This is an ongoing process that will continue to adapt as threats change.

The FY 2012 - FY 2016 strategic plan places risk management at the core of USBP's strategic planning. Through enhanced awareness and intelligence (information); coordinated operations with Federal, state, local, and international partners (integration); and the ability to respond quickly to changing threats (rapid response), USBP will be able to put the greatest capabilities in

place to combat the greatest threats. Field commanders will adopt risk-management as a core planning principle. All sectors will identify their greatest risk and employ sector-specific plans for mitigating risk, using information, integration, and rapid response. In areas characterized as low risk, Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT) resources will be used to enhance and maintain situational awareness along the U.S. border. GEOINT can be described as gathering and analyzing imagery and geospatial information for the purpose of detecting change within specific geographical areas of the border environment. GEOINT change detection capability is a tactical strategy using various techniques to gather information and intelligence in low threat areas. This allows the Border Patrol to continue focusing capabilities on areas where the highest risk exists, but ensures that any threat adaptation can be identified quickly through information and intelligence culminating in appropriate steps being taken to rapidly minimize any new risk. GEOINT products from OAM and OIIL are a key requirement for gaining and maintaining situational awareness along the U.S. border; they are also finite. The Border Patrol must be prepared to rely upon traditional tactics, techniques, and procedures to facilitate situational awareness in remote, low risk areas. These techniques include (but are not limited to) periodic reconnaissance patrols, sign-cutting operations, and the deployment of mobile detection, monitoring, and surveillance resources. The Border Patrol will also continue to use the Consequence Delivery System (CDS) – a targeted enforcement initiative – to reduce recidivism, targeting a recidivism rate of 17 percent or less in 2015

The Border Patrol uses a risk-based decision making process in its Operational Planning mission analysis. The methodology tracks and assesses threats, vulnerabilities, consequences, and capabilities of the USBP and its adversaries. This process will be used by all sectors and, over time, will enable decision makers to gain a better understanding of how capabilities directly contribute to the Border Patrol's ability to mitigate risk in specific areas and affect employment of resources in those areas. This mission analysis will also help determine whether USBP can reduce capability, such as technology and manpower requirements, in a given area that could be better utilized in another area of high risk. Analysis will enable the Border Patrol to make better investment decisions for resourcing through the identification of operational requirements. This process will ultimately make the Border Patrol more flexible in its ability to reduce capabilities from secured areas of the border and reposition them to areas of greater risk, without creating vulnerabilities to other border areas.

Budget Activities

The Border Security Control PPA is broken into four cost areas: Salary and benefits for BPAs; Salary and Benefits for some CBPOs; Salary and Benefits for Operational Support personnel; and Non-Personnel costs. The FY 2015 request is depicted below.

Exhibit 1: Border Security and Control FY 2015 Funding Request Breakout

Border Security and Control	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	% of Total
BPA Salary and Benefits	3,499,094	90.14%
Other Salary and Benefits	108,961	2.81%
Non-Personnel Costs	273,960	7.06%
Total	3,882,015	100.00%

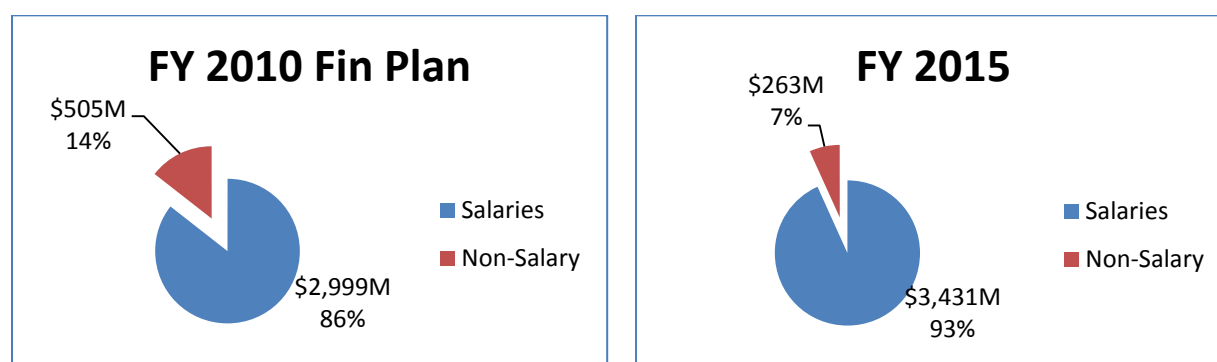
Border Patrol agent salary and benefits represents the largest portion of the Border Security Control PPA, at approximately 88 percent of the PPA, and has experienced significant growth over the past few years due to the maturation of the agent workforce. USBP experienced a significant increase in agent end-strength during the period of FY 2007 through FY 2011 and the agents hired during that timeframe are now achieving journeyman status and receiving commensurate pay. Additionally, in FY 2010, the full performance grade level for Border Patrol agents was increased from GS-11 to GS-12. Combined with the low attrition rates that USBP has experienced in the past few years, the increase in full performance level has resulted in significant costs for pay maturation. Pay maturation is magnified for frontline personnel due to the overtime and premium pay required to support a 24x7 mission, and the law enforcement benefits that agents receive. Pay maturation continues when agents reach the full performance grade level, as agents receive within grade increases. The increased end strength combined with grade maturation results in continuous growth in pay and benefits costs for more than 5 years after the agent's initial entry on duty. Trying to accommodate the pay increases during the past few years of fiscal austerity has presented a challenge to USBP and CBP.

Mission Support Personnel Salary and Benefits funds the 1,840 non-uniformed personnel within USBP. These personnel provide support in the areas of budget, workforce management, acquisitions, and numerous other support type functions that are required by USBP, this allows agents to focus on front-line duties requiring law enforcement expertise. The majority of the Mission Support personnel serve at USBP Sectors and stations supporting the front-line mission, and a small number, approximately 5 percent, serve at USBP headquarters, providing the necessary agency-level support. Mission Support personnel in the aggregate cost less than Border Patrol agents and are a cost-efficient alternative to USBP agents for the duties they perform; however, Mission Support personnel levels have decreased significantly during the past few years. These decreases in mission support staffing levels have been necessary to fund the rising cost of BPAs and maintain the congressionally-mandated floors for Border Patrol agents. Critical Mission Support positions have been temporarily filled by USBP agents due to hiring freezes and manpower reductions. While USBP is able to accomplish the mission, it does so at a higher cost than if the positions were filled with non-uniformed personnel. The use of agents to perform these mission support roles must be limited as these activities do not constitute the core law enforcement functions required of a Border Patrol agent.

Non-salary costs in the table below include the fuel and maintenance of USBP vehicles, USBP enforcement systems, expenses related to permanent change of station relocations of agents, the CBP Transportation Program, support for the USBP Horse Patrol and canine units, office supplies, and contracted support activities. All of these are essential in enabling USBP agents to accomplish their missions. In FY 2010, funding for Non-personnel accounts was \$505 million,

which was approximately 14 percent of the USBP budget. In FY 2015, Non-personnel accounts are projected at \$263 million, 6.7 percent of the USBP budget, a drop in funding of approximately 48 percent. These reductions restrict USBP's ability to effectively support USBP agents, operational activities, relocations, and legacy technologies. Examples of reduced agent support include delaying replacement and/or reducing sustainment of copiers, fax machines, etc., elimination of practice ammunition for agents in preparation of qualifications. Urgent and compelling operational needs would be affected; some examples are: a threat/need emerges for which no funding was allocated (RGV Infra-Red MILCAMs and relocation of the El Paso Aqueduct Project cameras in EL Paso due to new Highway construction are examples); USBP's ability to relocate agents to areas of emerging threat have been reduced; relocation incentives have been eliminated and projected moves to fill vacancies in USBP sector leadership positions have been deferred for lack of funding. Finally, there are legacy technologies that USBP purchased prior to incorporation into CPB that are not part of the BSFIT funding stream and Non-personnel funding is used to maintain and support such systems. The reduction in funding hinders USBP ability to maintain these systems.

Exhibit 2: USBP Financial plan comparison FY 2010 to FY 2015



CBP Intra-agency Relationships

USBP relies heavily upon other offices within CBP to provide essential support. As a front-line agency, USBP is essentially focused on its Border Security mission, and many of the supporting missions are assigned to other CBP offices. OAM provides airlift, med-evacuation, aerial surveillance and reconnaissance to USBP operations. The Office of Administration procures vehicles and other major end-items for USBP, and leases and maintains facilities. The Office of Information Technology provides the information management backbone upon which USBP law enforcement databases and systems operate, and is responsible for procuring information technology equipment for USBP. OTIA is responsible for procuring and maintaining tactical infrastructure and ground-based surveillance equipment that assists USBP in securing the border. While not directly affecting USBP, its budget, and operations, reductions in funding to these offices do eventually incur second and third order effects on the operations of USBP by delaying the replacement of worn-out vehicles and equipment, slowing the fielding of new technologies, or reducing the overall ability to provide support to USBP.

Overview of Organization

Manpower/Personnel

USBP will maintain a staffing level of 21,370 BPAs by the end of FY 2015, the current Congressionally-mandated floors. The current mission support authorized staffing level is 1,840 and represents a decline of 71 personnel from FY 2012 levels and a drop of 305 since FY 2011.

Exhibit 3: USBP Agents and Operational Support

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
BPAs	20,558	21,444	21,391	21,370	21,370	21,370
Ops Spt Pers	2,145	1,911	1,772	1,840	1,840	1,840

(Note: FY 2011-2013 represents actual end-strength at close of fiscal year. FY 2014-2016 represents authorized end-strength.)

Although technology provides enhanced detection capability throughout the operational environment of USBP and serves as a force multiplier, it requires BPAs on the ground executing actions against identified targets. For every detection and identification resulting from technology, there must be an accompanying action from an agent to detect, respond, and resolve illegal activities. As technology employment intensifies, it will continue to increase CBP's detection capabilities and may require a re-balancing of agent resources in the future. Supporting the employment of planned technology is important in increasing CBP's detection capabilities, and as a direct result, increasing mission success.

In compliance with Congressional guidance, USBP is developing a Manpower Requirement Determination (MRD) process that collects and analyzes the human capital needed to perform USBP missions. The MRD process will establish a methodology to develop human capital requirements that is verifiable, repeatable, and defensible. The initial goal of the MRD process is to standardize operational forces within USBP and provide senior managers the information required to make informed decisions regarding human capital requirements. USBP began development of the MRD process in FY 2013 and plans to complete the analysis and begin implementation of the results in FY 2015. While Congress directed USBP to develop a manpower determination model there was no specific timeframe directed for its completion or implementation.

Exhibit 4: Border Patrol Agent Assignments FY 2011-2016

BPA Assignments	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Northern Border Sectors	2,237	2,206	2,156	2,157	-	-
On Board	2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212
Authorized						

BPA Assignments	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Coastal Sectors						
On Board	232	224	213	215	-	-
Authorized	220	220	173	189	189	189

BPA Assignments	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
OBP HQ, OTD & Other						
On Board	469	448	411	407	-	-
Authorized	523	523	523	523	523	523

BPA Assignments	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Southwest Border Sectors						
On Board	18,506	18,516	18,611	18,446	-	-
Authorized	18,415	18,415	18,462	18,462	18,462	18,462

USBP HQ Organization

USBP is led by the Office of the Chief who oversees Special Operations, Enforcement Systems and three divisions: the Operations Division; the Strategic Planning, Policy, and Analysis Division; and the Mission Support Division.

- The Operations Division is responsible for provided direction and support to USBP sectors nationwide; it maintains continuous communications with sectors to obtain a national perspective on operations; responds to emerging threats by deploying resources in a timely and appropriate fashion; and manages nation-wide programs to ensure standardization throughout the USBP.
- The Strategic Planning, Policy and Analysis Division is responsible for developing polices and standard operating procedures, conducting strategic planning, developing performance measures, and reviewing statistical data.
- The Mission Support Division is responsible for the business operations that are necessary for USBP to function. Areas of responsibility include programming, budgeting, and analysis; human resources/workforce management; logistics; training; and agent support.

Each division directs numerous programs in support of the 20 Border Patrol Sectors responsible for all enforcement efforts.

Structure

USBP Sectors: The 20 Border Patrol Sectors serve as the primary regional command structure. There are 19 within the continental United States, and one in Puerto Rico. Each is headed by a sector chief and designated staff. Similar to USBP headquarters, the sector staff is responsible for programs in support of the numerous Border Patrol stations within their sector. Nationwide, there are 139 Border Patrol stations that report to their respective Sectors. The Border Patrol station is the basic geographic command structure within a sector and is the primary operational element of the Border Patrol. It is from Border Patrol stations that the men and women of the Border Patrol deploy to 12 Forward Operating Bases, operate 35 checkpoints, and conduct the various other duties to protect America 24 hours a day 7 days a week.

Exhibit 5: USBP Locations

United States Border Patrol				
Sector Name	Stations	FOBs	FOBS Pending	Permanent Checkpoints
Office of Border Patrol Operations East Central Corridor				
Rio Grande Valley	9	1		2
Laredo	9			5
Del Rio	10			5
New Orleans	5			
Detroit	5			
Office of Border Patrol Operations West Central Corridor				
Tucson	8	4	3	
Yuma	3	1		3
El Paso	11	2	1	7
Big Bend	12	1		4
Grand Forks	8			
Office of Border Patrol Operations Pacific Corridor				
San Diego	8			6
El Centro	4			2
Blaine	4			
Spokane	7	1		
Havre, MT	9			
Office of Border Patrol Operations East Southeast Corridor				
Miami	6			
Ramey	1			
Buffalo	6			
Swanton	8			1
Houlton	6	2		
Totals:	139	12	4	35

Special Operations Group (SOG)

The Special Operations Group is a specially trained and equipped team that provides critical support to DHS, CBP, and USBP in rapidly responding to emergent and/or unusual law enforcement situations that require special tactics and techniques, including search, rescue, and medical response capabilities via land, air, and sea. SOG is comprised of three components: Border Patrol Search, Rescue, and Trauma Team (BORSTAR); Border Patrol Tactical Team (BORTAC); and the Mobile Response Team (MRT). The command and support staffs for the

teams are located at the Special Operations Group in El Paso, Texas where SOG also maintains administrative control over all special operations personnel and MRT throughout the Border Patrol. The SOG is described in greater detail later in this document.

Operations

In FY 2013, USBP national operations seized approximately 2,430,000 pounds of marijuana, a 6 percent increase from FY 2012 and apprehended 420,789 illegal aliens, a 15 percent increase from FY 2012.

The Tucson Sector is the most active Border Patrol Sector. In FY 2013, Tucson Sector seized more than 1,193,000 pounds of marijuana, which accounts for 49 percent of the marijuana seized nationwide, and apprehended more than 120,900 illegal aliens, which accounts for 29 percent of all OBP apprehensions. In FY 2012, the Tucson Sector apprehended 120,000 illegal aliens, a 3 percent reduction from FY 2011, and seized approximately 1,015,000 pounds of marijuana, a 2 percent reduction from FY 2011. In FY 2011, Tucson Sector agents seized more than 1,039,000 pounds of marijuana, which accounted for 41 percent of the marijuana seized nationwide, and arrested more than 123,000 illegal aliens, which accounted for more than 36 percent of all OBP apprehensions.

The Rio Grande Valley Sector, the second-most active sector, apprehended 154,453 illegal aliens and seized 797,249 pounds of marijuana in FY 2013. This represents 37 percent of all OBP apprehensions and 33 percent of the marijuana seized nationwide. In FY 2012, the Rio Grande Valley Sector apprehended 97,762 illegal aliens and seized 886,000 pounds of marijuana. This represents 27 percent of all USBP apprehensions and 39 percent of the marijuana seized nationwide.

A comprehensive set of USBP statistics for Fiscal Year 2013 are provided below:

Exhibit 6: U.S. Border Patrol Statistics by Border FY 2013

	Southwest Border	Northern Border	Coastal Border	Nationwide Total
Apprehensions	414,397	3,230	3,162	420,789
Mexicans	265,409	1,672	653	267,734
OTMs	148,988	1,558	2,509	153,055
Marijuana Pounds	2,428,419	442	1,262	2,430,123
Cocaine Pounds	3,910	78	709	4,696
Heroin Ounces	8,937	16	259	9,212
Methamphetamine Pounds	3,446	132	2	3,580
Ecstasy Pounds	4	159	0	163
Other Drugs* Pounds	484	28	8	520
Marijuana Seizures	15,088	205	63	15,356
Cocaine Seizures	351	34	29	414
Heroin Seizures	171	20	1	192
Methamphetamine Seizures	637	15	11	663
Ecstasy Seizures	46	7	3	56
Other Drugs* Seizures	876	65	9	950
Conveyances	9,074	78	68	9,220
Firearms	524	39	19	582
Ammunition Rounds	29,796	280	290	30,366
Currency Value	\$4,750,598	\$944,377	\$308,361	\$6,003,336

Note: Apprehension Data includes Deportable Aliens Only Data Source: EID as of 9/30/13

*Other Drugs include all OBP drug seizures excluding Marijuana, Cocaine, Heroin, Methamphetamine, & Ecstasy.

Standard Operations

Line Watch

Line Watch is the most basic operation that USBP agents perform. It involves patrolling the border, whether by vehicle, foot, or on horseback; tracking of illegal entrants; and intercepting and apprehending illegal entrants. In areas with high levels of activity, agents may use advanced technology to assist in their surveillance, such as Mobile Video Surveillance Systems (MVSS) or Remote Video Surveillance Systems (RVSS). During periods of limited visibility, agents may use Night-vision goggles (NVG) or Infra-red (IR) cameras to assist in detecting illegal entrants.

Processing/Detention/Transportation

Agents also perform other tasks beside Line Watch, especially once illegal entrants are apprehended. These include the processing of the illegal entrants and seized items such as drugs, vehicles, and currency, and ensuring that these are properly accounted for. Agents are also responsible for detaining and transporting illegal entrants.

Forward Operating Bases (FOB)

USBP's 12 FOBs are strategically placed permanent or semi-permanent facilities in forward or remote locations used to sustain tactical operations. These FOBs provide housing to agents on a 24-hour basis. The use of FOBs directly supports USBP's mission of gaining, maintaining, and expanding effective control of the Nation's borders. FOBs are strategically located to allow USBP agents to rapidly respond and counter shifts in illicit cross-border traffic and provide a cost-effective, secure staging facility that allows agents to be forward deployed in remote and difficult to access areas. FOBs are now used wherever USBP has a need to extend its reach by raising effectiveness and efficiency levels, as their presence has been successful in lowering response times and disrupting smuggling activity in remote areas.

Traffic Checkpoints

USBP continues to use multi-tiered enforcement capabilities to increase the certainty of arrest of those who pose a threat to the U.S. This includes the use of traffic checkpoints along the major routes of egress from our Nation's borders. USBP uses both permanent and tactical checkpoints in its operations. Permanent checkpoints include established structures along major thoroughfares. Tactical checkpoints are mobile assets that are moved throughout a sector on an as-needed basis.

Currently, there are 35 permanent traffic checkpoints strategically located on routes of egress leading away from our Nation's borders. Each checkpoint is operationally integrated with other enforcement efforts to increase the USBP's detection and interdiction capabilities. In traffic checkpoint locations, Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCO) must use other tactics, such as secondary staging areas and circumvention routes, which disrupt and degrade their operations. This also gives the USBP additional time and distance to detect, deter, and interdict them.

In FY 2013, USBP checkpoints seized approximately 342,000 pounds of marijuana and made 9,510 apprehensions. Checkpoint operations account for approximately 14 percent of USBP national marijuana seizures and approximately 2 percent of USBP national apprehensions.

High-Intensity/High Profile Activities

CBP also uses the Arizona Alliance to Combat Transnational Threats (AZ ACTT), New Mexico/West Texas Alliance to Combat Transnational Threats (NM/WTX ACTT), South Texas Campaign (STC), and Surge Operations to secure the border. These are described below.

Arizona Alliance to Combat Transnational Threats

The AZ ACTT is an enforcement approach that leverages partnerships, capabilities, and resources between DHS Components, federal agencies, state and local actors, and tribal governments. This operation increases the certainty of arrest of those who enter illegally at and between the POEs, in order to reduce smuggling and crimes associated with smuggling in Arizona. The mission of the AZ ACTT:

DHS along with international, Federal, state, local and tribal interagency partners will implement intelligence driven operations in the Arizona – Sonora Area of Operation to deny, degrade, disrupt, and dismantle the illegal activities of transnational criminal organizations in order to establish a secure and safe border environment and improve the quality of life of affected communities throughout the state of Arizona.

AZ ACTT operations have targeted the Sonora border area to deny criminal organizations from operating along approximately 80 miles of the Arizona border. The enforcement strategy of the AZ ACTT is a five-faceted approach based on collaboration, intelligence coordination, unity of effort, prioritized focus, and sustained efforts.

New Mexico/West Texas Alliance to Combat Transnational Threats (NM\WTX ACTT)

The NM/WTX ACTT was established along the entire state of New Mexico and 17 counties in West Texas, to include the Big Bend Sector. The mission of the NM/WTX ACTT:

The New Mexico/West Texas Alliance to Combat Transnational Threats Unified Command will conduct coordinated law enforcement/ intelligence activities and information sharing with partner agencies and the Government of Mexico in order to increase border security and support their efforts to reduce levels of violence.

The six strategic goals identified as priorities to facilitate the success of the NM/WTX ACTT mission are:

- Identify and detain cartel “trigger men” and facilitators;
- Deny safe haven to Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCO) members and their associates;
- Ramp-up crime prevention and deterrence efforts;
- Enable more prosecutions;
- Establish accepted intelligence protocols; and
- Enhance efforts with our strategic partners in the NM/WTX Area of Responsibility (AOR).

This multi-agency collaborative initiative leverages a myriad of law enforcement resources via intelligence driven operations (IDO) in order to deny, disrupt, degrade, and dismantle TCOs operating in the NM/WTX AOR. The NM/WTX ACTT is comprised of 11 different U.S. agencies and has been instrumental in developing and formalizing a mechanism for sharing information with the Government of Mexico (GoM), as it increased coordinated law enforcement/intelligence efforts for a unified response against TCOs. Through established agency liaison groups between ICE’s Homeland Security Investigations Assistant Attaché Ciudad Juarez and the El Paso Sector International Liaison Unit, bi-national border security-related information is shared in multiple forums. In addition to information sharing, bi-national operations have increased in participation and frequency. Coordinated bi-national efforts include operations at the POEs, parallel border boundary patrols, bi-national functional exercises and large-scale events, such as the Annual El Paso Sun Bowl game.

NM/WTX ACTT operations such as Operation No Refuge, has denied safe haven to TCO members and associates in the U.S. As of September 2012, approximately 1,957 targets of interest have been identified under Operation No Refuge and 80 of the targets have been encountered in the NM/WTX ACTT AOR, fostering safer communities throughout the area.

Beginning in FY2013, data reporting for ACTT activities changed and is only available nationwide. During FY 2013, ACTT efforts resulted in 2,592 apprehensions and the seizure of 59,395 pounds of marijuana, 8 grams of methamphetamines, and 33 firearms.

South Texas Campaign (STC)

In August 2011, USBP initiated the STC in the South Texas Corridor (Del Rio, Laredo, and Rio Grande Valley Border Patrol Sectors, and Houston and Laredo Field Offices). The STC seeks to mitigate risk by establishing a secure environment through operational integration of bi-national efforts to deprive TCOs of the ability to exploit the South Texas Corridor. The current focus of STC is on the establishment of joint interagency, integrated targeting teams (JTT) within the South Texas Corridor. The objective of JTTs is to provide oversight for the STC Unified Command targeting of TCOs. The purpose of the STC is to ensure that the unified effort in the South Texas Corridor employs targeted and focused enforcement based on risk, a Consequence Delivery System, Operational discipline, coordination, and integration of intelligence, interdiction, and investigation against prioritized targets.

The intended outcomes of the STC include, (i) diminishing the capacity of TCOs to use major smuggling routes and commercial conveyances and force a displacement in their smuggling and transportation methods; (ii) depriving TCOs of resources and forcing them into a more costly/vulnerable continuous state of reorganization; (iii) diminishing the presence/influence of TCOs throughout the South Texas Corridor; and (iv) achieving and maintaining the operational initiative.

Due to the work of the STC, RGV continues to be the predominant area of activity with 154,453 apprehensions in FY 2013. RGV accounts for more than 66 percent of all the USBP apprehensions in the South Texas Corridor [the Laredo Sector (LRT) accounts for 50,749 and the Del Rio Sector (DRT) accounts for 23,510], and has experienced the most significant rate of change nationwide (58 percent increase from FY 2012). It is important to note that, as of the end of FY 2013, arrests of OTMs in RGV were up 94 percent from FY 2012. OTM Despite this increase in apprehensions, the Border Patrol sectors within the South Texas Corridor have recidivist rates that are lower than the southwest border average of 16 percent. Specifically, RGV, LRT, and DRT have recidivist rates of 12, 12, and 7 percent respectively. Further examination of STC apprehensions reveals that, of those arrested in FY 2013, 96,178 were first time USBP apprehensions, which represented more than half of the total number of first time USBP apprehensions.

**Exhibit 7: South Texas Corridor
Apprehensions
FY 2013**

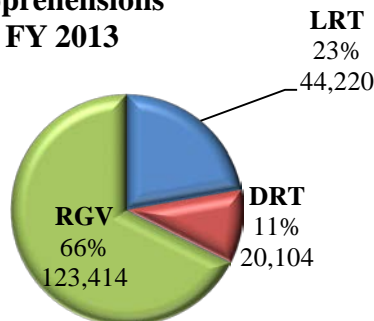
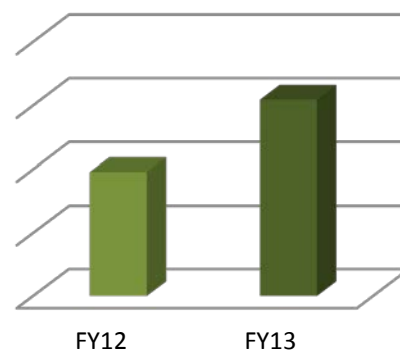


Exhibit 8: RGV Apps
58% increase vs FY 2012



**Exhibit 9: FY 2013 RGV OTM
Apprehensions**

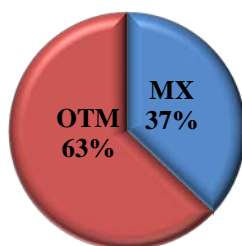


Exhibit 10: Recidivism

Sector	Recidivist Rate
Southwest Border	16%
RGV	12%
LRT	12%
DRT	7%

Surge Operations

USBP's strategy for implementing surge operations across the southwest border is based on threats, risks, vulnerabilities, and the resources of partner agencies. Surge operations proactively address intelligence, seasonal migration, and smuggling trends. Unlike ACTT operations, which encompass a large area and are sustained indefinitely, surge operations are short term and address small areas. They involve short-term deployments of additional resources and technology to target areas that require, or may potentially require, a heightened presence based upon risk assessment. These operations increase the probability of preventing terrorists and their weapons from illegally entering the U.S. between the POEs and assists in the reducing of crime in border communities.

Key USBP Programs and Capabilities

Following are programs managed by USBP and funded directly by USBP.

Horse Patrol

The Horse Patrol has been an integral element of USBP since its inception in 1924. USBP currently maintains a herd of approximately 367 horses along the southwest and northern borders, along with 263 active certified riders. The Horse Patrols allow access to areas lacking the necessary infrastructure for road-borne transportation or areas where access by vehicles is

environmentally prohibited. Many private land-owners are restricting vehicular access by USBP due to noise and environmental impacts, making horses the only viable patrol alternative.

Over the past few years, USBP has taken steps to significantly reduce costs associated with the Horse Patrol. USBP has an agreement with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to acquire wild mustangs captured on federal lands reducing acquisition costs. Currently, there are 216 mustangs throughout the USBP Horse Patrol. Federally owned facilities are being constructed or acquired to reduce boarding costs with private contractors. USBP intends to develop a partnership with the North American Mounted Unit Commanders Association to conduct cross-organizational training at a nominal expense.

In FY 2013, a standardized Instructor and Basic Rider training program was implemented. Additionally, a standardized reporting system was established to ensure consistent and applicable metrics are captured moving into FY 2014.

The projected budget for the USBP Horse Patrol in FY 2015 is \$2.5 million. Apprehension and seizure data for FY 2013 are:

Exhibit 11: Horse Patrol Statistics

USBP Horse Patrol	Amount
Apprehensions	19,149
Marijuana Seized (lbs)	95,081
Firearms seized	11

Off-Road Vehicles

USBP has been utilizing Off-Road Vehicles (ORV) for patrolling for many years. These vehicles include all-terrain vehicles, utility vehicles, snowmobiles, dirt bikes, and personal watercraft. Prior to FY 2013, procurement and training were decentralized to the sector level with a resulting mix of non-standardized vehicles and personal protective equipment. This has made maintenance inefficient due to lack of commonality of repair parts and has hindered USBP's ability to re-allocate equipment between sectors, again due to the lack of commonality.

In FY 2013, USBP established a national-level program office to centrally manage the USBP ORV programs. This program office worked with subject matter experts and the Office of Training and Development to develop a standardized ATV Instructor and Basic Rider course available for export to sectors and import at the Border Patrol Academy. Additionally, the program established a National ORV Policy to standardized safety requirements and procedures for all USBP Off-Road Vehicles. The policy is currently pending negotiations with the NBPC prior to implementation.

Exhibit 12: Off-Road Vehicles

ORV Types	Number
All-Terrain Vehicles	1,518
Utility Vehicles	146
Snowmobiles	167
Dirt Bikes	70
Personal Watercraft	49

Canine Program

The USBP Canine program began in 1986 with the acquisition of 4 canines to assist agents in what were then the McAllen and Laredo sectors. Canines are used to detect concealed humans and narcotics in vehicles, primarily at traffic checkpoints. The importance of USBP canines has increased over the last several years with the addition of permanent and tactical checkpoints. USBP currently has 956 canines deployed at 20 Sectors and the Special Operations Group. In FY 2013, there were over 10,000 Canine-assisted seizures for many different types of drugs that had a narcotic appraisal value of almost \$977 million.

Exhibit 13: Canine Program

Canine Locations	Number
Southwest Border	840
Northern Border	70
Coastal	11
Total	924

Exhibit 14: Border Patrol Narcotic Seizures with Canine Assist FY 2013

Canine Assisted	
Drug Type	Quantity
Marijuana	934,026 (lbs)
Cocaine	3,980 (lbs)
Heroin	9,471 (ounces)
Methamphetamine	343 (lbs)
Concealed Humans	90,997
Currency Value	\$7,266,986
Total Narcotic Appraisal Value	\$977,532,497

In some sectors along the northern border, USBP canine assets are the only CBP canine assets available; therefore the Office of Field Operations must rely on USBP assets.

SOG

In support of the USBP National Strategy, the SOG provides day-to-day emergency support functions (ESFs) for DHS, CBP, and USBP and responds to national level incidents, as outlined in the National Response Framework.

Organization of the SOG

SOG is comprised of three components: BORSTAR, BORTAC, and MRT. The command and support staffs for these teams are located at the SOG headquarters in El Paso, Texas where SOG also maintains administrative control over all special operations personnel and MRT throughout the Border Patrol. The Sector Chiefs maintain tactical control of special operations personnel and MRT for day-to-day operations. The Chief of the Border Patrol can move special operations personnel at his discretion to address high threat or rescue operations within or outside the Continental U.S. (CONUS/OCONUS). When Special Operations and MRT personnel are detailed outside their respective sectors, both administrative and tactical control remains with the Chief of the Border Patrol through his proxy (SOG Director or USBP Special Operations Headquarters Branch Chief). SOG personnel also conduct international training and capacity building operations to enhance the capabilities of our foreign border security law enforcement partners.

SOG Team Descriptions and Mission Deployments

BORSTAR:

BORSTAR is a core operational component of the USBP SOG. In support of the USBP Strategic Plan, BORSTAR provides rapid response law enforcement, search, rescue, and tactical medical capabilities for USBP. BORSTAR plans, prepares, and trains to neutralize imminent threats to national security. National level incidents include the possibility of widespread bio-terrorism and other pandemic perils that remain a paramount concern for CBP and other federal, state, and municipal entities. Additionally, BORSTAR provides mutual assistance to local, county, state, tribal, and Federal entities by responding to enforcement and search and rescue requirements, acts of terrorism, potential terrorism, and natural disasters throughout the United States.

In addition to providing day to day support to Border Patrol sector operations, during FY 2013, BORSTAR has been deployed in support of 8 OCONUS missions with 62 days being the average length of OCONUS deployment. OCONUS missions were conducted in Belize, Panama, Costa Rica and Mexico. During this same time frame, BORSTAR deployed in support of 8 CONUS missions with an average length of deployment of 19 days. CONUS missions were conducted in RGV, Tucson, San Diego, Yuma and El Paso sectors.

BORTAC:

BORTAC is a core operational component of the USBP Special Operations Group. BORTAC provides a tactical rapid response capability, at a national level, to resolve emergent, high-risk, and unusual law enforcement situations by employing specialized skills, weapons, and tactics. BORTAC supports the National Border Patrol Strategic Plan by matching capabilities to emerging threats, through planning, training, and tactical deployment. This increases USBP's

ability to respond to specific terrorist and criminal threats and incidents, and supporting the traditional USBP mission. BORTAC has developed partnerships with the FBI Hostage Rescue Team (HRT) and ICE. BORTAC will continue to foster these relationships as they support the Border Patrol Strategic Plan for a whole-of-government approach to joint operations.

In addition to providing day to day support to Border Patrol sector operations, over the past fiscal year, BORTAC has been deployed in support of 13 OCONUS missions with an average length of deployment of 75 days. OCONUS missions were conducted in Moldova, Panama, Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Kenya, Ukraine, and Peru. During this same time frame, BORTAC deployed in support of three CONUS missions with an average length of deployment of 28 days. CONUS missions were conducted in the San Diego (SDC) and Tucson (TCA) sectors as well as Playas, New Mexico.

MRT:

In support of the USBP National Strategy for enhanced mobility and intelligence-driven response capabilities, the MRT provides a flexible and tiered-response capability to counter the emerging and evolving threats along the challenging operational areas of our Nation's borders. The MRT provides a national group of organized, trained, and equipped USBP agents capable of rapid movement to regional and national incidents, and events in support of priority CBP operations. The MRT responds to intelligence driven targets and shifts in local cross-border criminal activity, as deemed necessary by the USBP Chief Patrol agents. Last fiscal year, the MRT deployed to North Dakota to assist Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) during Red River flooding. During this deployment, MRT agents performed numerous law enforcement functions in support of the depleted local police force. These functions included welfare checks, manning security check-points, traffic control operation, and responding to calls for assistance as needed. In addition to responding to national incidents, the MRT provides continuous operational support to Border Patrol sectors.

Exhibit 15: SOG Component Personnel Numbers

SECTOR	BORSTAR Personnel			BORTAC Personnel			Overall Total
	Total	Active	Reserve*	Total	Active	Reserve*	
OTD/ART**	1	0	1	5	0	5	6
Big Bend	4	4	0	3	3	0	7
Blaine	7	0	7	3	0	3	10
Buffalo	6	0	6	3	0	3	9
CCEP	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Del Rio	21	18	3	30	27	3	51
Detroit	7	0	7	7	0	7	14
El Centro	13	11	2	4	4	0	17
El Paso	20	18	2	22	19	3	42
Grand Forks	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
OTD/ATC-HF**	0	0	0	5	0	5	5

Houlton	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
Havre	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Laredo	13	13	0	26	24	2	39
Miami	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
New Orleans	0	0	0	4	0	4	4
Ramey	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Rio Grande Valley	18	16	2	26	24	2	44
San Diego	37	33	4	29	23	6	66
SOG	56	56	0	41	41	0	97
Spokane	4	0	4	3	3	0	7
Swanton	1	0	1	8	8	0	9
Tucson	54	47	7	30	25	5	84
Yuma	17	15	2	12	10	2	29
TOTALS	282	231	51	266	211	55	548

* Active status agents possess active, up-to-date training qualifications and can be immediately called upon and utilized for day-to-day operations. Reserve status agents have previously attained required training qualifications but have elected not to participate in current, day-to-day operations since they occupy management positions which may preclude participation; however these agents can still be called upon in the event of a national emergency.

** OTD-ART = Border Patrol Academy; OTD-ART/HF =Advanced Training Center; CCEP = Canine Center El Paso

Exhibit 16: Mobile Response Team by Sector

SECTOR	Total	Active	Inactive
Tucson	85	81	4
El Paso	122	122	0
Rio Grande Valley	95	95	0
San Diego	106	106	0
TOTALS	408	404	4

Exhibit 17: FY 2012 SOG Seizure and Apprehension Statistics

SOG Team	Rescues	Seizures				Apprehensions
		Marijuana (lbs)	Vehicles	Weapons	Currency	Aliens
BORTAC		57,439	126	65	\$276,345	1,921
BORSTAR	907	45,566	80	4		12,016
MRT		97,398	84	10	\$22,681	16,431

- BORTAC apprehensions included 4 armed suspects and 11 lookouts. BORTAC weapons seizures included 4000 rounds of ammunition and 478 AK magazines.

Response Time

The USBP SOG units are on an operational cycle that ensures that teams are available for rapid response to National Special Security Events (NSSE), National Response Framework, and Counter-Terrorism (CT) events. The units are on a four hour call-up, which means that, once notified, they will be ready to deploy in four hours. Response time to emergent events will vary from 24 to 72 hours in CONUS and 72 hours to 5 days OCONUS. Moving forward, SOG is looking to enhance its special operations mobile response capability and response times by working with CBP Office of Air and Marine (OAM) to co-locate air assets at SOG, which would optimize training opportunities, minimize risk, and reduce costs.

Enforcement Systems and Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT) Usage

USBP currently employs multiple enforcement systems to facilitate the detection and apprehension of illegal aliens. However, the Border Patrol lacks a consistent ability across the southwest border to collect and aggregate data into a coherent common operating picture. The \$6 million requested in the President's Budget will allow CBP to establish additional geospatial tracking capabilities through the expansion of enforcement system infrastructure which will be deployed across the entire border. This enhanced system will more consistently record the location of apprehensions, gotaways, and turnbacks and expand the Border Patrol's ability to identify traffic patterns, visualize key performance measures, and make effective tactical decisions on daily personnel and equipment deployments. It will allow agents and commanders to maintain an active record of sign-cutting and tracking operations, drag road status and sign-cutting detections, including agent and suspect status, track disposition, and results. This system will build from existing systems and data capabilities such as the Intelligent Computer Assisted Detection (ICAD) application and the Enterprise Geospatial Information Services (eGIS). ICAD is USBP's primary system for tracking agent dispatch and monitoring unattended ground sensors (UGS). ICAD's functions include agent dispatch and status monitoring, sensor alerting; operational command and control, and situational awareness. eGIS visually depicts CBP resources to facilitate situational awareness. Multiple detection assets, including UGS and remote video surveillance systems (RVSS) are integrated to provide real-time view of activity and provide the framework for advanced situational awareness and planned internal and external sharing of operational data. The expansion of these capabilities support the Border Patrol's shift to a risk-based strategy by providing the on-the-scene commander with better and more real-time data on which to base decisions.

Consequence Delivery System (CDS)

The USBP conducts operations along southwest, northern, and coastal U.S. borders. Each area has unique circumstances that afford the Border Patrol a range of applicable consequences for use in response to cross-border illegal activity. The Border Patrol has objectively evaluated these unique environs across the border and concluded that border security can be enhanced through a concerted analysis to improve consequence application and effect using a process called the Consequence Delivery System – in order to further disrupt the smuggling cycle and continue the recent progress that has been made to enhance security along the Nation's borders.

CDS is an initiative that began conceptually in FY 2010 and was fully implemented across the southwest Border Patrol Sectors by the end of FY 2012. During FY 2012, CDS was expanded to the northern and coastal Border Patrol Sectors, as well as to southwest border OFO offices, with full implementation achieved by the end of FY 2013. CDS implements an aspect of targeted enforcement promoted in the FY 2012-2016 Border Patrol Strategic Plan. Previously, consequences were applied based on the viability of consequence programs and the demands of a high volume of illegal aliens. Today, through the application of CDS, consequences are applied through advanced analysis of consequence programs and alien classification to yield the greatest impact.

CDS standardizes the decision making process, guiding management, and agents through a process designed to uniquely evaluate the circumstances of each apprehension of a subject, and apply the best consequence for that individual to break the smuggling cycle and influence the subject against future illegal entry attempts. The seven categories of classifications – First Apprehension; Family Unit; Second/Third Apprehension; Persistent Alien; Suspected Smuggler; Targeted Smuggler; and Criminal Alien – are paired with the most appropriate consequence options and range from administrative voluntary repatriation to criminal prosecution.

Exhibit 18: Post-apprehension Indicators – Recidivism

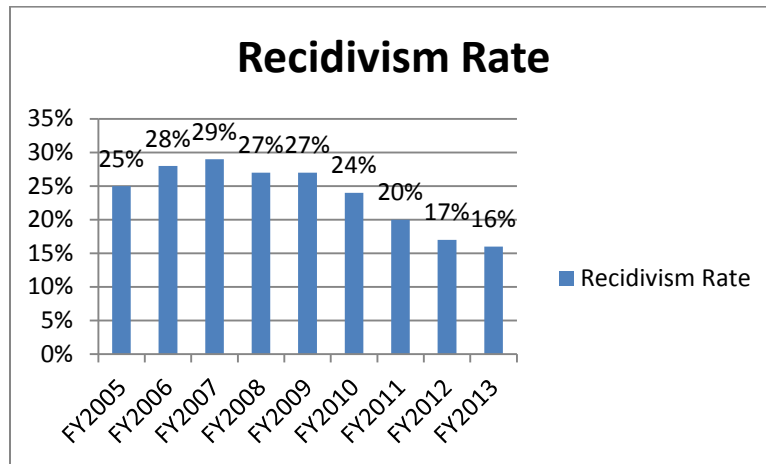
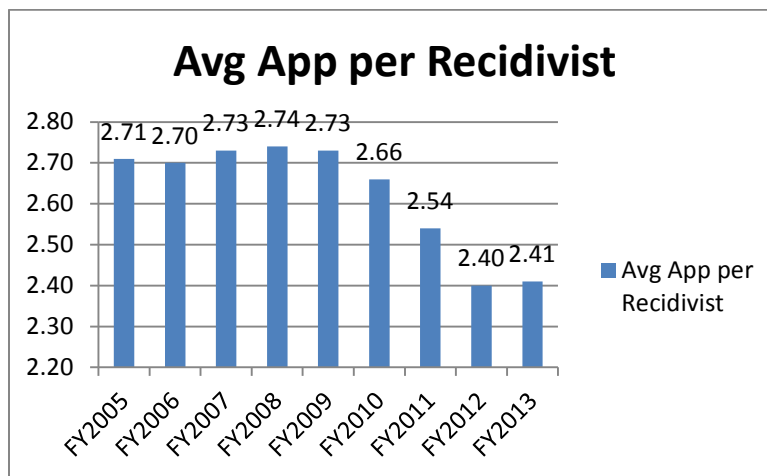


Exhibit 19: Outcome Indicator – Recidivism Rate and Average Apprehensions per Recidivist



Using CDS analysis in FY 2013, the Border Patrol increased the percentage of apprehensions that resulted in a more effective and efficient consequence, identified by CDS, from 59 percent in FY 2011, to 89 percent. Subsequently, the overall recidivism reported for the subjects apprehended on the southwest border fell from 24 percent in FY 2010, prior to CDS implantation, to 16 percent in FY 2013, and the average number of apprehensions for recidivists fell from 2.66 in FY 2010 to 2.41 in FY 2013.

Consequence Options:

Operation Against Smugglers Initiative on Safety and Security (OASISS) is a bilateral criminal prosecution agreement between the U.S. and the Government of Mexico (GoM). Since 2005, OASISS allows for Mexican citizens found smuggling aliens in the U.S. to be prosecuted by the GoM.

Streamline is a criminal prosecution program targeting individuals who illegally enter the U.S. Streamline is a multi-agency effort that relies heavily upon the collaborative efforts of CBP, the U.S. Magistrate, the Federal Judiciary, the U.S. Attorney's Office, the U.S. Marshals Service, ICE, and the Department of Justice (DOJ) Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR).

Quick Court is a joint CBP and DOJ effort. CBP works with EOIR to increase the efficiency of immigration court hearings by placing aliens in removal proceedings in immigration courts close to the border, eliminating the need to acquire detention space to hold an alien while awaiting an appearance before an Immigration Judge. As in other immigration proceedings, an administrative final order of removal issued to the alien generally results in a ten year bar to legal re-entry. Further, when a subject who was previously removed is re-arrested, he or she is subject to a federal criminal charge of felony re-entry under 8 U.S.C. § 1326.

The Alien Transfer Exit Program (ATEP) repatriates aliens through geographic areas different from that of their entry location to disrupt future coordination with smugglers after their arrest and removal. ATEP is designed to disrupt the smuggling cycle that often reunites removed aliens with their hired smugglers to attempt another illegal entry.

Expedited Removal proceedings are initiated against aliens who are present without admission and encountered by an immigration officer within 100 air miles of the U.S. border, and have not been physically present in the U.S. for the 14-day period immediately before their arrest. Aliens processed for expedited removal procedures are not detained pending a hearing before an immigration judge, but are immediately processed for a formal administrative removal order. If an alien, expeditiously removed, returns illegally, he or she may be considered for criminal prosecution (Illegal Re-entry after Removal).

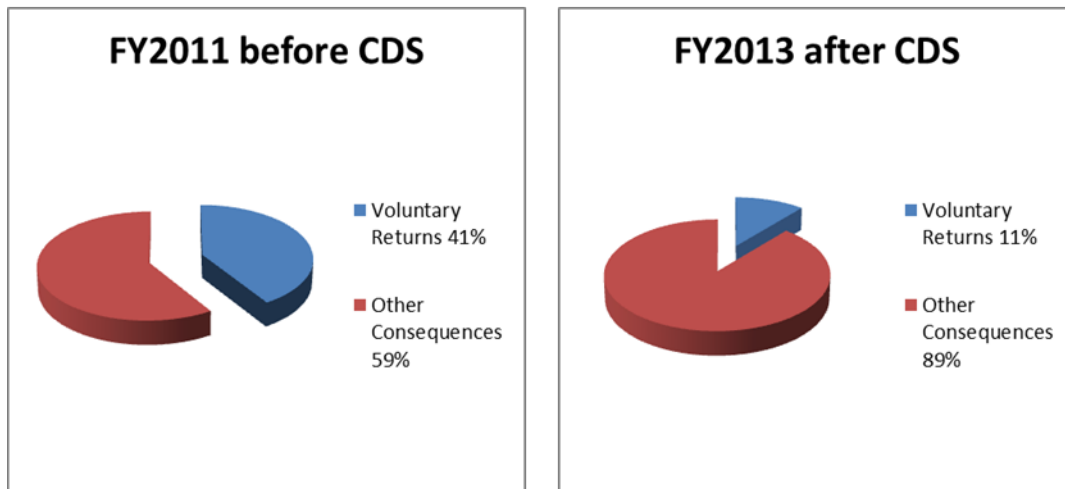
Reinstatement of Removal provides the ability to reinstate a previously executed removal order with respect to aliens who illegally reenter the United States. If an alien is found to have reentered the United States after removal, the prior order of removal is reinstated from its original date and is not subject to review. In most cases, it is not necessary to detain aliens processed for reinstatement pending a hearing before an immigration judge. Reinstatement does not preclude criminal prosecution in accordance with local procedures and guidelines.

Voluntary Return is used at the discretion of BPAs and their supervisors to allow an alien to depart voluntarily from the U.S. in lieu of being subject to removal proceedings.

Warrant of Arrest / Notice to Appear is used when BPAs make an arrest and the alien is to be detained in DHS custody pending a hearing before an immigration judge.

Exhibit 20: CDS – SWB Apprehensions

Southwest Border Sector Apprehensions



International/Community Efforts

Latin America

In support of the DHS Strategy for Engagement in Latin America, USBP is providing support and is complementing the CBP International Strategy by leveraging the resources of partner nations through capacity building, advisory support, training, technical assistance, improved information exchange, and shared best practices in order to augment border security efforts in the United States. In its strategy, DHS specifically highlights the key importance of U.S. collaboration with both Mexico and Central America, due to the increase in TCOs, gangs, and drug trafficking organizations, human trafficking and smuggling networks, widespread corruption, and the use of the region as a global transit zone for illicit activities.

USBP will continue to support CBP's INA with partner nations and provide short term advisors to be detailed to Central America. Advisors have been deployed to the United States Embassies in Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, and Belize through sponsorship by the Department of State's International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs. Host nations receive border and operational capabilities assessments and subject matter expertise in the area of border enforcement operations.

Successful engagements include:

- Establishing a Regional Border Protection Training Program in Panama;
- Maintaining the USBP International Liaison Unit that creates positive working relationships and alliances with foreign counterparts to increase border security, and the Operation against

Smugglers Initiative on Safety and Security program that enables the prosecution of alien smugglers across the southwest border;

- Coordinated deployment of Federal Police and U.S. Border Patrol assets along respective sides of the border during periods of increased illicit activity; and
- The Border Violence Protocols that created a bi-national response mechanism for incidents of violence along the southwest border through (i) law enforcement procedures and best practices; (ii) response to incidents of violence; (iii) joint threat assessments; (iv) coordinated patrols; (v) communications; (vi) Border Violence Prevention Group; and (vii) oversight.

Immigration Advisory Program/Joint Security Program

As part of CBP's layered enforcement strategy, USBP augments OFO's Immigration Advisory and Joint Security Programs with personnel. IAP focuses on enhancing the safety of air travel by preventing terrorists and other high-risk travelers from boarding commercial aircraft bound for the United States and reducing the number of improperly documented passengers from traveling to the United States. JSP advises and assists in the implementation of advance passenger information targeting operations. JSP's expertise facilitates the identification of travelers who do not possess the proper documentation to enter or transit the United States, Mexico, and Panama. Both programs are established in the Western Hemisphere preventing terrorists, criminals or inadmissible aliens from boarding U.S. bound flights, prohibiting entry into the U.S. and eliminating the costs associated with removal proceedings, transportation back to the country of origin, and the penalties applied to the airline.

International Border Enforcement Team (IBET) Shadow Program

The United States and Canada IBET Shadow Program is jointly led by the USBP and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP). It is part of the CBP International Visitor Program and is used to demonstrate how a cross border bi-national working relationship can make vast improvements to border security. It is designed to allow foreign counterpart border agencies gain exposure and learn the best practices and management programs of USBP. Many Eastern European countries have shown great interest in the IBET approach to border security, including the Ukraine, Croatia, Bosnia, Macedonia, Serbia, Albania, and Montenegro. The IBET Shadow Program is a unique program between the United States and Canada intended to show the close cooperation and integration on border security issues between the two countries; there are no plans at this time to expand the program to include any other foreign countries.

CBP Critical Capabilities

As mentioned earlier, USBP is supported in accomplishing its mission by other offices within CBP. These offices provide essential support services that allow USBP to concentrate on its core missions; nonetheless they have a critical role in the success or failure of the USBP to accomplish its border security mission. These programs are funded in PPAs other than the Border Security Control PPA and their program details are described in their respective PPA narratives; however, USBP believes it is essential to discuss these programs so that their criticality to USBP operations and the impact of program reductions is understood.

Tunnels

The first documented cross-border tunnel was detected in 1990. Since that time, over 160 tunnels have been discovered along the borders, with the vast majority occurring in the San Diego and Tucson sectors. These tunnels have been discovered through the efforts of CBP, ICE/HSI, DEA, and local law enforcement agencies. The overall objective of the DHS Tunnel Program is to identify, acquire, and implement operational solutions to support tunnel prediction capability, detection, and projection of the trajectory of cross-border tunnels, safely confirm and map tunnels, and coordinate tunnel threat operations. In 2010, USBP was designated as the lead agency for the CBP Tunnel Detection and Technology Program. USBP has enlisted assistance from CBP's Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition (OTIA) to support tunnel technology acquisition and the creation of a formal tunnel program of record.

TACCOM

The TACCOM program office is responsible for approximately \$275 million of Land Mobile Radio (LMR) assets and is the backbone of USBP communications operations. Funding for the TACCOM program is provided to OIT and OTIA. Currently, a significant portion of USBP LMR assets (Spectra and Spectra Plus radios) are no longer supported by the manufacturer; USBP acquired all available spare parts for these units, which have now been completely depleted. This has forced OBP to purchase new replacement radios which are incompatible with existing installation kits, incurring labor costs to remove the old installation kits and install the new kits. By FY 2018, the remaining portion of USBP LMR assets (Motorola XTL5000) will no longer be supported.

- Total Portables: 22,000 (Production of these radios ceased as of September 2013 and will no longer be supported by industry by 2018)
- Total Mobiles: 11,533 (Production of these radios ceased as of September 2013 and will no longer be supported by industry by 2018)
- Total Legacy Radios: 10,796 (outdated)

Technology (MSC/MVSS/RVSS)

The Technology Liaison Office within USBP works with OTIA to develop operational requirements for technological assets, monitors current project status, and recommends reassignment or redeployment of technology assets. These assets are procured and sustained with Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology (BSFIT) funding from OTIA. These assets include Mobile Surveillance Capability (MSC), MVSS, and RVSS. Many of these systems are reaching the end of their expected life cycle and require replacement. The Arizona Technology plan was to be the initial step towards replacing these aging assets.

CBP Transportation Program

CBP does not have sufficient organic capability to transport and guard illegal aliens apprehended at and between the POEs. The CBP Transportation Program was developed to provide an integrated system of detainee transportation and security along the southwest border, northern

border, coastal borders, and the air, land, and sea POEs. This program reduces the numbers of officers and agents that would be used in securing and transporting illegal detainees and allows them to focus on their traditional law enforcements operations. In FY 2013, OTIA was designated as Executive Agent, replacing USBP, and funding was transferred to OTIA beginning in FY 2014. Funding for the CBP Transportation program has been significantly reduced, from \$70 million in FY 2012 to \$32 million in FY 2013, and increased to \$45 million in FY 2014.

Aerial/Marine/Riverine Support

This support is provided by the Office of Air & Marine (OAM). OAM provides airlift, surveillances, observation, and medical evacuation support to US BP. This support allows BPAs rapid access to remote locations along the border as needed. Aerial support provided by OAM to OBP is depicted below.

Exhibit 21: OAM Support Hours for the Border Patrol:

Hours Allocated	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Flight Hours	58,197	66,299	53,179
Marine and Riverine Support Hours	85,414	102,724	99,645

Fleet Management Program

The Mobile Assets Program Management Office (MAPMO) is responsible for the acquisition and disposal of vehicles used by CBP offices. The USBP vehicle fleet represents approximately 70 percent of the CBP fleet; the mobility provided by this fleet is critical to enabling USBP to accomplish its mission of securing the border. Without adequate, reliable transportation, USBP agents would be essentially desk-bound. Through FY 2012, MAPMO funding levels essentially allowed for the replacement of all vehicles as they reached their expected service life. Current and programmed funding levels do not sustain a viable vehicle replacement program over the long-run.

NII/RAD NUC

The Non-Intrusive Inspection/Radiation Nuclear Detection (NII/RAD-NUC) program manages the deployment of Z Back-Scatter Vans, Fiberscopes, Busters, Radioisotope Identification Devices (RIID), and Personal Radiation Detectors throughout USBP. USBP radiation detection equipment (RDE) capability is focused on station and checkpoint operations. NII and RDE are seen as force multipliers, allowing agents to scan larger portion of the stream of traffic for contraband and illegal entrants. USBP is currently at full operational capability for Personal Radiation Detectors (PRD) and RIIDs; however, USBP RIIDs and PRD's are near or past their expected service life and require replacement. The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) is appropriated funding for the development of the global nuclear detection architecture, development, and acquisition of RN detection equipment, and DHS operational components are appropriated funds for Operations and Maintenance (O&M) of NII and RDE; however, advances

in Radiation detection technology will better serve the needs of the USBP, by increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of detection operations.

In addition to the key capabilities described above, there are additional capabilities provided by other CBP offices, such as facilities sustainment by the OA's Facilities Management & Engineering, new agent recruitment by HRM, and new agent training and agent professional development provided by the OTD. These and other capabilities support and assist USBP in accomplishing its mission of securing the borders.

Training and Professional Development

OTD is responsible for centralized leadership and direction of all CBP training programs. OTD ensures that all training efforts support the CBP mission and strategic goals, meet the needs of a diverse and dispersed workforce, and contribute to measurable outcomes and results. OTD establishes standards and policies for designing, developing, delivering, and evaluating training. The U.S. Border Patrol Academy under the direction of a Chief Patrol Agent is primarily responsible for Border Patrol agent basic training, as well as specific specialized training and instructor certification.

CBP policy requires agents to undergo periodic qualifications of firearms proficiency and annual use of force training/certification. Failure to successfully complete these periodic qualifications results in the de-authorization to carry a firearm and/or use intermediate force devices. Periodic qualifications are administered by certified Firearms Instructors and Use of Force Instructors at the Border Patrol sectors. All Use of Force instructors are required to attend training for initial certification, and recertification training every five years.

The Use of Force Policy Division (UFPD) is responsible for the development and articulation of all CBP use of force policy.

In supporting the tasks, functions, and mission requirements of each CBP operational component, UFPD seeks to research, evaluate and procure the best possible equipment for utilization in the field. UFPD also provides comprehensive management and life cycle accountability for tactical equipment and body armor. Additionally, OTD and UFPD provide replenishment of Use of Force equipment and resources, to include ammunitions, and funding for these requirements is essential for officer safety and maintaining established proficiencies and policies.

UFPD has developed appropriate controls, standards, best practices and policies in order to enhance the safety and performance of enforcement personnel.

CBP policy also requires all agents be issued personal protective body armor. CBP strongly encourages the use of body armor while performing law enforcement duties, and requires personal to wear body armor during certain instances such as firearms training and qualifications. Body armor that has exceeded its expiration date or has become unserviceable must be replaced. The current life-cycle for issued body armor is five years.

Conclusion

In FY 2015, USBP will continue to further its mission by using a variety of programs and initiatives to support strategic objectives. USBP is committed to continuing the southbound land border enforcement efforts to combat the smuggling of firearms and currency to Mexico. A major future objective of the Border Patrol is to ensure that its workforce is highly mobile so that it can rapidly adjust to changes in the border security environment. USBP will continue to reevaluate its existing programs and planned initiatives as the threats and vulnerabilities to border security change in response to newly deployed border enforcement resources.

Performance

The Border Patrol is developing performance goals to frame its unique contribution to comprehensive border security. These new measures are not intended to be the sole measures to assess border security. There are some of a suite of measures that already exist or are in development, that when combined provide a comprehensive picture of the state of border security.

Two of these measures are already developed and being reported as FY 2013 *Government Performance and Results Act* (P.L. 103-62, GPRA) measures:

- Percent of people apprehended multiple times (also called the recidivism rate); and
- Average number of apprehensions for persons with multiple apprehensions (also called average number of apprehensions per recidivist).

A third measure will be reported as a GPRA measure beginning in FY 2014:

- Interdiction effectiveness rate.

The interdiction effectiveness rate measure reports the percent of detected illegal entrants who were apprehended or turned back after illegally entering the United States between the ports of entry on the Southwest border. The Border Patrol achieves this desired strategic outcome by maximizing the apprehension of detected illegal entrants or, confirming that illegal entrants return to the country from which they entered; and by minimizing the number of persons who evade apprehension and can no longer be pursued.

The formula for calculating the interdiction effectiveness rate is:

$$(\text{apprehensions} + \text{turn-backs}) / (\text{apprehensions} + \text{turn-backs} + \text{got-a-ways})$$

To fully implement risk-informed, intelligence-driven operations that focus Border Patrol's capabilities against prioritized threats, the Border Patrol must consistently enhance and maintain situational awareness through a comprehensive understanding of the threat environment. Situational awareness provides an in-depth picture of current operating conditions within a specific region of the border and facilitates predictive analysis. Given the importance of gaining

and maintaining situational awareness, the following two-pronged approach is used in describing the “state of the border.”

The interdiction effectiveness rate noted above is utilized in corridors characterized by significant cross border entries. The Border Patrol addresses these areas with a deployment density approach. The deployment density approach leverages CBP’s organic capabilities against the greatest threats along the U.S. border. This requires a flexible force to deploy and redeploy Border Patrol resources as threats migrate to other areas.

In areas characterized as low risk, Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT) resources are used to enhance and maintain situational awareness along the U.S. border. GEOINT can be described as gathering and analyzing imagery and geospatial information for the purpose of detecting change within specific geographical areas of the border environment.

GEOINT capabilities typically come from high altitude aerial platforms equipped with intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance technology (ISR), such as the Office of Air and Marine’s (OAM) Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS). The use of these assets requires significant collaborative efforts with OAM and the Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison (OIIL). GEOINT change detection capability allows the Border Patrol to continue focusing capabilities on areas where the highest risk exists, but ensures that any threat adaptation can be identified quickly through information and intelligence culminating in appropriate steps being taken to rapidly minimize any new risk. GEOINT is a critical element to validating all cross border activity, or the absence thereof, for accurate state of the border assessment.

Joint Field Command-Arizona

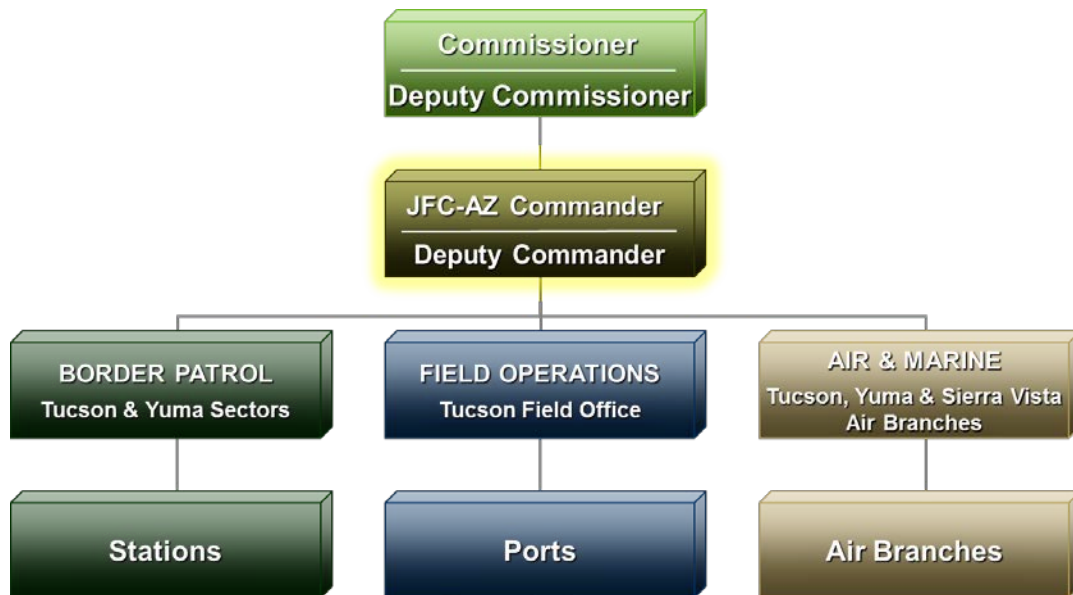
The Joint Field Command of Arizona (JFC-AZ) reports directly to the Office of the Commissioner and was created to provide leadership and a central point of contact for the operations of all CBP components located within Arizona. The JFC-AZ Commander has oversight for all CBP operational resources and assets within Arizona and serves as the principal link between field component leadership and the Commissioner. CBP components include the Tucson and Yuma Border Patrol Sectors; the Tucson Field Office; and the Tucson, Yuma and Sierra Vista Air Operation Branches. JFC-AZ provides strategic guidance and makes operational decisions in real time that were once made independently by each component’s respective Headquarters Office. JFC-AZ expands operational capacities and maximizes operational effectiveness and capabilities by integrating a cohesive team through shared information and resources. Integrating the planning and execution of mission objectives results in better border security, and the ability to protect the American public against terrorists, transnational criminal organizations and their smuggling operations, and the ability to secure and expedite lawful trade and travel.

JFC-AZ is operationally responsible for approximately 6,700 employees from various CBP components. The area of responsibility for the JFC-AZ covers a large diverse geographical area that incorporates the entire state of Arizona, parts of California, and is the largest CBP corridor/area for operations. The JFC-AZ leverages all CBP operational components of the Office of Field Operations, Office of Border Patrol, and the Office of Air and Marine by providing a single point of integration for all operations and planning throughout Arizona. The

JFC-AZ utilizes intelligence resources and assets of all CBP components as well as other federal, state, local, and tribal agencies to mitigate risks, threats, intelligence gaps, and operational gaps in the operational environment. The JFC-AZ houses the Joint Intelligence and Operations Center (JIOC), which is the center for all command, control, and communications for CBP operations in AZ. While the JIOC is made up of members from each of the CBP operational components, the operations are not limited to CBP only.

Below is a diagram of the reporting structure of JFC-AZ with the component offices and a map of the CBP components operating within Arizona.

Exhibit 17: JFC-AZ Reporting Structure



Map of CBP Arizona Components under JFC-AZ Operational Control

Blue = Office of Field Operation Headquarters (Tucson) and Ports

Green = Border Patrol Headquarters (Tucson & Yuma) and Stations

Brown = Air & Marine Operation Branches (Tucson, Yuma, & Sierra Vista)



Highlighted below is a list of ongoing key integration efforts within the JFC-AZ:

Exhibit 18: JFC – AZ Integration Efficiencies

Description	Ongoing Efforts
<p>Joint Intelligence & Operations Center (JIOC)</p> <p>Serves as the unclassified communication hub for CBP components and law enforcement partners in Arizona. Maintains situational awareness and serves as the principal coordination element for the execution of air-to-ground support to CBP field elements. Provides field components and CBP leadership with a current and coordinated picture of on-going and emerging activities in the JFC-AZ area of responsibility to enhance information management and augment decision making.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Operations Center: Serves as the liaison between the field and the Predator Operations Center, as well as the other CBP air platforms, and facilitates intelligence collection as well as interdiction efforts between air platforms and ground units when illegal activities have been detected both at and between the POEs; • Emergency Operations Center: Maximizes incident response efficiency when the need to stand up arises. This is a vital facet during natural disasters or other critical incidents that provides continuity of operations as well as communication across multiple components on the federal, state, tribal and local level; • Reporting: JIOC serves as the single point of contact for all JFC reporting to CBP and DHS executive management and is the unclassified communications hub that provides a direct connection to field personnel, local leadership, and tactical commanders by providing consolidated reporting in order to provide a complete CBP picture of the operational environment; • Air/Ground Coordination: Zone Coordinators (ZCs) receive support requests from the field when targets are detected. The JIOC determines priorities and assigns air support accordingly. ZCs serve as the link between the JIOC and field entities to ensure real time situational awareness for accurate prioritization of field support. The Air Coordinator, working with the ZCs and Watch Commander, directs the air assets to support the field; and • Blue Force Tracking: Air Coordinators use the CBP Air Marine Operations System, Satellite Tracking System, and OAM radio system in conjunction with the CDO for air safety Blue Force Tracking. Watch Commanders use Gotham software and trackers for personnel on travel to Mexico.
<p>Air Integration Strategy</p> <p>Provides standardized processes for aviation operations within CBP in Arizona through the Executive Air Council (EAC) consisting of senior CBP leadership which provides strategic guidance to the Arizona Aviation Tactical Operations Group.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arizona Aviation Tactical Operations Group: Provides standardization for air operations in Arizona; convenes on a weekly basis to bring together all aviation support providers and CBP staff planners to conduct operational aviation planning and create a weekly Air Tasking Order/flight schedule; and uses a threat based/intelligence driven planning model to prioritize aviation support within the JFC-AZ area of responsibility; and • Executive Air Council: Ensures aviation operations align with the strategic goals and objectives of the JFC-AZ Commander and JFC-AZ Campaign Plans and makes decisions regarding priorities when JFC components have competing requests.
<p>Targeting Enforcement Unit</p> <p>Established to impact Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs), family members and their associates through identification, visa revocation, intelligence collection, and the facilitation of investigations by CBP and its partners.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target Analysis: Leveraged to garner intelligence, identify potential targets for visa revocation, as well as pinpoint individuals, and companies that are amenable for the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Office of Foreign Asset Control investigations by identifying TCO personnel, and their family members and associates.

Exhibit 18: JFC – AZ Integration Efficiencies

Description	Ongoing Efforts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visa Revocation Program: Provides intelligence targeting to identify individuals involved with TCOs and use Non-Immigrant Visas (NIV) to traverse through the POEs in support of criminal activity; works with Department of State to have NIV revoked; and • Anti-Gang Initiative: Disrupts the ability of foreign members of Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs from traveling to the United States.
Integrated Canine Council Manages the finite canine resources and maximizes their effectiveness by providing strategic and integrated support and coordination within CBP in Arizona.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Canine Council Charter: Sets forth the guidelines and directives for monthly council meetings attended by CBP component leadership involved in canine operations in Arizona; • Integrated Canine Operations: Backfills canine shortages with component assets to maximize efficiency and utilization; • Canine Shortfalls: Establishes priorities in monthly council meetings to address and rectify support issues in canine/handler assets, trainer assets, and proper kennel facilities; and • Integrated Training: Affords CBP component trainers and canine teams the ability to cross-train with other canine assets.
Joint Planning Team Serves as a planning hub for CBP components in Arizona and as the principal coordination element for the development of Campaign Plans, Integrated Operations Orders and Concept of Operations Plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducts bi-weekly meetings with all CBP components to discuss past, current and future operations, successes, and lessons learned; and • Conducts planning with CBP components and Department of Defense/Military planning teams to create JFC-AZ Campaign Plans, further synchronizing border security efforts in Arizona.
JFC-AZ Intelligence Enterprise Initiates intelligence capabilities to support the CBP mission and JFC-AZ objectives for the Arizona area of responsibility, through integrated and unified execution of the CBP Intelligence Cycle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops JFC-AZ Priority Intelligence Requirements and component collection plans; • Expands and leverages collection management capabilities through Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) data; • Distributes Annual Joint Regional Threat Assessment (Sonora / Arizona area of responsibility); • Fuses information sharing with components and state, local, federal, and tribal partners, to include bi-national counterparts; • Expands situational awareness capabilities throughout the Arizona area of responsibility; • Develops and introduces Common Intelligence Picture/Common Operating Picture of the Arizona area of responsibility; and • Maintains analytical collaboration with investigative agencies.
Foreign Operations Branch Provides program leadership and coordinates the integrated execution of the JFC Commander's intent with respect to Bi-National operations efforts throughout the JFC-AZ area of responsibility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates with CBP components and other governmental agencies as required on the planning and execution for all high level bi-national operations; • Establishes and maintains partnerships at all levels of government, both foreign and domestic, to identify common issues and concerns while proactively seeking solutions to the mutual benefit of all parties; and • Coordinates/participates in the quarterly Border Violence Prevention Protocol meetings as well as other high-level meetings with the Government of Mexico.

Exhibit 18: JFC – AZ Integration Efficiencies

Description	Ongoing Efforts
Incident Management Integrates JFC-AZ CBP response efforts and ensures CBP emergency preparedness to significant events beyond the scope of steady state operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devolution: JFC-AZ is designated as the primary devolution site for the Office of the Commissioner (OC) in the event of a catastrophic emergency allowing CBP to manage and direct its critical primary mission essential Headquarters functions and operations under the direction and leadership of a designated Commissioner or Acting Commissioner. The Devolution Response Group, made up of JFC-AZ staff members, conducts exercises, and advises on new roles, responsibilities, and limitations during a devolution event; • Incident Management: Executes policy, strategic planning, and administrative actions through integrated component positioning of emergency equipment, personnel, and supplies; and • Continuity of Operations: Exercises plans in accordance with program guidelines and serves as liaison with local, state, and federal organizations
Joint Information Center Provides official CBP information to accredited news organizations, mass media, published professional journals, and stakeholder groups within the JFC-AZ's area of responsibility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrates all CBP public affairs offices in Arizona into a central communications component; • Increases public understanding and expands employee awareness of CBP's border security, trade and travel efforts, and efficiencies in Arizona; and • Enhances tactical messaging in Mexico and Central America by establishing relationships with media in the interior of Mexico and other Latin American Countries
Community Engagement Implements several initiatives aimed at keeping community members, civic leaders and key stakeholders informed about CBP efforts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides corporate approach to engaging Members of Congress versus component-specific; • Establishes relationships and partnerships with Trade Community, ranchers, law enforcement, local elected leadership, and the tribal community; • Hosts meetings for trade industry, Cattle Growers Association, and Congressional staffers on mission, operations, and challenges; and • Integrates Community Service programs such as citizen's academies, drug awareness programs, stakeholder meetings, and recruitment/ career fairs.

Descriptions of Selected Adjustments to Base:

Workforce Maturation: This PPA contains an \$84.010 million increase that is part of the overall \$194.6 million "Pay Adjustment for Workforce Maturation". The majority of this additional funding is because of changes in the requirements associated with BPAs and CBPOs. The journeyman initiative and low attrition rates mean more promotions and Within-Grade Increases (WIGIs). The compensation (base salary, benefits, premium pay and overtime) associated with these increases is considerable. In FY 2015, compensation is expected to compose approximately 73 percent of the total CBP budget. In the past, CBP has realigned funding from non-pay categories to pay to provide the funding needed to sustain the BPA and CBPO floors; however further reductions to non-pay and mission support pay funding is becoming increasingly

difficult to do without adverse operational impacts. This adjustment allows CBP to meet these pay requirements.

Realignment of Transportation Program Management Office: In FY 2015 \$622,000 will be transferred to the Technology, Innovation, and Acquisition PPA to fund 4 support positions in the Transportation Program Management Office (TPMO). The TPMO will support USBP by managing a transportation contract that reduces the numbers of agents that would be used in securing and transporting illegal detainees, and allows them to focus on their traditional law enforcements operations.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Training Between the Ports of Entry
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Training Between the Ports of Entry

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	143	151	50,838
2014 Enacted	189	188	55,558
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	1,050
2015 Current Services	189	188	56,608
2015 Total Request	189	188	56,608
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	1,050

CBP requests 189 positions, 188 FTE, and \$56.608 million in FY 2015 for the Training Between the Ports PPA

Training Between the Ports		Positions	FTE	Budget
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	189	188	55,558
Current Services	2015 Pay Raise			217
	Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise			74
	FY 2014 Pay Raise			370
	Increased Retirement Contributions			389
FY 2015 Request	Training Between the Ports Total	189	188	56,608

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Office of Training and Development (OTD) is responsible for The Training Between the Ports of Entry PPA, which supports basic, advanced, and supervisory/management/leadership training for new and incumbent Border Patrol agents. The training provided establishes and sustains the proficiency of those directly responsible for the front line mission of CBP. Funding levels requested for this training in FY 2015 will enable CBP to achieve targeted FY 2015 Border Patrol agent staffing levels and maintain mission critical skills and certifications of incumbent Border Patrol agents.

Exhibit 1: Training Between the Ports of Entry FY 2015 Request Breakout

Training Between the Ports	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	% of Total
BPA Salary and Benefits	28,801	50.88%
Other Salary and Benefits	736	1.30%
Non-Personnel Costs	27,071	47.82%
Total	56,608	100.00%

Below are descriptions of the types of training programs funded under this PPA:

Exhibit 2: Types of Training Programs Funded under this PPA

Training Between the Ports Programs	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2013	Training Seats Planned for FY 2014	Training Seats Projected for FY 2015
Basic Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Basic Training for Border Patrol agents is conducted at the Border Patrol Academy located at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) facility in Artesia, NM.• Successful completion of basic training is a pre-requisite for employment as a Border Patrol agent and ensures proficiency in the foundational law enforcement knowledge and skills required by the CBP mission.	949	1,132	1,200
Firearms and Use of Force Instructor Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Per CBP policy armed officers and agents are required to undergo periodic qualifications of firearms proficiency and annual use of force training/certification.• Failure to successfully complete these periodic qualifications results in the officer/agent losing his/her certification to carry a firearm and/or use intermediate force devices.• These periodic qualifications are administered by certified Firearms Instructors and Use of Force Instructors at field locations.• These instructors are required to attend training for initial certification,	262	1,382	1,382

Training Between the Ports Programs	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2013	Training Seats Planned for FY 2014	Training Seats Projected for FY 2015
	and recertification training every five years.			
Driver Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This training provides Border Patrol agents the skills required to effectively and safely perform their duties in High Center of Gravity Vehicles (HCGVs) and to safely and properly utilize Offensive Driving Techniques. Completion of this program is required by policy to engage in a pursuit in a HCGV. 	710	1,393	1,393
Health & Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This training provides BP agents training in dealing with hazardous materials, operating in confined spaces and operating dangerous equipment – scenarios they deal with on a daily basis. It also includes funding for peer support/chaplaincy training to support staff dealing with stressful and traumatic events, such as loss of a colleague on the job. 	67	205	205
Emergency Preparedness & Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This training is required for CBP to maintain sufficient skill levels in incident management and response procedures. This training provides capabilities not only to maintain security of the border, but also to provide support to areas struck by natural disasters. CBP supports responses to these types of events. 	177	300	300
International Pre-Deployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This training is mandatory for any CBP employee deploying overseas and is necessary for CBP to continue filling overseas positions supporting our many international programs which are designed to enhance national security. 	16	30	30

Training Between the Ports Programs	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2013	Training Seats Planned for FY 2014	Training Seats Projected for FY 2015
Canine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training for Border Patrol agent canine teams operating along the U.S. border between ports of entry and at Border Patrol Checkpoints. This includes canine teams trained in the disciplines of Basic Detection, Concealed Human/Narcotics Detection, Search and Rescue, Human Remains Detection, and Special Response. 	169	301	301
Special Operations Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training for the Office of Field Operations Special Response Teams and Border Patrol's BORTAC and BORSTAR teams is funded under this PPA. This includes training new/replacement team members, as well as training to maintain the skills/certifications of existing team members. 	307	1,490	1,490
Riverine Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This training is required for Border Patrol agents to serve as a vessel commander in the riverine environment. Border enforcement operations are frequently conducted in such an environment and skilled use of Border Patrol vessels is required by certified operators. 	111	140	140
Anti-Terrorism/Counter Terrorism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This training provides Border Patrol agents advanced interviewing skills to identify potential threats (terrorists, drugs, currency, and weapons). 	162	700	700
Instructor Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This training is required for CBP to maintain a sufficient cadre of certified, quality instructors to deliver basic and advanced training to new and incumbent Border Patrol agents. 	211	567	567

Training Between the Ports Programs	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2013	Training Seats Planned for FY 2014	Training Seats Projected for FY 2015
Supervisor/ Leadership Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training for first- and second-line Border Patrol agent supervisors is funded under this PPA. This training provides these supervisors the technical and supervisory skills required to effectively lead agents under their command. 	171	1,029	600

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Fuel Sharing Initiative
PPA: Administration
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$10,733

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	10,733
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,733

Description of Item

The Department's Chief Readiness Support Office (CRSO) is leading a cross-Component Fuel Sharing Initiative to reduce costs and increase efficiency. The purpose of the Initiative is to enable any DHS Component vehicle to obtain fuel from any CBP-controlled fueling facility along or near the Southwest Border of the U.S. The immediate goal is to reduce reliance on commercial fueling stations, resulting in overall reduced fuel costs.

Justification

There are 48,562 vehicles owned by DHS and controlled by various DHS Components, and the fuel for operating those vehicles is obtained from either a Component-specific fueling station or a commercial gas station. It is far more expensive to obtain fuel from a commercial facility and many DHS fleet vehicles are not equipped nor authorized to access DHS-owned fueling facilities. Of those vehicles that do have access to these facilities, most are limited to a single Component-controlled facility. This forces vehicle operators to obtain fuel from a commercial source when the vehicle is not proximate to its assigned fueling station.

This one-time investment of \$10.7 million will be used for Installation and maintenance of the Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technology, fleet card readers, gas pumps, tank gauges, and connectivity upgrades. The 141 fueling stations owned by DHS are operated by individual Components (130 are controlled by CBP alone), but vehicles may only be fueled at their Component-specific fueling facility (and each vehicle is assigned to just a single

station). Transactional and policy barriers contribute to the inefficiency created by these fueling station limitations. These shortcomings force operators to buy more costly commercial fuel or take time away from supporting missions by traveling further distances. Despite these fuel-sharing challenges, DHS operating Components must be able to obtain fuel at the least expensive price without negatively impacting operational capabilities. Building on the successes already realized with the Fuel Sharing Pilot between CBP and ICE in the El Paso Sector, it has been determined that 106 CBP fueling stations be upgraded with the needed infrastructure to enable access and consumption for 36 percent of the DHS vehicle fleet in the Southwest Border.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The fuel sharing initiative will allow Components to obtain fuel at the least expensive price and will result in more than \$14 million in savings annually, beginning in FY 2015. Further, the investment will be recouped within the first two years of full operation.

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Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: NII Equipment Refresh & Recapitalization
PPA: Inspection and Detection Technology
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$11,700

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							38	38	112,166
Program Increase							-	-	11,700
Total Request	38	38	115,407	86	86	112,004	38	38	123,866

Description of Item

The requested \$11.7 million increase will support the acquisition of new equipment and maintenance of the current inventory of NII imaging systems, which are aging. Although analysis has shown that most of the imaging equipment will be functional past the expected 10-year lifecycle predicted by the vendors, 101 imaging systems will exceed this 10-year expected lifecycle by the end of FY 2014. Of these 101 imaging systems, only seven large scale systems will be retired. By using new risk-based criteria, decommissioning seven systems will produce operation impacts that are manageable. This will leave 94 systems that will exceed the 10-year expected lifecycle.

Project Schedule:

Milestone	Projected Completion Date
Six Large-scale NII Recapitalization	September 2016
Ten Small-scale NII Recapitalization	September 2016

Primary Contractor(s):

To be determined

Project Location(s):

To be determined based on exact equipment replacement selected. Equipment is replaced based on locations with the most critical need.

Justification

The average operating life cycle of NII systems was estimated at 10 years when fielded. CBP's goal is to maintain NII systems at an operational availability of 95 percent, which will be an increasing challenge as the inspection equipment continues to age. In FY 2013, CBP exceeded this goal with an average large-scale (LS) NII system availability of 96.8 percent. To maintain a reliable and effective inventory of NII systems and Radiation Detection Equipment (RDE,) CBP tries to replace aging equipment when it reaches the end of its operating life, and before having to make significant investments in refurbishing such equipment (e.g., repair or refurbishment cost exceeding the standard of 65 percent of replacement value). CBP monitors the maintenance activity of each system and has compiled a list of systems that need to be replaced.

CBP is requesting an increase of \$11.7 million to begin replacing or refurbishing the fleet of over 308 large scale imaging systems, 462 small scale imaging systems, 1,387 Radiation Portal Monitors, 2,810 Radiological Isotope Identification Devices, and 29,387 Personal Radiation Detectors. In addition to improving CBP's ability to detect illegal goods and materials, such as potential nuclear and radiological threats, NII equipment reduces the time it takes to conduct inspections, thereby facilitating legitimate trade and travel. Annually, the capabilities brought by this fleet result in 5.79 million inspectional hours saved, which is the equivalent of adding over 5,400 more CBPOs at a cost of \$957.0 million. The requested funds will be used to refresh or refurbish six large scale and ten small scale systems and tool trucks.

By the end of FY 2014, 94 large-scale and 215 small-scale NII systems will exceed the 10-year threshold and need to be replaced to maintain current security level and coverage.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

CBP will use a comprehensive acquisition strategy that optimizes its resources (e.g., full and open competition and bundled long-term maintenance options with the equipment purchase) and supports the ongoing effort to increase operational efficiencies through port leadership collaboration, innovation, technology capabilities, and expedited cargo processes to facilitate trade and travel. Our acquisition strategy is based on obsolescence analysis, maintenance analysis, and port-by-port profile reviews. These port reviews included analysis of volume, densities of commodities, staffing, etc., to help us deploy the best combination of systems (within the constraints of the footprint) at the port. The Non-Intrusive Inspection Division transitioned to a threat-based NII systems utilization standard in FY 2013, resulting in a 15 percent increase in NII-related contraband seizures.

Without replacing and only refurbishing these systems, CBP increases the risk that the technology and requisite subcomponents already deployed may become obsolete. Thus, CBP will incur increased O&M costs, and potential downtime may affect the effectiveness of examinations at POEs. Additional possible impacts include: decreased NII imaging capabilities at POEs, increased labor costs for overtime if CBPOs conduct manual examinations instead of examinations with NII equipment, and a potential rise of illicit cargo and goods entering the U.S.

DHS QHSR:

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders

Goal 2.1: Effectively Control U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Borders

Objective: Prevent Illegal Entry

Goal 2.2: Safeguard Lawful Trade and Travel

Objective: Secure Conveyances

Objective: Manage the Risk Posed by People and Goods in Transit

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: Develop National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy
PPA: Border Security Control
Intelligence/Investigative Liaison
Program Increase: Positions 8, FTE 6, Dollars \$11,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							8	6	11,000
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	11,000

Description of Item

The enhancement of \$11 million (8 positions) will allow CBP to fund the development of a National Border Geo-Intelligence strategy, which consists of two major components. First, \$5 million will fund the development of a change detection capability for the National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy. This portion of the enhancement includes partial development of a southwest border-focused change detection capability, validation of current low-risk designated areas that are prioritized based on sector requirement inputs, execution of the collection strategy, creation of appropriate intelligence reporting, and structuring these processes into a constant and sustainable method of supporting mission requirements. Second, \$6.0 million of this enhancement will allow CBP to establish a geospatial tracking system for use across the southwest border that will allow CBP to record the location of all apprehensions, gotaways, and turnbacks. This enhancement fulfills a national level situational awareness reporting requirement and supports the Border Patrol's risk-based strategy of allocating assets to high-risk areas.

Justification

Change Detection Capability: CBP requires a sustainable capability that includes an in-house staffing model to build internal analytic resources. Formalized cooperation with our partners is also necessary to provide persistent surveillance, systematic analysis, and increased situational awareness along all our borders, and eventually in the littorals.

The change detection component of this enhancement will provide an enduring assessment of the U.S. border, by establishing a routine and regular assessment of changes along the border. This initiative includes formalized cooperation with our partners to provide surveillance, systematic analysis, and increased situational awareness along all the borders, and eventually in the

littorals. Working with the Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison (OIIL), these funds will enhance Border Patrol's ability to identify traffic patterns, improve data collection on key performance measures, and inform daily decisions on deployments of personnel and equipment by leveraging the change detection capabilities. Operationally, this capability will enable CBP to focus the organization's efforts against prioritized threats. It is a step toward achieving robust, integrated, steady-state deployment density and geospatial intelligence operations along the U.S. border.

This capability will require a multi-phase implementation approach to establish a 24 hour/7 day per week capability through August 2020 that will incorporate an in-house staffing model for an internal capability, as well as support from our external partners. Change detection provides enhanced situational awareness so emerging threats can be identified and operationalized as they occur, ensuring continued risk adaptation. This increase in situational awareness provides quantifiable data and additional confidence in the activity level of the border. Success is based on CBP's ability to validate what are believed to be low-risk areas, properly allocate assets to high-risk areas through density deployment, and monitor any shift from low to high-risk.

Geospatial Tracking System: The Geospatial Tracking System will consist of the ICAD 4 Tracking and Signcutting module and Enterprise Geospatial Information Systems applications. As an agency, we are challenged to more accurately track gotaway and turnback traffic along the border. The ICAD 4 Tracking and Signcutting Module is a capability shared between the Intelligent Computer Assisted Detection (ICAD or I4) and Enterprise Geospatial Information Services (eGIS) applications to more comprehensively understand these critical activity trends. The primary system of record within USBP is ICAD, which uses eGIS as its geographic display mechanism. The Tracking and Signcutting Module will allow operators, agents and commanders to maintain an active record of signcutting and tracking operations, and their related activities in real time.

The module will allow the monitoring of drag road status and sign detections, agent and suspect group status, track disposition and results. As suspect activity is detected and reported via tactical radio communications (or other standard means), the activity is updated in ICAD along with the existing update to agent status. Activity details are then displayed and/or updated in eGIS allowing commanders to view the tactical activity alongside other pertinent CBP specific data such as previous enforcement activity, current sensor activity, tactical infrastructure, timely imagery and real-time weather and blue force data (where available). Targeted map products, analyses and customized toolsets will also be available using a secure, collaborative information-sharing capability. This module is intended to meet current national situational awareness and reporting requirements and to adapt field requirements demonstrated in various sector applications current operating independently.

The successful implementation of these CBP operational enhancements requires extensive coordination between OIIL and USBP, as well as our external partners. Working together within this enterprise, we can continuously develop and employ the best possible threat and risk management intelligence information to the field.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

A key driver behind this process is a standing requirement by Border Patrol field commanders for near real-time, integrated information along the border that allows for situational awareness, and a continual reassessment capacity to determine low and critical threat areas. This requirement is outlined in the 2012-2016 Border Patrol Strategic Plan. It is considered a critical measure that allows the Border Patrol to focus capabilities on prioritized threats. The collaboration between USBP and OIIL in the development and execution of this Vulnerability Assessment, using the CBP Intelligence Cycle for this specific standing requirement, brings timely, focused, and dynamic information to each Sector. This enhancement supports the following strategic goals:

DHS QHSR:

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Border

Goal 2.1: Secure U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Borders and Approaches

Objective 2.2.1: Prevent Illegal Entry

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Border

Goal 2.3: Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 4:

CBP Mobile Program

PPA:

Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation

Program Increase:

Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$8,300

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	10,800
Program Increase							-	-	8,300
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	10,800	-	-	19,100

Description of Item

The increase in funding will allow CBP to continue to enhance enforcement efforts, transform CBP business practices, and provide improvements and efficiencies to CBP operations at air, land, sea, and in between the borders. Areas of focus include continuing to develop mobile applications, which ensure integrity on the front lines; facilitate trade; and achieving efficiencies in the maritime environment. Specifically, the funding will enable:

- Realization of improvements in cargo inspection process, and reductions in cargo-cycle and trade wait times;
- Expansion of mobile biometric capture capability in the maritime environment;
- Planning for automated mobile processing of vessel and general aviation crew and passengers; and
- Elimination of existing obsolete mobile platforms and evaluation of future mobile device platforms.

Project Schedule:

Milestone	Projected Completion Date
Integrity Focus - Enforcement Link Mobile Operations – Red Flag (ELMOrf) development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ELMOrf Airport Pilot Application Development (Planning, Requirements Gathering, and Analysis) – 2nd Quarter FY 2015; • ELMOrf Border Patrol Pilot Application Development (Planning, Requirements Gathering, and Analysis) – 3rd Quarter FY

	2015; • ELMOrf Air Pilot Application Development (Pilot Review, User Acceptance Testing) 4th Quarter FY 2015; and • ELMOrf Border Patrol Pilot Application Development (Pilot Site selection and execution planning) 4th Quarter FY 2015.
Maritime Efficiencies - Enforcement Link Mobile Operations Passenger (ELMOp) development for Smart Phone	• ELMOp Smart Phone Application Development (Planning, Requirements Gathering, and Analysis) 3rd Quarter FY 2015; and • ELMOp Smart Phone Application Development (Prototype Review, User Acceptance Testing) 4th Quarter FY 2015.
Trade Facilitation - Enforcement Link Mobile Operations Cargo (ELMOc) development for Tablet	• ELMOc Application Testing on Tablet – 2nd Quarter FY 2015; • ELMOc on Tablet Device Expanded Pilot Testing – 3rd Quarter FY 2015; and • ELMOc User Acceptance Testing Completion – 4th Quarter FY 2015.

Primary Contractor(s):

TBD – pending contract award

Project Location(s):

Various locations

- ELMOrf Air Pilot – John F. Kennedy International Airport, NY. Following successful pilot, expansion to:
 - Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport (ATL);
 - Logan International Airport (BOS);
 - Chicago O’Hare International Airport (ORD);
 - Dallas Fort Worth International Airport (DFW);
 - Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport (FLL);
 - George Bush Intercontinental Airport (IAH);
 - Los Angeles International Airport (LAX);
 - Miami International Airport (MIA);
 - Newark Liberty International Airport (EWR);
 - Detroit Metropolitan Airport (DTW);
 - San Francisco International Airport (SFO);
 - Dulles International Airport (IAD);
 - Orlando International Airport (MCO);
 - Seattle-Tacoma International Airport (Sea-Tac); and
 - San Juan Luis Munoz Marin International Airport (SJU).
- ELMOrf Border Patrol Pilot (– southwest Border Sector);
- ELMOp Smart Phone Application Pilot (TBD pending contract award) Maritime pilot sites under initial evaluation are within the following Field Offices:

- Atlanta;
- Boston;
- Chicago;
- Detroit;
- Houston; and
- Los Angeles.
- ELMOc Tablet Device Pilot (TBD pending contract award). Pilot sites under initial evaluation are in the following Field Offices:
 - New Orleans;
 - New York;
 - San Francisco; and
 - Tampa.

Justification

CBP has a clear requirement to be able to perform inspections of travelers and cargo on reliable, up-to-date mobile device platforms, and to ensure the integrity and security of the CBPOs that perform them.

Enforcement Link Mobile Operations – Red Flag (ELMOrf) devices were developed for Land Border Integration (LBI) as an enhancement to the Targeting Framework (TF), and was deployed to address the specific problem of thwarting the efforts of persons and organizations that are attempting to influence CBPOs to allow illicit goods and subjects into the country. Expansion of this capability to the airport and Border Patrol environment in 2015 would further enhance security and integrity. Enhanced Enforcement Link Mobile Operations Cargo (ELMOc) devices enable officers to enter inspection results in real time and remove “holds” for arriving cargo in the Automated Targeting System (ATS) at the point of inspection. This eliminates return trips to the office and reentry into ATS. At seaports, ELMOc helps automate the paper-based vetting process of passengers and crew on board. For large ships, the savings can be several hours for multiple officers. The onboard processing saves approximately 15 minutes per arrival. Enforcement Link Mobile Operations Passenger (ELMOp) devices enable law enforcement queries in real time (outbound and inbound travelers) and variable location processing.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The efficiency of these systems is directly related to their availability and accuracy. This increase supports the continued improvement/expansion of this mission critical capability and greatly enhances CBP’s ability to effectively execute its overall mission of securing our nation’s borders. CBP has estimated that operational improvements will be experienced in all service areas. Specifically, the use of mobile technology in the cargo environment provides the capability to automatically release holds at the point of inspection. This capability eliminates return trips and reentering data in systems, which conservatively results in a 5 minute reduction in inspection time. Further, the trucking and shipping industries should save on operating costs as goods are moved to market faster.

This funding allows CBP to effectively:

- *Increase Situational Awareness* – Advances the benefit of real-time information in field environments to increase officer/agents' safety and ability to interdict criminals;
- *Increase Passenger Efficiencies* – Expands the capability to streamline passenger processing in all mission areas without compromising security; and
- *Enhance Trade* – Reduces trade wait times by releasing travelers and cargo immediately upon completion of an inspection/examination, which results in more efficiency which translates to a cost savings to the trade industry and the public.

DHS QHSR

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Border

Goal 2.1: Effectively Control U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Borders

Objective: Prevent illegal entry

Goal 2.2: Safeguard Lawful Trade and Travel

Objective: Manage the risk posed by people and good in transit

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 5: Development and Expansion of ADIS Capabilities
PPA: Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$11,800

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							7	7	16,732
Program Increase							-	-	11,800
Total Request	-	-	-	7	7	16,732	7	7	28,532

Description of Item

This requested increase of \$11.8 million in the Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation PPA, is part of the \$13 million total enhancement request for ADIS, and will fund improved capability and provide enhancements to the Arrival and Departure Information System (ADIS). These enhancements allow CBP to meet customer requirements and improve system functionality. Improvements include development of a non-production repository for reporting and analysis; enhanced matching algorithms that improve data quality and assist in national security targeting; and Integration of ADIS to the CBP Enterprise Service Bus to provide better interoperability with external customer systems. These enhancements provide for more timely data sharing with the Intelligence Community for national security. The remaining \$1.2 million is requested in the Information Technology PPA within the Automation Modernization appropriation, and is for staffing.

Project Schedule:

Milestone	Projected Completion Date
All activities to be on contract	Q4 FY 2015
All capabilities delivered	Q3 FY 2016

Primary Contractor(s):
TBD pending award; recent similar work was performed by –
CSC and Lawrence Livermore National Labs (LLNL)

Project Location(s):
TBD

Key Events:

N/A

Justification

ADIS is the DHS system that identifies those who have violated immigration laws by overstaying their lawful period of admission to the United States. Matching arrival and departure records is crucial to the integrity of the U.S. immigration system as it allows DHS to know which foreign nationals are in the U.S. at any particular time, and which ones are violating certain terms of immigration law. The health and abilities of the ADIS system are therefore critical to the DHS strategic goal of fairly implementing U.S. immigration laws.

The requested program change will enable CBP to provide matching entry and exit records' data more efficiently and frequently. New capabilities to be gained by this enhancement will address GAO's findings (most recently in 2013) on DHS' inability to match entry and exit records.²⁰

ADIS data has been deemed a National Security priority by the Intelligence Community as it relates to Entry/Exit data. ADIS receives numerous requests for data related to extraction and reporting metrics. All reporting completed today requires the main production system to provide this data. This increases time frames and requires immense coordination with O&M contractors to fulfill business objectives unrelated to maintaining the existing IT architecture. This enhancement will provide increased capability to provide more secure and real-time information to the DHS stakeholder community, and will facilitate these exchanges without impacting the main production system. This increase will enhance the Department's capability to collect, gather, and access relevant information to identify people and their immigration history to support other federal law enforcement and intelligence community priorities.

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

This enhancement improves CBP's ability to safeguard lawful trade and travel; manage the risk of people and goods in transit; prevent unlawful immigration; and arrest, detail, prosecute, and remove unlawful entrants. CBP will be able to provide more efficient exchanges of data among other DHS and federal partners directly connected to the ADIS system, such as the Department of State, ICE, and USCIS. This additional capability will strengthen DHS/CBP tools to carry out the mission of enforcing immigrations laws and managing risks in a more effective fashion by greatly reducing the likelihood of a false positive overstay information being generated, resulting in improved usage of resources.

DHS QHSR:

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Border

²⁰ DHS is statutorily required to provide overstay rates by country on an annual basis; however, DHS has been unable to do so since 1992, due to a lack of confidence in the data and DHS's inability to match entry and exit records.

Goal 2.2: Safeguard Lawful Trade and Travel

Objective: Manage the risk posed by people and goods in transit

Mission 3: Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws

Goal 3.2: Prevent Unlawful Immigration

Objective: Prevent entry or admission

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 6: Replace Legacy MVSS in Rio Grande Valley
PPA: Technology, Innovation and Acquisition
Program Increase: Positions 3, FTE 2, Dollars \$275

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							3	2	275
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	275

Description of Item

The requested increase of \$275,000 will allow CBP to hire 3 positions in support of the \$43.275 million requested enhancement to replace legacy Mobile Video Surveillance Systems (MVSS) in the Rio Grande Valley sector, which included in the BSFIT appropriation. The support of the MVSS program is critical as the systems improve USBP operations in the field by providing situational awareness on the southwest border.

Justification

This enhancement will allow the MVSS program to meet the Office of Border Patrol's MVSS requirements for the Rio Grande Valley (RGV) Sector. Prior to this enhancement, the MVSS program was only funded to support four MVSS units in the RGV sector. The additional funding will allow 39 MVSS systems to replace the legacy systems within the RGV Sector. The MVSS currently used on the southwest border require a technical refresh approximately every five years.

The MVSS enables USBP to efficiently monitor selected Areas of Coverage (AoC) within an Area of Interest (AoI) and is the preferred solution in certain urban, rural, and remote areas that are difficult to access and monitor with other systems. The South Texas Corridor effectively operates legacy MVSS; however, these systems are at the end of their lifecycle.

These MVSS will be deployed to provide surveillance when intelligence indicators signal that Items of Interest (IoI) are in or are approaching an area. In addition, the MVSS will augment fixed surveillance systems that have line-of-sight coverage gaps caused by existing infrastructure, terrain, or vegetation. While day use can occur, most MVSS operations will occur

at night. Each system will require one agent for operation of the system and one or more agent(s) to respond to any detected traffic.

Based on an assessment completed in August 2012 by the USBP and OIT, the MVSS is the only mobile surveillance system that can be deployed in the South Texas Corridor. This assessment focused on evaluating the effectiveness of the Mobile Surveillance System (MSS) technology in RGV, Laredo (LRT), and Del Rio (DRT) sectors, including each sector's site elevation, permissible line-of-sight, and radar-detection and thermal/day camera capabilities. The assessment determined that MSS units had limited operational application with the South Texas Corridor because of the lack of elevation, hindered fields of view, and blocked radar return signals. Though the video capabilities of these platforms proved effective within these areas, the radar capability rendered little usefulness.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase/Decrease to Strategic Goals)

The MVSS systems will provide USBP with increased situational awareness and the ability to detect, identify, and track Items of Interest (IOIs) along the southwest border. These improved capabilities directly support the following DHS strategic goals and objectives:

DHS QHSR:

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Border

Goal 2.1: Effectively Control U.S. Air, Land and Sea Borders: Prevent the illegal flow of people and goods across U.S. air, land, and sea borders while expediting the safe flow of lawful travel and commerce.

Objective 2.1.1: Prevent Illegal Entry: Prevent the illegal entry of people, weapons, dangerous goods, and contraband, and protect against cross-border threats to health, food, environment, and agriculture, while facilitating the safe flow of lawful travel and commerce.

Objective 2.1.2: Prevent Illegal Export and Exit: Prevent the illegal export of weapons, proceeds of crime, and other dangerous goods, and the exit of malicious actors.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 7: Replace Legacy RVSS in Rio Grande Valley
PPA: Technology, Innovation and Acquisition
Program Increase: Positions 4, FTE 2, Dollars \$275

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							7	7	1,652
Program Increase							4	2	275
Total Request	7	7	1,004	7	7	992	11	9	1,927

Description of Item

The requested increase of \$275,000 will allow CBP to hire 4 positions in support of the \$45.275 million requested enhancement to replace legacy Remote Video Surveillance Systems (RVSS) in the Rio Grande Valley sector, which is included in the Border Security, Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology (BSFIT) appropriation. The support of the RVSS program is critical because the systems improve USBP operations in the field by providing situational awareness on the southwest border.

Justification

The enhancement of \$45.275 million will allow the RVSS Upgrade program to deploy the RVSS capability to eight Areas of Responsibility (AORs) within the Rio Grande Valley (RGV) sector within two to four years from contract award. This enhancement will allow the RVSS Upgrade Program to meet USBP's requirements to support RVSS Upgrade planning and deployment efforts in the RGV Sector. Funding for the RVSS Upgrade program will allow for the replacement of the current analog, aging system with a more secure, better performing, digital video surveillance system that will improve operations in the RGV Sector.

Prior to RVSS deployment, up-front planning will need to be completed. This planning includes completing engineering lay-downs, camera view shed analysis, site visits, environmental assessments, and real estate acquisitions. U.S. Border Patrol Station Command and Control (C2) room modifications and station communication tower construction will also be required before the RVSS Upgrade sensor tower construction and technology deployment options can be executed.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase/Decrease to Strategic Goals)

The RVSS systems will provide USBP with increased situational awareness and the ability to detect, identify, and track IOIs along the southwest border. These improved capabilities directly support the following DHS strategic goals and objectives:

DHS QHSR:

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Border

Goal 2.1: Effectively Control U.S. Air, Land and Sea Borders: Prevent the illegal flow of people and goods across U.S. air, land, and sea borders while expediting the safe flow of lawful travel and commerce.

Objective 2.1.1: Prevent Illegal Entry: Prevent the illegal entry of people, weapons, dangerous goods, and contraband, and protect against cross-border threats to health, food, environment, and agriculture, while facilitating the safe flow of lawful travel and commerce.

Objective 2.1.2: Prevent Illegal Export and Exit: Prevent the illegal export of weapons, proceeds of crime, and other dangerous goods, and the exit of malicious actors.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Eliminate Upgrades to C-TPAT Web Portal
PPA: C-TPAT
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(1,500)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							127	123	42,341
Program Decrease							-	-	(1,500)
Total Request	127	123	38,622	127	123	40,912	127	123	40,841

Description of Item:

The reduction of \$1.5 million from C-TPAT will result from the delayed implementation of the C-TPAT 2.0 web portal migration efforts. The Operations and Maintenance for this portal is estimated at \$1.6 million in FY 2014. The reduction of \$1.5 million will nearly eliminate the funding for this upgrade.

Justification:

CBP proposes to delay the implementation of the C-TPAT 2.0 web portal in order to achieve a savings of \$1.5 million. This and other program reductions are being implemented in order to ensure CBP's law enforcement staffing costs are fully funded. A fundamental underlying assumption is that CBP will adhere to a variety of staffing floors (i.e., minimum staffing levels) in FY 2015. These staffing floors cover over 80 percent of the workforce and approximately 85 percent of the agency payroll. These costs are increasing for the following reasons: the continued maturation of the newly hired workforce, including their promotions to full-performance journeyman; the increase of the journeyman grade for agents and officers; the low attrition rates; and increased cost of workforce benefits, such as retirement and healthcare. Thus, to accommodate increasing payroll demands for a workforce that is largely dictated by statutory requirements, CBP has made reductions across the agency while working to minimize operational impacts.

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

The reduction in funding for the C-TPAT Portal system will limit or delay the program's ability to continue with planned initiatives. The current plan for the C-TPAT 2.0 web portal is that it should be operational in four phases. Phase I is to be launched in late Spring 2014. All

functionality for Phases 2-4, which includes programming that would allow for the automated implementation and management of the trusted trader program, harmonization with Canada, ongoing projects between CBP and other Government agencies, and future work with the U.S. exporting community, would likely be delayed up to 4 years.

The portal is the centralized data collection site for C-TPAT partners and the sole format for accepting and processing C-TPAT applications. It is also the data collection mechanism for validation results of C-TPAT Partners and the feedback mechanism for partners to respond to any actions resulting from the validation.

CBP will work to limit the operational impact of the reduction by working with partners –foreign and domestic, public and private on data collection and processing. Web portal development will continue, albeit at a slower pace than anticipated. CBP must continue manual processing of applications, which could cause relatively minor delays in processing, in some cases.

DHS QHSR:

Goal 2.2: Safeguard Lawful Trade and Travel: Ensure security and resilience of global movement systems

Objective 2.2.1: Secure key nodes: Promote the security and resilience of key nodes of transaction and exchange within the global supply chain.

Objective 2.2.2: Secure conveyances: Promote the security and resilience of conveyances in the key global trading and transportation networks.

Objective 2.2.3: Manage the risk of people and goods in transit: People seeking to come to the United States, as well as goods in transit, must be positively identified and determined not to pose a threat to this country or the larger global movement system as far in advance as possible.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 2: Reduce Personnel Associated with Import Safety Activities
PPA: Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation
Program Decrease: Positions (52), FTE (52), Dollars \$(5,952)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							1,002	986	150,043
Program Decrease							(52)	(52)	(5,952)
Total Request	998	1,004	132,455	1,002	986	150,045	950	934	144,091

Description of Item:

The program change eliminates approximately \$6.0 million dollars in recurring funding for the FY 2010 Import Safety initiative. The reduction of this recurring funding would not allow CBP to hire an additional 52 personnel to support the 2010 Import Safety Mandate. The re-scoping of CBP's Import Safety funding will reduce the support to the Commercial Targeting and Analysis Center (CTAC). An offset to the Import Safety Initiative will prevent the hiring of the six primary series that support the CTAC: International Trade Specialists (analysts), Customs and Border Protection Officers (perform exams at port level), Import Specialists (merchandise classification), Paralegals (process enforcement cases), and Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures Officers (process enforcement actions). CBP will absorb these cuts as part of ongoing Trade Transformation initiatives.

Justification:

The re-scoping of CBP's Import Safety funding will reduce the number of OT initiatives that would increase the efficiency and effectiveness of CBP's Import Safety mission. Specifically, the reduction of this recurring funding would not allow OT to hire an additional 52 personnel to support the ongoing One U.S. Government at the Border initiative. Specific efforts that would be affected include enhancing interagency information sharing, establishing effective partnerships, and enhancing trade processing through automation (single window). The single window enables international traders to submit standardized information and documents at a single entry point.

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

Reducing CBP's import safety funding may diminish its ability to properly support the partner agencies. Currently, there are five full-time CBP International Trade Specialist (ITS), and CBP Supervisory ITS supporting the targeting and analytical needs of the partner agencies at the CTAC. CBP's inability to increase staff to match that of its partner agencies has negatively affected its ability to support the import safety mission. As a result, each partner agency could experience fewer operations and in turn fewer enforcement successes.

CBP plans to manage these cuts as part of ongoing Trade Transformation initiatives. One such initiative is the enhanced relationship between the Office of Field Operations National Targeting Center and the continued growth of the Centers of Excellence and Expertise (CEE).

DHS QHSR:

Goal 2.1: Effectively Control U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Borders: Prevent the illegal flow of people and goods across U.S. air, land, and sea borders while expediting the safe flow of lawful travel and commerce.

Objective 2.1.1: Prevent illegal entry: Prevent the illegal entry of people, weapons, dangerous goods, and contraband, and protect against cross-border threats to health, food, environment, and agriculture, while facilitating the safe flow of lawful travel and commerce.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 3: Legacy ADIS Support and O&M
PPA: Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(1,710)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							7	7	16,732
Program Decrease							-	-	(1,710)
Total Request	-	-	-	7	7	16,732	7	7	15,022

Description of Item:

In FY 2015, the Department proposes the following reductions to ADIS: (1) a \$1.167 million reduction to ADIS critical system change requests; and (2) a \$0.543 million reduction to Independent Verification and Validation (IV&V) support.

CBP uses critical system change requests and IV&V on ADIS to: 1) perform adaptive maintenance on the system; 2) validate that software delivered to CBP satisfies functional, technical, operational, and interface requirements; 3) verify the security posture of the system through proper implementation of security controls; and 4) confirm deployment readiness ensuring that the releases will not negatively impact system performance once deployed to the operational environment causing degradation of services to ADIS customers.

Justification:

CBP will reduce critical system change requests and IV&V support for ADIS in FY 2015. System change requests will be limited to mission critical and break fixes. IV&V support will be reduced to commensurate with the critical system change reduction.

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

A reduction in ADIS funding by \$1.7 million may eliminate the adaptive and perfective maintenance and place ADIS in a fully operations and maintenance status. The loss of these capabilities may delay systems changes, such as those associated with improved matching rules and optimized use of new data sets, such as Mexican APIS.

CBP will mitigate the risk associated with this reduction by reducing the number of times system changes are performed, and the number of times break fixes will be pooled and performed. Perfective changes to accommodate new user/customer requirements will be reviewed on a case by case basis, possibly being delayed until adequate funding becomes available; however, CBP will implement the reduction in a strategic manner taking into account the risk factors, customer requirements and maintaining minimum targeted threshold requirements.

DHS QHSR:

Goal 2.2: Safeguard Lawful Trade and Travel; Manage the risk of people and goods in transit; Prevent entry or admission.

Goal 3.2: Prevent Unlawful Immigration; Arrest, detail, prosecute and remove.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses for enforcement of laws relating to border security, immigration, customs, agricultural inspections and regulatory activities related to plant and animal imports, and transportation of unaccompanied minor aliens; purchase and lease of up to 7,500 (6,500 for replacement only) police-type vehicles; and contracting with individuals for personal services abroad; [\$8,145,568,000] **\$8,326,386,000**¹; of which \$3,274,000 shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund for administrative expenses related to the collection of the Harbor Maintenance Fee pursuant to section 9505(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9505(c)(3)) and notwithstanding section 1511(e)(1) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 551(e)(1)); [of which \$165,715,000 shall be available until September 30, 2015, solely for the purpose of hiring, training, and equipping new U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at Ports of Entry]²; of which not to exceed \$34,425 shall be for official reception and representation expenses; of which such sums as become available in the Customs User Fee Account, except sums subject to section 13031(f)(3) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(f)(3)), shall be derived from that account; of which not to exceed \$150,000 shall be available for payment for rental space in connection with preclearance operations; of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be for awards of compensation to informants, to be accounted for solely under the certificate of the Secretary of Homeland Security: Provided, That for fiscal year [2014] **2015**³, the overtime limitation prescribed in section 5(c)(1) of the Act of February 13, 1911 (19 U.S.C. 267(c)(1)) shall be \$35,000; and notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be available to compensate any employee of U.S. Customs and Border Protection for overtime, from whatever source, in an amount that exceeds such limitation, except in individual cases determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the designee of the Secretary, to be necessary for national security purposes, to prevent excessive costs, or in cases of immigration emergencies: *Provided further*, that the Border Patrol shall maintain an active duty presence of not less than 21,370 full-time equivalent agents protecting the borders of the United States in the fiscal year.

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ [\$8,145,568,000] <u>\$8,326,386,000</u>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² [of which \$165,715,000 shall be available until September 30, 2015, solely for the purpose of hiring, training, and equipping new U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at Ports of Entry]	Removal of language related to hiring of CBPOs in Fiscal Years 2014 and 2015. Does not need to be repeated in 2015.
³ [2014] <u>2015</u>	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security

Salaries and Expenses

FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	47,104	46,929	\$7,894,414
FY 2014 Enacted	48,692	47,188	\$8,145,568
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Realignment to Support Advanced Training Center Facilities	(3)	(3)	(\$377)
Realignment to Establish TARS Program Management Office	6	6	\$885
Partial Realignment of Working Capital Fund	-	-	(\$34,769)
Rent Consolidation	-	-	\$1,592
Utilities Consolidation	-	-	(\$2,011)
Consolidate OFO Targeting Funding	-	-	\$755
Realignment to Support NTC Facilities	-	-	(\$212)
Total Transfers	3	3	(\$34,137)
Increases			
2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$53,330
Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise	-	-	\$16,999
Annualize FY 2014 Increase to CBPO Staffing	-	434	\$46,497
FY 2012 OFO Positions for New Ports of Entry	-	-	\$6,589
FY 2014 Pay Raise ²¹	-	-	\$50,180
GSA Rent Increase	-	-	\$22,096
Increased Retirement Contributions	-	-	\$114,452
Pay Adjustment for Workforce Maturation	-	-	\$200,823
Pay Adjustment for Workforce Sustainment	11	11	\$6,501
Working Capital Fund	-	-	\$1,974
Total, Increases	11	445	\$519,441
Decreases			
CBP-wide IT Efficiencies	-	-	(\$2,590)
Fully Non-recur Two-Year Funding - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative	-	-	(\$165,715)
Greater Cost Recovery due to AQI Fee Increase	(248)	(248)	(\$50,563)
Greater Cost Recovery due to Increased COBRA FTA Collections	(457)	(457)	(\$70,000)
Non-Recur FY 2014 Integrated Traveler Processing	-	-	(\$6,400)
Non-Recur One Time Enhancement to C-TPAT	-	-	(\$952)
Non-Recur One Time Increase to Travel Enhancement Programs	-	-	(\$10,000)
Partially Non-recur Non-pay Costs - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative	-	-	(\$20,871)
Personal Protective Equipment Efficiency	-	-	(\$500)
Professional Services Contracts Efficiencies	-	-	(\$1,816)
Rent Savings from Mobile Workforce Initiative	-	-	(\$20,000)
Total, Decreases	(705)	(705)	(\$349,407)
Total Other Adjustments	(694)	(260)	\$170,034
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(691)	(257)	\$135,897
FY 2015 Current Services	48,001	46,931	\$8,281,465
Program Changes			
Increases			
CBP Mobile Program	-	-	\$8,300
Develop National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy	8	6	\$11,000
Development and Expansion of ADIS Capabilities	-	-	\$11,800
Fuel Sharing Initiative	-	-	\$10,733
NII Equipment Refresh & Recapitalization	-	-	\$11,700
Replace Legacy MVSS in Rio Grande Valley	3	2	\$275
Replace Legacy RVSS in Rio Grande Valley	4	2	\$275
Total, Increases	15	10	\$54,083
Decreases			
Eliminate Upgrades to C-TPAT Web Portal	-	-	(\$1,500)
Legacy ADIS Support and O&M	-	-	(\$1,710)
Reduce Personnel Associated with Import Safety Activities	(52)	(52)	(\$5,952)
Total, Decreases	(52)	(52)	(\$9,162)
Total Program Changes	(37)	(42)	\$44,921
FY 2015 Request	47,964	46,889	\$8,326,386
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	(728)	(299)	\$180,818

²¹ Covers requirements resulting from the 1% pay raise that went into effect January 1, 2014.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	47,104	46,929	\$7,894,414
FY 2014 Enacted	48,692	47,188	\$8,145,568
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Transfers	3	3	(\$34,137)
Increases	11	445	\$519,441
Decreases	(705)	(705)	(\$349,407)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	(691)	(257)	\$135,897
FY 2015 Current Services	48,001	46,931	\$8,281,465
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	15	10	\$54,083
Decreases	(52)	(52)	(\$9,162)
Total, Program Changes	(37)	(42)	\$44,921
FY 2015 Request	47,964	46,889	\$8,326,386
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	(728)	(299)	\$180,818

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation	21,309	20,076	\$2,856,573	(689)	(289)	(\$38,139)	(52)	(52)	\$12,438	20,568	19,735	\$2,830,872	(741)	(341)	(\$25,701)
Border Security Control	23,004	22,930	\$3,675,236	(4)	(4)	\$197,055	-	-	\$9,724	23,000	22,926	\$3,882,015	(4)	(4)	\$206,779
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund)	-	-	\$3,274	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,274	-	-	-
Training Between the Ports of Entry	189	188	\$55,558	-	-	\$1,050	-	-	-	189	188	\$56,608	-	-	\$1,050
Commissioner	175	166	\$23,656	7	7	\$3,589	-	-	-	182	173	\$27,245	7	7	\$3,589
International Cargo Screening	238	228	\$67,461	(7)	(7)	\$1,712	-	-	-	231	221	\$69,173	(7)	(7)	\$1,712
Chief Counsel	320	311	\$42,921	-	-	\$2,742	-	-	-	320	311	\$45,663	-	-	\$2,742
Other international programs	130	125	\$24,000	-	-	\$1,706	-	-	-	130	125	\$25,706	-	-	\$1,706
Congressional Affairs	21	19	\$2,466	-	-	\$48	-	-	-	21	19	\$2,514	-	-	\$48
C-TPAT	127	123	\$40,912	-	-	\$1,429	-	-	(\$1,500)	127	123	\$40,841	-	-	(\$71)
Internal Affairs	583	556	\$149,061	11	11	(\$8,920)	-	-	-	594	567	\$140,141	11	11	(\$8,920)
Trusted Traveler Programs (ITP)	-	-	\$5,811	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,811	-	-	-
Public Affairs	94	91	\$11,934	-	-	\$1,130	-	-	-	94	91	\$13,064	-	-	\$1,130
Inspection and Detection Technology	86	86	\$112,004	-	-	\$162	-	-	\$11,700	86	86	\$123,866	-	-	\$11,862
Training and Development	363	358	\$76,082	(3)	(3)	(\$4,156)	-	-	-	360	355	\$71,926	(3)	(3)	(\$4,156)
Technology, Innovation and Acquisition	156	153	\$22,788	10	10	\$2,036	7	4	\$550	173	167	\$25,374	17	14	\$2,586
National Targeting Center	338	338	\$65,106	-	-	\$5,486	-	-	-	338	338	\$70,592	-	-	\$5,486
Intelligence/Investigative Liaison	280	276	\$60,747	(7)	(7)	(\$511)	8	6	\$1,276	281	275	\$61,512	1	(1)	\$765
Training at the Ports of Entry	24	24	\$40,703	-	-	(\$6,797)	-	-	-	24	24	\$33,906	-	-	(\$6,797)
Administration	1,255	1,140	\$403,473	(9)	25	(\$27,413)	-	-	\$10,733	1,246	1,165	\$386,793	(9)	25	(\$16,680)
Rent	-	-	\$405,802	-	-	\$3,688	-	-	-	-	-	\$409,490	-	-	\$3,688
Total	48,692	47,188	\$8,145,568	(691)	(257)	\$135,897	(37)	(42)	\$44,921	47,964	46,889	\$8,326,386	(728)	(299)	\$180,818

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Collections by Source:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	-	-	\$642	-	-	\$642	-	-	\$642	-	-	-
FEMA	-	-	\$732	-	-	\$732	-	-	\$732	-	-	-
U.S. Visit	-	-	\$1,788	-	-	\$1,788	-	-	\$1,788	-	-	-
Department of Defense	-	-	\$1,916	-	-	\$1,916	-	-	\$1,916	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security	-	-	\$25,858	-	-	\$25,858	-	-	\$25,858	-	-	-
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	-	-	\$6,885	-	-	\$6,885	-	-	\$6,885	-	-	-
Transportation Security Administration	-	-	\$3,558	-	-	\$3,558	-	-	\$3,558	-	-	-
US Coast Guard	-	-	\$3,044	-	-	\$3,044	-	-	\$3,044	-	-	-
Department of State	-	-	\$7,502	-	-	\$7,502	-	-	\$7,502	-	-	-
VARIOUS	-	-	\$70,781	-	-	\$70,781	-	-	\$70,781	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$122,706	-	-	\$122,706	-	-	\$122,706	-	-	-

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry	-	-	\$385	-	-	\$385	-	-	\$385	-	-	-
Headquarters Management and Administration	-	-	\$82,268	-	-	\$82,268	-	-	\$82,268	-	-	-
Training at the Ports of Entry	-	-	\$21	-	-	\$21	-	-	\$21	-	-	-
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection	-	-	\$3,274	-	-	\$3,274	-	-	\$3,274	-	-	-
Other International Programs	-	-	\$13,010	-	-	\$13,010	-	-	\$13,010	-	-	-
Training	-	-	\$513	-	-	\$513	-	-	\$513	-	-	-
Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation at POEs	-	-	\$23,235	-	-	\$23,235	-	-	\$23,235	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	\$122,706	-	-	\$122,706	-	-	\$122,706	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection Salaries and Expenses Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$3,554,284	\$3,764,843	\$3,888,235	\$123,392
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$8,867	\$10,497	\$10,872	\$375
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$803,608	\$805,611	\$840,334	\$34,723
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,957,616	\$2,021,164	\$2,183,919	\$162,755
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$863	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$6,325,238	\$6,602,115	\$6,923,360	\$321,245
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$61,492	\$76,648	\$71,366	(\$5,282)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$11,463	\$5,398	\$4,477	(\$921)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$457,286	\$330,217	\$332,353	\$2,136
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$29,322	\$43,207	\$44,743	\$1,536
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$58,752	\$56,884	\$52,075	(\$4,809)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$7,523	\$3,771	\$3,713	(\$58)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$505	\$24,382	\$8,545	(\$15,837)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$379,682	\$492,420	\$418,969	(\$73,451)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$71,968	\$52,135	\$38,989	(\$13,146)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$72,496	\$46,702	\$46,439	(\$263)
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$7,680	\$6,882	\$585	(\$6,297)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$114,612	\$68,026	\$75,641	\$7,615
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$3,429	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$161,465	\$183,128	\$177,358	(\$5,770)
31.0 Equipment	\$123,494	\$150,260	\$124,380	(\$25,880)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$5,336	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$2,205	\$3,286	\$3,286	-
91.0 Unvouchered	\$466	\$107	\$107	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$1,569,176	\$1,543,453	\$1,403,026	(\$140,427)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$7,894,414	\$8,145,568	\$8,326,386	\$180,818
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$7,894,414	\$8,145,568	\$8,326,386	\$180,818
Full Time Equivalents	46,929	47,188	46,889	(299)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	96	96	96	-
Total, EX	1	1	1	-
GS-15	609	640	636	(4)
GS-14	2,372	2,476	2,461	(15)
GS-13	7,608	7,933	7,816	(117)
GS-12	27,769	28,753	28,288	(465)
GS-11	2,807	2,902	2,868	(34)
GS-9	2,454	2,530	2,499	(31)
GS-8	33	37	36	(1)
GS-7	2,102	2,196	2,145	(51)
GS-6	52	52	52	-
GS-5	581	603	594	(9)
GS-4	36	39	38	(1)
GS-3	13	14	14	-
GS-2	11	11	11	-
Other Graded Positions	560	409	409	-
Total Permanent Positions	47,104	48,692	47,964	(728)
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	4,804	4,804	4,804	-
U.S. Field	41,088	42,676	41,948	(728)
Foreign Field	1,212	1,212	1,212	-
Total, Salaries and Expenses:	47,104	48,692	47,964	(728)
Full Time Equivalents	46,929	47,188	46,889	(299)
Average ES Salary	162,687	164,615	166,248	1,633
Average GS Salary	78,278	78,955	79,470	515
Average Grade	12	12	12	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Not Applicable

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Commissioner
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	14,827	16,636	18,551	1,915
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	119	286	287	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	925	714	985	271
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	4,849	5,241	6,601	1,360
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	20,720	22,877	26,424	3,547
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	129	153	153	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	79	38	38	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	3	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	1,798	173	215	42
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	20	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	80	150	150	-
31.0 Equipment	716	265	265	-
Total, Other Object Classes	2,825	779	821	42
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	23,545	23,656	27,245	3,589
Full Time Equivalents	149	166	173	7

Commissioner Mission Statement

The Headquarters Management and Administration (M&A), Commissioner PPA funds the organizational body responsible for providing critical policy and operational direction and mission support to CBP front-line personnel. As part of the overall management of CBP, this office develops long-range management plans for the efficient and effective operation of the organization.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	14,827	16,636	18,551	1,915
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	119	286	287	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	925	714	985	271
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	4,849	5,241	6,601	1,360
Total, Salaries & Benefits	20,720	22,877	26,424	3,547

An increase of \$94,000 is for 2015 Pay Raise. An increase of \$40,000 is for Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$117,000 is for the FY 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$236,000 is for Increased Retirement Contributions. An increase of \$1,515,000 is for Pay Adjustment for Workforce Sustainment. An increase of \$1,545,000 is for the Realignment of Situation Room.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,798	\$173	\$215	\$42

A decrease of -\$46,000 is for CBP-wide IT Efficiencies. An increase of \$88,000 is for the Realignment of Situation Room.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Chief Counsel
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	31,581	31,963	33,475	1,512
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	419	560	570	10
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	400	197	202	5
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	9,615	8,822	10,049	1,227
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	42,015	41,542	44,296	2,754
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	104	170	170	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	57	3	3	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	124	192	192	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	1	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	106	215	203	(12)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	30	10	10	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	155	169	169	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	137	240	240	-
31.0 Equipment	183	380	380	-
Total, Other Object Classes	897	1,379	1,367	(12)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	42,912	42,921	45,663	2,742
Full Time Equivalents	293	311	311	-

Chief Counsel Mission Statement

The Office of Chief Counsel (OCC) PPA funds mission critical legal advice, representation and counsel to CBP. OCC handles all legal and ethics issues involving CBP's global operations, both domestic and foreign. The OCC PPA funding is essential in allowing CBP to lawfully execute its critical mission of protecting our homeland while facilitating legitimate trade and travel.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	31,581	31,963	33,475	1,512
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	419	560	570	10
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	400	197	202	5
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	9,615	8,822	10,049	1,227
Total, Salaries & Benefits	42,015	41,542	44,296	2,754

An increase of \$180,000 is for 2015 Pay Raise. An increase of \$90,000 is for Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$296,000 is for the FY 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$383,000 is for Increased Retirement Contributions. An increase of \$1,805,000 is for Pay Adjustment for Workforce Sustainment.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$106	\$215	\$203	(\$12)

A decrease of -\$12,000 is for CBP-wide IT Efficiencies.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Congressional Affairs
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	1,774	1,829	1,852	23
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	2	3	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	20	15	15	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	506	518	547	29
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	2,300	2,364	2,417	53
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	101	84	79	(5)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	12	18	18	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	25	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	59	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	32	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	25	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	254	102	97	(5)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	2,554	2,466	2,514	48
Full Time Equivalents	20	19	19	-

Congressional Affairs Mission Statement

The Office of Congressional Affairs (OCA) is responsible for working with the United States Congress on behalf of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). It is OCAs responsibility to ensure that CBP is responsive to Members of Congress and their staff, and to committees and subcommittees having jurisdiction over CBP's mission sets, programs and activities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	1,774	1,829	1,852	23
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	2	3	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	20	15	15	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	506	518	547	29
Total, Salaries & Benefits	2,300	2,364	2,417	53

An increase of \$10,000 is for 2015 Pay Raise. An increase of \$5,000 is for Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$16,000 is for the FY 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$22,000 is for Increased Retirement Contributions.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$101	\$84	\$79	(\$5)

A decrease of -\$5,000 is for CBP-wide IT Efficiencies.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Internal Affairs
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	64,287	58,343	60,613	2,270
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	185	201	206	5
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	7,858	6,989	7,269	280
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	24,317	20,619	22,432	1,813
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	96,647	86,152	90,520	4,368
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	1,221	2,583	2,583	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	88	118	118	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	1	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	814	698	698	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	7	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	47,973	58,369	45,113	(13,256)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	7,499	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	1	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	453	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	640	981	949	(32)
31.0 Equipment	681	160	160	-
91.0 Unvouchered	12	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	59,390	62,909	49,621	(13,288)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	156,037	149,061	140,141	(8,920)
Full Time Equivalents	610	556	567	11

Internal Affairs Mission Statement

The HQ M&A Office of Internal Affairs (IA) provides critical policy and operational direction and mission support to CBP front-line personnel. IA funding is essential in carrying out CBP's dual mission of protecting our homeland, while facilitating legitimate trade and travel.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	64,287	58,343	60,613	2,270
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	185	201	206	5
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	7,858	6,989	7,269	280
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	24,317	20,619	22,432	1,813
Total, Salaries & Benefits	96,647	86,152	90,520	4,368

An increase of \$648,000 is for 2015 Pay Raise. An increase of \$221,000 is for Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$777,000 is for the FY 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$1,033,000 is for Increased Retirement Contributions. An increase of \$1,689,000 is for Pay Adjustment for Workforce Sustainment.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$47,973	\$58,369	\$45,113	(\$13,256)

A decrease of -\$159,000 is for CBP-wide IT Efficiencies. A decrease of -\$58,000 is for Professional Services Contracts Efficiencies. A decrease of -\$3,737,000 is for Greater Cost Recovery due to AQI Fee Increase. A decrease of -\$9,302,000 is to Partially Non-recur Non-pay Costs - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$640	\$981	\$949	(\$32)

A decrease of -\$32,000 is to Partially Non-recur Non-pay Costs - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Public Affairs
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	8,832	8,283	8,954	671
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	192	173	173	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	106	71	71	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	2,461	2,106	2,594	488
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	11,591	10,633	11,792	1,159
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	162	310	310	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	111	104	99	(5)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	14	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	638	817	793	(24)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	14	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	99	40	40	-
31.0 Equipment	339	30	30	-
Total, Other Object Classes	1,377	1,301	1,272	(29)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	12,968	11,934	13,064	1,130
Full Time Equivalents	89	91	91	-

Public Affairs Mission Statement

The HQ M&A, Public Affairs PPA provides critical policy and operational direction and mission support to CBP front-line personnel. Public Affairs funding is essential in carrying out CBP's dual mission of securing America's borders against terrorist threats, while facilitating legitimate travel, trade, and immigration.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	8,832	8,283	8,954	671
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	192	173	173	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	106	71	71	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	2,461	2,106	2,594	488
Total, Salaries & Benefits	11,591	10,633	11,792	1,159

An increase of \$55,000 is for 2015 Pay Raise. An increase of \$23,000 is for Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$90,000 is for the FY 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$95,000 is for Increased Retirement Contributions. An increase of \$896,000 is for Pay Adjustment for Workforce Sustainment.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$111	\$104	\$99	(\$5)

A decrease of -\$5,000 is for CBP-wide IT Efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$638	\$817	\$793	(\$24)

A decrease of -\$24,000 is for CBP-wide IT Efficiencies.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Training and Development
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	36,537	32,361	32,668	307
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	59	101	105	4
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1,828	3,714	3,757	43
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	14,797	13,992	14,834	842
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	53,221	50,168	51,364	1,196
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	3,846	4,998	4,998	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	460	272	272	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	938	206	206	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	1	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	266	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	10,723	18,222	12,870	(5,352)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	2,176	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	1,137	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	5	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	2,156	1,122	1,122	-
31.0 Equipment	607	1,094	1,094	-
Total, Other Object Classes	22,315	25,914	20,562	(5,352)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	75,536	76,082	71,926	(4,156)
Full Time Equivalents	405	358	355	(3)

Training and Development Mission Statement

The HQ M&A, Training & Development PPA provides critical policy and operational direction and mission support to CBP front-line personnel. OTD funding is essential in carrying out CBP's dual mission of securing America's borders against terrorist threats, while facilitating legitimate travel, trade, and immigration.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	36,537	32,361	32,668	307
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	59	101	105	4
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1,828	3,714	3,757	43
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	14,797	13,992	14,834	842
Total, Salaries & Benefits	53,221	50,168	51,364	1,196

An increase of \$341,000 is for 2015 Pay Raise. An increase of \$118,000 is for Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$430,000 is for the FY 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$684,000 is for Increased Retirement Contributions. A decrease of -\$377,000 is for the Realignment to Support Advanced Training Center Facilities.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$10,723	\$18,222	\$12,870	(\$5,352)

A decrease of -\$63,000 is for CBP-wide IT Efficiencies. A decrease of -\$5,289,000 is for Greater Cost Recovery due to AQI Fee Increase.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Technology, Innovation and Acquisition
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	18,291	17,420	18,875	1,455
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	18	29	29	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	440	286	397	111
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	5,223	4,913	5,857	944
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	23,972	22,648	25,158	2,510
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	200	60	122	62
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	2	2	8	6
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	87	76	76	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	7	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	2	-	2	2
26.0 Supplies and Materials	79	2	6	4
31.0 Equipment	97	-	2	2
Total, Other Object Classes	474	140	216	76
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	24,446	22,788	25,374	2,586
Full Time Equivalents	165	153	167	14

Technology, Innovation and Acquisition Mission Statement

The HQ M&A Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition provides critical policy and operational direction and mission support to CBP front-line personnel. OTIA funding is essential in carrying out CBP's dual mission of securing America's borders against terrorist threats, while facilitating legitimate travel, trade, and immigration.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	18,291	17,420	18,875	1,455
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	18	29	29	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	440	286	397	111
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	5,223	4,913	5,857	944
Total, Salaries & Benefits	23,972	22,648	25,158	2,510

An increase of \$97,000 is for 2015 Pay Raise. An increase of \$41,000 is for Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$184,000 is for the FY 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$207,000 is for Increased Retirement Contributions. An increase of \$622,000 is for the Realignment of Transportation Program Management Office. An increase of \$237,000 is for Replace Legacy MVSS in Rio Grande Valley. An increase of \$237,000 is for Replace Legacy RVSS in Rio Grande Valley. An increase of \$885,000 is for the Realignment to Establish TARS Program Management Office.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$200	\$60	\$122	\$62

An increase of \$31,000 is for Replace Legacy MVSS in Rio Grande Valley. An increase of \$31,000 is for Replace Legacy RVSS in Rio Grande Valley.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$2	\$2	\$8	\$6

An increase of \$3,000 is for Replace Legacy MVSS in Rio Grande Valley. An increase of \$3,000 is for Replace Legacy RVSS in Rio Grande Valley.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$2	\$0	\$2	\$2

An increase of \$1,000 is for Replace Legacy MVSS in Rio Grande Valley. An increase of \$1,000 is for Replace Legacy RVSS in Rio Grande Valley.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$79	\$2	\$6	\$4

An increase of \$2,000 is for Replace Legacy MVSS in Rio Grande Valley. An increase of \$2,000 is for Replace Legacy RVSS in Rio Grande Valley.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$97	\$0	\$2	\$2

An increase of \$1,000 is for Replace Legacy MVSS in Rio Grande Valley. An increase of \$1,000 is for Replace Legacy RVSS in Rio Grande Valley.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Intelligence/Investigative Liaison
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	26,033	26,600	26,982	382
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	71	105	102	(3)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1,482	1,575	1,322	(253)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	9,385	9,114	9,467	353
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	36,971	37,394	37,873	479
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	741	694	802	108
22.0 Transportation of Things	24	-	2	2
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	40	40
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	4	4
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	480	81	97	16
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	2	2
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	3	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	4,392	2,113	1,824	(289)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	3,379	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	501	800	537	(263)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	6,550	17,137	17,883	746
26.0 Supplies and Materials	134	464	467	3
31.0 Equipment	2,525	2,064	1,981	(83)
Total, Other Object Classes	18,729	23,353	23,639	286
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	55,700	60,747	61,512	765
Full Time Equivalents	258	276	275	(1)

Intelligence/Investigative Liaison Mission Statement

The HQ M&A, Intelligence and Investigative Liaison PPA provides critical policy and operational direction and mission support to CBP front-line personnel. This funding is essential in carrying out CBP's dual mission of securing America's borders against terrorist threats, while facilitating legitimate travel, trade, and immigration.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	26,033	26,600	26,982	382
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	71	105	102	(3)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1,482	1,575	1,322	(253)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	9,385	9,114	9,467	353
Total, Salaries & Benefits	36,971	37,394	37,873	479

An increase of \$277,000 is for 2015 Pay Raise. An increase of \$90,000 is for Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$358,000 is for the FY 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$421,000 is for Increased Retirement Contributions. An increase of \$878,000 is to Develop National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy. A decrease of -\$1,545,000 is for the Realignment of Situation Room.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$741	\$694	\$802	\$108

An increase of \$108,000 is to Develop National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$24	\$0	\$2	\$2

An increase of \$2,000 is to Develop National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$0	\$0	\$40	\$40

An increase of \$40,000 is to Develop National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$0	\$0	\$4	\$4

An increase of \$4,000 is to Develop National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$480	\$81	\$97	\$16

An increase of \$16,000 is to Develop National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$0	\$0	\$2	\$2

An increase of \$2,000 is to Develop National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$4,392	\$2,113	\$1,824	(\$289)

A decrease of -\$24,000 is for CBP-wide IT Efficiencies. A decrease of -\$212,000 is for Object Class Realignment. An increase of \$35,000 is to Develop National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy. A decrease of -\$88,000 is for the Realignment of Situation Room.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$501	\$800	\$537	(\$263)

A decrease of -\$263,000 is for Object Class Realignment.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$6,550	\$17,137	\$17,883	\$746

An increase of \$738,000 is for Object Class Realignment. An increase of \$8,000 is to Develop National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$134	\$464	\$467	\$3

An increase of \$3,000 is to Develop National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$2,525	\$2,064	\$1,981	(\$83)

A decrease of -\$263,000 is for Object Class Realignment. An increase of \$180,000 is to Develop National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Administration
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	99,972	98,107	106,387	8,280
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	512	529	529	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1,255	842	909	67
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	99,024	101,194	106,909	5,715
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	863	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	201,626	200,672	214,734	14,062
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	1,315	3,065	2,750	(315)
22.0 Transportation of Things	7	423	318	(105)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	3,406	10,908	10,843	(65)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	5,288	3,501	3,570	69
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	27	17,973	8,506	(9,467)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	49,610	32,491	28,022	(4,469)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	33,212	36,793	23,725	(13,068)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	4	915	915	-
25.6 Medical Care	7,245	2,547	585	(1,962)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	15,063	86	47	(39)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	41,854	38,854	38,046	(808)
31.0 Equipment	16,031	51,959	51,446	(513)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	2,205	3,286	3,286	-
91.0 Unvouchered	250	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	175,517	202,801	172,059	(30,742)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	377,143	403,473	386,793	(16,680)
Full Time Equivalents	1,107	1,140	1,165	25

Administration Mission Statement

The HQ M&A, Administration PPA provides critical policy and operational direction and mission support to CBP front-line personnel. M&A funding is essential in carrying out CBP's dual mission of securing America's borders against terrorist threats, while facilitating legitimate travel, trade, and immigration. The Offices of Human Resources Management and Administration are funded in this PPA.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	99,972	98,107	106,387	8,280
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	512	529	529	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1,255	842	909	67
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	99,024	101,194	106,909	5,715
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	863	-	-	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	201,626	200,672	214,734	14,062

An increase of \$9,092,000 is for Annualize FY 2014 Increase to CBPO Staffing. An increase of \$1,923,000 is for 2015 Pay Raise. A decrease of -\$481,000 is for Greater Cost Recovery due to AQI Fee Increase. An increase of \$600,000 is for Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$1,769,000 is for the FY 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$1,159,000 is for Increased Retirement Contributions.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,315	\$3,065	\$2,750	(\$315)

A decrease of -\$315,000 is to Partially Non-recur Non-pay Costs - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$7	\$423	\$318	(\$105)

A decrease of -\$105,000 is to Partially Non-recur Non-pay Costs - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$3,406	\$10,908	\$10,843	(\$65)

A decrease of -\$38,000 is for CBP-wide IT Efficiencies. A decrease of -\$27,000 is to Partially Non-recur Non-pay Costs - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$5,288	\$3,501	\$3,570	\$69

An increase of \$69,000 is for Annualize FY 2014 Increase to CBPO Staffing.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$27	\$17,973	\$8,506	(\$9,467)

A decrease of -\$142,000 is for CBP-wide IT Efficiencies. An increase of \$97,000 is for FY 2012 OFO Positions for New Ports of Entry. A decrease of -\$500,000 is for Personal Protective Equipment Efficiency. A decrease of -\$26,000 is for Professional Services Contracts Efficiencies. A decrease of -\$4,969,000 is for Greater Cost Recovery due to AQI Fee Increase. A decrease of -\$3,927,000 is to Partially Non-recur Non-pay Costs - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$49,610	\$32,491	\$28,022	(\$4,469)

A decrease of -\$236,000 is for CBP-wide IT Efficiencies. A decrease of -\$1,219,000 is for Professional Services Contracts Efficiencies. An increase of \$481,000 is for Greater Cost Recovery due to AQI Fee Increase. An increase of \$9,454,000 is to Partially Non-recur Non-pay Costs - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative. A decrease of -\$66,000 is for Partial Realignment of Working Capital Fund. A decrease of -\$12,883,000 is an object class realignment.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$33,212	\$36,793	\$23,725	(\$13,068)

An increase of \$1,974,000 is for Working Capital Fund. A decrease of -\$27,925,000 is for Partial Realignment of Working Capital Fund. An increase of \$12,883,000 is an object class realignment.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$7,245	\$2,547	\$585	(\$1,962)

A decrease of -\$1,962,000 is to Partially Non-recur Non-pay Costs - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$15,063	\$86	\$47	(\$39)

A decrease of -\$39,000 is to Partially Non-recur Non-pay Costs - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$41,854	\$38,854	\$38,046	(\$808)

A decrease of -\$808,000 is to Partially Non-recur Non-pay Costs - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$16,031	\$51,959	\$51,446	(\$513)

An increase of \$10,733,000 is for Fuel Sharing Initiative. A decrease of -\$4,468,000 is to Partially Non-recur Non-pay Costs - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative. A decrease of -\$6,778,000 is for Partial Realignment of Working Capital Fund.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses**

Rent

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	456,612	329,538	331,634	2,096
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	23,187	22,043	23,635	1,592
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	3,768	9,259	9,259	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	53,017	44,962	44,962	-
Total, Other Object Classes	536,584	405,802	409,490	3,688
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	536,584	405,802	409,490	3,688
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Rent Mission Statement

CBP leases a substantial portion of its real property assets through GSA and also by direct lease delegation to non-federal sources. This PPA includes funds to support the rental of facilities, space, buildings, structures, and land along with rent-related building charges and services, including utilities and services provided by the Federal Protective Service (FPS). The Rent PPA supports the Office of Border Patrol, Office of Field Operations, Office of Air and Marine, and the Mission Support activities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	-	-	-

No change from FY 2014 Enacted to FY 2015 Request.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$456,612	\$329,538	\$331,634	\$2,096

A decrease of -\$20,000,000 is for Rent Savings from Mobile Workforce Initiative. An increase of \$22,096,000 is for GSA Rent Increase.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$23,187	\$22,043	\$23,635	\$1,592

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
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An increase of \$1,592,000 is for Rent Consolidation.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	1,460,777	1,576,983	1,602,632	25,649
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	5,935	5,550	5,783	233
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	178,501	191,277	199,105	7,828
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	741,922	762,566	809,953	47,387
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	2,387,135	2,536,376	2,617,473	81,097
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	14,075	10,960	6,616	(4,344)
22.0 Transportation of Things	2,807	820	2	(818)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	674	81	81	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	1,212	7,886	7,886	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	29,093	5,825	1,697	(4,128)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	25	270	141	(129)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	175	6,370	-	(6,370)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	63,592	172,957	121,702	(51,255)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	710	78	-	(78)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	18,525	25	25	-
25.6 Medical Care	425	4,335	-	(4,335)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	9,177	19,557	28,915	9,358
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	575	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	16,073	26,451	21,915	(4,536)
31.0 Equipment	32,639	64,582	24,419	(40,163)
32.0 Land and Structures	5,336	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	195,113	320,197	213,399	(106,798)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	2,582,248	2,856,573	2,830,872	(25,701)
Full Time Equivalents	19,857	20,076	19,735	(341)

Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation Mission Statement

The purpose of Inspections, Trade and Travel Facilitation at Ports of Entry (POEs) is to facilitate the flow of legitimate travel and trade across U.S. borders, while ensuring that threats to the United States are not allowed entry, using technology, intelligence and risk information, targeting, and international cooperation in the screening of entering international cargo and travelers and departing export cargo. This program reduces the potential of terrorists, instruments of terror, and contraband from entering our country, while facilitating the legal flow of people and trade by deploying CBPOs, agricultural specialists, and import specialists to the ports of entry. The goal of this program is to improve compliance with trade regulations and other mandatory import/export guidance while increasing the security of the United States.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	1,460,777	1,576,983	1,602,632	25,649
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	5,935	5,550	5,783	233
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	178,501	191,277	199,105	7,828
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	741,922	762,566	809,953	47,387
Total, Salaries & Benefits	2,387,135	2,536,376	2,617,473	81,097

A decrease of -\$5,952,000 is for Reduce Personnel Associated with Import Safety Activities. An increase of \$6,492,000 is for FY 2012 OFO Positions for New Ports of Entry. An increase of \$35,327,000 is for Annualize FY 2014 Increase to CBPO Staffing. An increase of \$110,641,000 is for Pay Adjustment for Workforce Maturation. An increase of \$21,448,000 is for 2015 Pay Raise. A decrease of -\$32,590,000 is for Greater Cost Recovery due to AQI Fee Increase. An increase of \$6,623,000 is for Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$1,885,000 is to Partially Non-recur Non-pay Costs - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative. An increase of \$18,643,000 is for the FY 2014 Pay Raise. A decrease of -\$66,681,000 is for Fully Non-recur Two-Year Funding - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative. An increase of \$54,876,000 is for Increased Retirement Contributions. An increase of \$956,000 is for the Consolidation of funding for Office of International Trade. A decrease of -\$70,000,000 is for Greater Cost Recovery due to Increased COBRA FTA Collections. A decrease of -\$571,000 is for the Consolidation of funding for Office of International Affairs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$14,075	\$10,960	\$6,616	(\$4,344)

An increase of \$1,268,000 is for Annualize FY 2014 Increase to CBPO Staffing. A decrease of -\$5,612,000 is for Fully Non-recur Two-Year Funding - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$2,807	\$820	\$2	(\$818)

A decrease of -\$183,000 is to Partially Non-recur Non-pay Costs - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative. A decrease of -\$635,000 is for Fully Non-recur Two-Year Funding - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$29,093	\$5,825	\$1,697	(\$4,128)

A decrease of -\$2,011,000 is for Utilities Consolidation. A decrease of -\$500,000 is for CBP-wide IT Efficiencies. An increase of \$601,000 is for Annualize FY 2014 Increase to CBPO Staffing. A decrease of -\$9,000 is for Professional Services Contracts Efficiencies. A decrease of -\$2,209,000 is for Fully Non-recur Two-Year Funding - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$25	\$270	\$141	(\$129)

A decrease of -\$129,000 is for Fully Non-recur Two-Year Funding - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$175	\$6,370	\$0	(\$6,370)

A decrease of -\$6,370,000 is for Fully Non-recur Two-Year Funding - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$63,592	\$172,957	\$121,702	(\$51,255)

A decrease of -\$455,000 is for CBP-wide IT Efficiencies. A decrease of -\$6,400,000 is to Non-Recur FY 2014 Integrated Traveler Processing. A decrease of -\$504,000 is for Professional Services Contracts Efficiencies. A decrease of -\$3,978,000 is for Greater Cost Recovery due to AQI Fee Increase. A decrease of -\$29,918,000 is for Fully Non-recur Two-Year Funding - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative. A decrease of -\$10,000,000 is to Non-Recur One Time Increase to Travel Enhancement Programs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$710	\$78	\$0	(\$78)

A decrease of -\$78,000 is for Fully Non-recur Two-Year Funding - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$425	\$4,335	\$0	(\$4,335)

A decrease of -\$4,335,000 is for Fully Non-recur Two-Year Funding - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$9,177	\$19,557	\$28,915	\$9,358

A decrease of -\$1,710,000 is for Legacy ADIS Support and O&M. A decrease of -\$732,000 is for Fully Non-recur Two-Year Funding - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative. An increase of \$11,800,000 is for Development and Expansion of ADIS Capabilities.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$16,073	\$26,451	\$21,915	(\$4,536)

An increase of \$140,000 is for Annualize FY 2014 Increase to CBPO Staffing. A decrease of -\$4,676,000 is for Fully Non-recur Two-Year Funding - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$32,639	\$64,582	\$24,419	(\$40,163)

An increase of \$8,300,000 is for CBP Mobile Program. A decrease of -\$4,123,000 is to Partially Non-recur Non-pay Costs - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative. A decrease of -\$44,340,000 is for Fully Non-recur Two-Year Funding - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund)
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	3,274	3,274	3,274	-
Total, Other Object Classes	3,274	3,274	3,274	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	3,274	3,274	3,274	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund) Mission Statement

The Harbor Maintenance Fee is an Army Corps of Engineers (COE) fee, which is collected for the operation and maintenance, as well as improvements, of U.S. channels and harbors. CBP is reimbursed for a portion of the costs associated with the collection of the fee for the COE.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	-	-	-

No change from FY 2014 Enacted to FY 2015 Request.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
International Cargo Screening
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	21,243	21,235	21,862	627
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	22	94	90	(4)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	2,338	2,717	2,868	151
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	11,960	10,146	11,084	938
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	35,563	34,192	35,904	1,712
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	1,919	635	635	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	1,514	683	683	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	110	110	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	2,865	2,648	2,648	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	4,819	19,543	19,543	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	5,434	4,207	4,207	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	5,635	4,906	4,906	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	1,459	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	322	297	297	-
31.0 Equipment	10,860	240	240	-
Total, Other Object Classes	34,827	33,269	33,269	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	70,390	67,461	69,173	1,712
Full Time Equivalents	229	228	221	(7)

International Cargo Screening Mission Statement

International Cargo Screening (ICS), which includes CBP's Container Security Initiative (CSI) and Secure Freight Initiative (SFI), enhance the security of maritime containerized shipping from exploitation by terrorists. ICS's goal is three-fold: (1) to expand operations to new critical international seaports; (2) to secure and improve operations at existing ports; and (3) to encourage global efforts to enhance maritime container security through capacity building. Working with foreign administrations, CSI is designed to achieve a more secure maritime trade environment while ensuring the need for efficiency in global commerce. The three core elements of the program are: (1) establishing security criteria and identify high-risk containers; (2) scanning those containers identified as high-risk prior to arrival at U.S. ports; (3) using technology to quickly scan high-risk containers.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	21,243	21,235	21,862	627
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	22	94	90	(4)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	2,338	2,717	2,868	151
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	11,960	10,146	11,084	938
Total, Salaries & Benefits	35,563	34,192	35,904	1,712

An increase of \$1,555,000 is for Pay Adjustment for Workforce Maturation. An increase of \$271,000 is for 2015 Pay Raise. An increase of \$86,000 is for Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$299,000 is for the FY 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$457,000 is for Increased Retirement Contributions. A decrease of -\$956,000 is for the Consolidation of funding for Office of International Trade.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Other International Programs
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	13,370	13,352	14,317	965
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	144	152	158	6
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1,082	2,214	2,292	78
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	6,696	5,358	6,050	692
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	21,292	21,076	22,817	1,741
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	626	727	727	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	821	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	1,998	538	538	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	519	524	524	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	1,289	937	902	(35)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	1,406	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	1	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	331	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	177	164	164	-
31.0 Equipment	231	34	34	-
Total, Other Object Classes	7,399	2,924	2,889	(35)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	28,691	24,000	25,706	1,706
Full Time Equivalents	125	125	125	-

Other International Programs Mission Statement

The goal of Other International Programs is to extend the U.S. zone of security beyond U.S. Borders by promoting international border security and global standards. In this arena, CBP implements programs and initiatives that support the U.S. Government's objectives in anti-terrorism, border security, non-proliferation, export controls, immigration and capacity building. This program's efforts foster and facilitate legitimate international trade, increase compliance, build alliances to combat trans-national crime, reduce corruption, strengthen border controls, promote the rule of law and enhance economic stability throughout the world. This is accomplished through the development and maintenance of collaborative relations with foreign governments, the development of international strategies, and representation of CBP positions in various international forums, international technical assistance and training, and the negotiation of international agreements.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	13,370	13,352	14,317	965
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	144	152	158	6
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1,082	2,214	2,292	78
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	6,696	5,358	6,050	692
Total, Salaries & Benefits	21,292	21,076	22,817	1,741

An increase of \$158,000 is for 2015 Pay Raise. An increase of \$52,000 is for Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$144,000 is for the FY 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$220,000 is for Increased Retirement Contributions. An increase of \$596,000 is for Pay Adjustment for Workforce Sustainment. An increase of \$571,000 is for the Consolidation of funding for Office of International Affairs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,289	\$937	\$902	(\$35)

A decrease of -\$35,000 is for CBP-wide IT Efficiencies.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
C-TPAT**

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	18,653	16,994	18,231	1,237
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	53	56	3
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	2,245	2,151	2,306	155
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	7,364	8,485	9,471	986
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	28,262	27,683	30,064	2,381
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	4,359	5,849	5,849	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	45	5	5	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	488	488	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	232	232	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	386	502	502	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	1	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	796	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	3,225	5,700	3,248	(2,452)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	107	350	350	-
31.0 Equipment	1,441	103	103	-
Total, Other Object Classes	10,360	13,229	10,777	(2,452)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	38,622	40,912	40,841	(71)
Full Time Equivalents	123	123	123	-

C-TPAT Mission Statement

The Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) is a partnership between the Federal government and private industry. It is an effort that CBP has undertaken with the business community to secure the supply chain. The goal of C-TPAT is to develop and maintain a secure supply chain, from factory floor to port of entry, which enables CBP to facilitate trade and ensure safe and secure borders. C-TPAT is designed to use and enhance the security processes and procedures currently employed by the trade community and ensure that international shipments are not compromised or diverted by terrorists or their accomplices.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	18,653	16,994	18,231	1,237
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	53	56	3
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	2,245	2,151	2,306	155
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	7,364	8,485	9,471	986
Total, Salaries & Benefits	28,262	27,683	30,064	2,381

An increase of \$1,479,000 is for Pay Adjustment for Workforce Maturation. An increase of \$222,000 is for 2015 Pay Raise. An increase of \$71,000 is for Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$223,000 is for the FY 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$386,000 is for Increased Retirement Contributions.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$3,225	\$5,700	\$3,248	(\$2,452)

A decrease of -\$1,500,000 is to Eliminate Upgrades to C-TPAT Web Portal. A decrease of -\$952,000 is to Non-Recur One Time Enhancement to C-TPAT.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP)
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	9	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	5	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	14	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	1,149	416	416	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	55	3	3	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	2,206	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	2	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	1,342	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	22	2,074	2,074	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	10	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	183	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	3	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	53	50	50	-
31.0 Equipment	754	3,268	3,268	-
Total, Other Object Classes	5,779	5,811	5,811	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	5,793	5,811	5,811	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP) Mission Statement

CBP's trusted traveler programs enhance the agency's ability to expedite the process and facilitate known, low risk trusted travelers arriving into the United States by allowing CBPOs additional time to focus on higher risk, unknown travelers; develop and implement national policies related to trusted traveler programs; provide guidance to the field locations on the operation of trusted traveler programs; strategize the growth of current programs and the development and implementation of new programs; and respond to congressional and industry inquiries of trusted traveler program related matters.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	9	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	5	-	-	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	14	-	-	-

No change from FY 2014 Enacted to FY 2015 Request.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Inspection and Detection Technology
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	3,579	5,488	5,566	78
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	76	77	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	157	158	1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	895	1,682	1,764	82
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	4,474	7,403	7,565	162
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	713	8	8	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	249	249	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	766	7	7	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	69,526	102,328	102,328	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	2	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	29,870	1,561	1,561	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	507	448	448	-
31.0 Equipment	9,549	-	11,700	11,700
Total, Other Object Classes	110,933	104,601	116,301	11,700
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	115,407	112,004	123,866	11,862
Full Time Equivalents	38	86	86	-

Inspection and Detection Technology Mission Statement

The CBP reliance on Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) technology to secure the borders has become more and more critical. In conjunction with CBP's many other initiatives (24-Hour and Trade Act rules, Automated Targeting System (ATS), Container Security Initiative (CSI), Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) etc.), NII is part of a multi-layered approach which allows CBP to work smarter and faster in recognizing potential terrorist threats. These complementary layers enhance security and protect our nation. CBP has long recognized that an adversary can defeat any single system or device. For this reason, CBP cannot rely on any single technology or inspection process. Instead, CBP uses various technologies in different combinations to substantially increase the likelihood that a nuclear or radiological weapon, weapons grade material, illegal aliens, or other contraband being smuggled across the United States borders will be detected. NII technologies are viewed as force multipliers that enable CBPOs to screen or examine a larger portion of the stream of commercial traffic while maintaining the flow of legitimate trade, cargo and travelers. Since 9/11, NII technology has been the cornerstone of the CBP multi-layered enforcement strategy. Technologies currently deployed to our nation's land, sea and airports of entry include large-scale X-ray and gamma-ray imaging systems, as well as a variety of portable and handheld technologies, to include radiation detection technology.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	3,579	5,488	5,566	78
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	76	77	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	157	158	1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	895	1,682	1,764	82
Total, Salaries & Benefits	4,474	7,403	7,565	162

An increase of \$55,000 is for 2015 Pay Raise. An increase of \$19,000 is for Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$22,000 is for the FY 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$66,000 is for Increased Retirement Contributions.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$9,549	\$0	\$11,700	\$11,700

An increase of \$11,700,000 is for NII Equipment Refresh & Recapitalization.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Systems for Targeting
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	1,760	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	440	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	2,200	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	634	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	757	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	52,114	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	781	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	29,714	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	55	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	20,593	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	104,648	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	106,848	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	20	-	-	-

Systems for Targeting Mission Statement

At the core of CBP's ability to achieve its critical border security objectives and maintain the flow of lawful commerce is CBP's ability to identify high-risk travelers and goods for inspection while allowing the vast majority of law abiding travelers and commerce to continue to their destination without unnecessary delay. Legislation and regulatory action, such as the Trade Act of 2002 and the Safe Port Act, respectively, have made it mandatory to provide advance information about passengers and goods arriving in the U.S. CBP uses computer technology and rule-based applications to analyze the data provided on passengers and shipments arriving in the U.S. CBP applies its targeting methods against the data to determine which passengers or shipments need to be segregated for a closer look and possibly inspection. The main platform CBP uses to analyze arriving passenger and shipment data is the Automated Targeting System (ATS). ATS is a web-based enforcement and decision support tool that is the cornerstone for all CBPs targeting efforts. ATS incorporates intelligence information and technologies to target suspect inbound and outbound shipments for examinations and passengers for inspection. In this way, ATS allows CBPOs to focus their efforts on cargo shipments and passengers that most warrant further attention. ATS standardizes names, addresses, ship names, and similar data so these data elements can be more easily associated with other business data to form a more complete picture of a passenger, import, or export in context with previous behavior of the parties involved. Every passenger and shipment processed through ATS is subjected to a real-time risk evaluation. Risk assessment strategies are multi-tiered in their approach and are founded on complex statistical studies, data analysis, and rules based on knowledge engineering.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	1,760	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	440	-	-	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	2,200	-	-	-

No change from FY 2014 Enacted to FY 2015 Request.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
National Targeting Center
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	32,295	36,154	38,692	2,538
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	78	110	117	7
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	4,918	4,575	4,896	321
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	18,708	18,022	20,107	2,085
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	55,999	58,861	63,812	4,951
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	5,012	4,514	5,130	616
22.0 Transportation of Things	1,358	614	614	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	39	111	51	(60)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	401	152	-	(152)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	2,304	618	749	131
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	7	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	104	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	438	16	16	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	106	123	123	-
31.0 Equipment	1,598	97	97	-
Total, Other Object Classes	11,367	6,245	6,780	535
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	67,366	65,106	70,592	5,486
Full Time Equivalents	302	338	338	-

National Targeting Center Mission Statement

The priority mission of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection's National Targeting Centers is to provide around-the-clock tactical targeting and analytical research support for CBP anti-terrorism efforts. The NTC facilities are primarily staffed by CBPOs, border patrol agents, and field analysis specialists who are experts in passenger and cargo targeting for air, sea, and land operations in the inbound and outbound environments. The NTC staff develops tactical targets from raw intelligence in support of the CBP mission to detect and prevent terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States. NTC supports all CBP field elements, including CSI personnel stationed in countries throughout the world, with additional research assets for passenger and cargo examinations.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	32,295	36,154	38,692	2,538
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	78	110	117	7
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	4,918	4,575	4,896	321
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	18,708	18,022	20,107	2,085
Total, Salaries & Benefits	55,999	58,861	63,812	4,951

An increase of \$3,138,000 is for Pay Adjustment for Workforce Maturation. An increase of \$469,000 is for 2015 Pay Raise. An increase of \$150,000 is for Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$368,000 is for the FY 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$818,000 is for Increased Retirement Contributions. An increase of \$8,000 is for Consolidate OFO Targeting Funding.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$5,012	\$4,514	\$5,130	\$616

An increase of \$616,000 is for Consolidate OFO Targeting Funding.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$39	\$111	\$51	(\$60)

A decrease of -\$60,000 is for the Realignment to Support NTC Facilities.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$401	\$152	\$0	(\$152)

A decrease of -\$152,000 is for the Realignment to Support NTC Facilities.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,304	\$618	\$749	\$131

An increase of \$131,000 is for Consolidate OFO Targeting Funding.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Training at the Ports of Entry
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	196	2,210	2,255	45
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	8	8	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	256	259	3
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	935	959	1,033	74
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	1,131	3,433	3,555	122
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	7,047	12,106	10,702	(1,404)
22.0 Transportation of Things	429	13	13	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	401	385	380	(5)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	12,822	22,059	17,663	(4,396)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	161	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	1,230	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	1,961	1,475	1,074	(401)
31.0 Equipment	2,094	1,232	519	(713)
Total, Other Object Classes	26,145	37,270	30,351	(6,919)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	27,276	40,703	33,906	(6,797)
Full Time Equivalents	2	24	24	-

Training at the Ports of Entry Mission Statement

The Office of Training and Development exists to develop and deliver basic, mid, and advanced level training programs for all CBP employees, especially mission critical occupations (e.g., CBPOs, Agricultural Specialists, Imports Specialists, and Entry Specialists) at the ports of entry. This training empowers CBP employees with the necessary skill sets to achieve the goal of combating terrorism, improving border security, improving inspection and control, and facilitating trade.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	196	2,210	2,255	45
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	8	8	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	256	259	3
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	935	959	1,033	74
Total, Salaries & Benefits	1,131	3,433	3,555	122

An increase of \$26,000 is for 2015 Pay Raise. An increase of \$9,000 is for Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$30,000 is for the FY 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$57,000 is for Increased Retirement Contributions.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$7,047	\$12,106	\$10,702	(\$1,404)

A decrease of -\$1,404,000 is to Partially Non-recur Non-pay Costs - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$401	\$385	\$380	(\$5)

A decrease of -\$5,000 is to Partially Non-recur Non-pay Costs - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$12,822	\$22,059	\$17,663	(\$4,396)

A decrease of -\$4,396,000 is to Partially Non-recur Non-pay Costs - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,961	\$1,475	\$1,074	(\$401)

A decrease of -\$401,000 is to Partially Non-recur Non-pay Costs - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$2,094	\$1,232	\$519	(\$713)

A decrease of -\$713,000 is to Partially Non-recur Non-pay Costs - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Border Security Control
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	1,686,604	1,782,477	1,857,506	75,029
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	1,113	2,411	2,519	108
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	596,599	585,778	611,378	25,600
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	989,573	1,039,488	1,136,652	97,164
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	3,273,889	3,410,154	3,608,055	197,901
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	9,808	17,667	17,667	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	3,423	2,447	2,447	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	20	9,500	9,500	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	11,756	8,310	7,834	(476)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	3	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	6	39	39	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	51,729	64,141	69,605	5,464
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	7,393	5,000	5,000	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	163	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	9	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	15,334	23,800	23,800	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	2,846	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	93,456	110,563	110,563	-
31.0 Equipment	20,197	23,508	27,398	3,890
91.0 Unvouchered	204	107	107	-
Total, Other Object Classes	216,347	265,082	273,960	8,878
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	3,490,236	3,675,236	3,882,015	206,779
Full Time Equivalents	22,986	22,930	22,926	(4)

Border Security Control Mission Statement

The Office of Border Patrol (OBP) has been delegated with the authority and responsibility to deliver the Executive Branch Program for Border Security and Control between the Ports of Entry. The primary purpose of this program is to prevent the entry of terrorists and their instruments of terror, illegal immigrants, and contraband, while facilitating the legitimate flow of people, goods, and services on which the economy depends. The program will be accomplished through the judicious use of resources including personnel, surveillance technology, communications, transportation, facilities, and mission support activities. Border Patrol agents deter uncontrolled entry into the interior of the U.S. by: the rapid detection, interception, and apprehension of illegal entrants at or near the border; interdicting or deterring illegal aliens, drug smugglers, potential terrorists and criminals from attempting illegal entry between ports-of-entry; and causing persons seeking admission into the U.S. to present themselves at designated ports for inspection.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	1,686,604	1,782,477	1,857,506	75,029
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	1,113	2,411	2,519	108
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	596,599	585,778	611,378	25,600
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	989,573	1,039,488	1,136,652	97,164
Total, Salaries & Benefits	3,273,889	3,410,154	3,608,055	197,901

An increase of \$84,010,000 is for Pay Adjustment for Workforce Maturation. An increase of \$26,839,000 is for 2015 Pay Raise. An increase of \$8,687,000 is for Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$26,044,000 is for the FY 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$52,943,000 is for Increased Retirement Contributions. A decrease of -\$622,000 is for the Realignment of Transportation Program Management Office.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$11,756	\$8,310	\$7,834	(\$476)

A decrease of -\$476,000 is for CBP-wide IT Efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$51,729	\$64,141	\$69,605	\$5,464

A decrease of -\$370,000 is for CBP-wide IT Efficiencies. An increase of \$5,834,000 is to Develop National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$20,197	\$23,508	\$27,398	\$3,890

An increase of \$3,890,000 is to Develop National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Training Between the Ports of Entry
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	13,664	18,408	18,817	409
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	57	60	3
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	3,611	2,083	2,145	62
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	8,941	7,939	8,515	576
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	26,216	28,487	29,537	1,050
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	8,331	11,649	11,649	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	430	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	65	127	127	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	3,382	12,697	12,697	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	6,444	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	1	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	198	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	3,437	1,354	1,354	-
31.0 Equipment	2,334	1,244	1,244	-
Total, Other Object Classes	24,622	27,071	27,071	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	50,838	55,558	56,608	1,050
Full Time Equivalents	151	188	188	-

Training Between the Ports of Entry Mission Statement

The Office of Training and Development exists to provide core operational training for Border Patrol Agents whose primary responsibility lies between the ports of entry. This training empowers CBP employees with the necessary skill sets to achieve the goal of safeguarding the borders of the United States. This training ensures that CBP is able to rapidly deploy a highly motivated, well-trained workforce, both on a temporary and permanent basis, who can quickly respond to potential terrorist threats, shifts in smuggling patterns and other national security threats.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	13,664	18,408	18,817	409
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	57	60	3
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	3,611	2,083	2,145	62
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	8,941	7,939	8,515	576
Total, Salaries & Benefits	26,216	28,487	29,537	1,050

An increase of \$217,000 is for 2015 Pay Raise. An increase of \$74,000 is for Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$370,000 is for the FY 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$389,000 is for Increased Retirement Contributions.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	50,752	46,929	47,188
Increases			
Transfer of OTIA to Salaries & Expenses	165	-	-
2012 OFO Positions for New Ports of Entry	130	-	-
Realignment to Establish TARS Program Management Office	-	-	6
Develop Vulnerability Assessment Program	-	-	6
Increased CBPO Staffing	-	1,158	434
Pay Adjustment for Workforce Sustainment	-	-	11
Partial Restoration for Critical Mission Support Hires	-	348	-
Replace Legacy MVSS and RVSS in Rio Grande Valley	-	-	4
2012 Immigration Advisory Program	5	-	-
2012 National Targeting Center	32	-	-
Transfer of Entry/Exit Policy & Operations and ADIS	73	-	-
Subtotal, Increases	405	1,506	461
Decreases			
Tactical Analytical Units	-	(48)	-
Training and Development	-	(22)	-
Commercial Targeting Enforcement Staff	-	(20)	-
Managed Hiring & Support Services	(850)	(132)	-
Merge 2 National Targeting & Analysis Groups	(12)	-	-
Greater Cost Recovery due to Increased AQI Fees	-	-	(248)
Incomplete OIT Insourcing	(250)	-	-
Transfer of OAM Salaries & Expenses to Air & Marine	(1,744)	-	-
Personnel Associated with Import Safety Activities	-	-	(52)
Transfer of OIT Salaries & Expenses to Automation	(1,351)	-	-
National Account Manager/Rulings and Revenue Staff	(21)	-	-
Transfer of ATS to Automation	-	(20)	-
Overseas Programs	-	(11)	-
Greater Cost Recovery due to Increased COBRA FTA Collections	-	(827)	(457)
Transfer of Wage Grade Employees to Facilities Account	-	(167)	-
Transfer to Facilities to Support Advanced Training Center	-	-	(3)
Subtotal, Decreases	(4,228)	(1,247)	(760)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	46,929	47,188	46,889
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(3,823)	259	(299)

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
Internal Affairs	0	\$5,384	\$5,596	\$212
Training and Development	\$3,284	3,426	3,751	325
Administration	19,478	23,177	19,151	-4,025
Total Working Capital Fund	\$22,762	\$31,986	\$28,498	-\$3,488

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and
Technology*



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology (BSFIT)

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:

The Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology (BSFIT) appropriation supports the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) missions by delivering operationally appropriate, agile, and cost-effective detection and surveillance technology systems, Tactical Infrastructure (TI), and Tactical Communications Modernization (TACCOM). These technology systems enhance CBP's situational awareness and its ability to respond to and resolve illegal activity.

Additionally, investments in surveillance technology, in particular, have a workforce multiplier effect. Prior to recent investments in technology, many U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) agents provided situational awareness through detection related duties. The methods used are labor intensive, often very tedious, and typically cover only a small fraction of the terrain that needs to be covered. These activities also expose the agents to considerable dangers risking their lives every time they are out in the field. With the deployment of fixed and mobile surveillance capabilities, agents gain situational awareness automatically at the patrol stations. They can now target their response actions in a focused manner, direct the response team to the best interdiction location, and warn them of any additional danger otherwise unknown along the way.

As a result, these investments have a two-fold impact, both increasing visibility on the border and increasing Border Patrol's operational capabilities and safety. These investments lead to more accurate and timely information, which is critical to CBP's risk-based operational strategy. By gaining sufficient situational awareness, CBP can determine the activity level in all border regions, monitor evolving threat patterns, and strategically deploy assets (agents and technology) based on threat.

DHS's border security mission, as outlined in the 2010 Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (Mission II – Securing and Managing Our Borders), is to prevent the illegal flow of people and goods across U.S. air, land, and sea borders, while expediting the safe flow of lawful trade and commerce, and disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal organizations. DHS has an objective of substantially increasing situational awareness at the Nation's borders in order to help detect and classify potential threats and effectively resolve them. In addition, DHS has made building our existing partnerships with our North American neighbors a priority in order to collaboratively address threats. Correspondingly, the mission of CBP, as outlined in the agency's Mission Statement, is to safeguard the American homeland at and beyond our borders, protect the American public against terrorists and instruments of terror, and enforce U.S. laws, while fostering our Nation's economic security through lawful international trade and travel.

Technology improves CBP's operational effectiveness on the Southwest border in demonstrable and compelling ways. For example, in the Tucson areas, the SBInet Block 1 Deployments contribute to:

- Increased situational awareness, driving high(-er) probabilities of successful law enforcement resolution of illegal border incursions as measured by a dramatic decrease in “got aways.” The persistent surveillance and detection capabilities of the Block 1 system provide an unprecedented level of situational awareness resulting in significantly fewer BPAs being required to conduct surveillance activities and more USBP agents being available to respond and interdict border intrusions;
- Increased agent safety by providing tactical advantage to the field agents. The Block 1 system provides “over watch” where agents in the station can monitor agents in the field and provide real time threat information, such as if a group has narcotics, if they are armed, or even their tactics;
- Decreased illegal border activity in targeted areas of the border (i.e., deterrence), evidenced by 50-70% reductions in observed attempts to enter illegally, fewer citizen and rancher complaints of property destruction and related crime, reemerging vegetation, the disappearance of thousands of pounds of garbage left behind by illegal groups, over networks of once-prominent smuggling trails; and
- Increased operational efficiency by relying less on personnel to perform surveillance functions, thereby freeing up personnel to respond to and resolve illegal activity (primary mission focus).

Another CBP goal for border enforcement is to secure the northern border, littoral borders, and associated airspace. The northern border spans thousands of miles where Federal law enforcement personnel assets are limited; therefore, intelligence, aviation assets, partnerships, and technology are essential to addressing threats and reducing vulnerabilities. Moreover, CBP continues to evaluate the conditions and risks along the U.S. borders in order to effectively address changing vulnerabilities and adjust priorities as required.

BSFIT Portfolio:

The BSFIT technology portfolio, including the Arizona Technology Plan, is managed by the Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition (OTIA) Program Management Office (PMO). BSFIT technology programs deliver detection and surveillance systems to both the southwest and northern borders – increasing situational awareness and assisting law enforcement personnel in identifying and resolving illegal activity. The TI program is managed by the CBP Office of Administration Border Patrol Facilities and TI (BPFTI) PMO, and consists of projects that provide persistent impediments (fencing, gates, etc.) and agent access (roads, bridges, drainage, etc.) to the border. TACCOM is managed by the Office of Information and Technology (OIT) Wireless Systems Program Office (WSPO), and provides expanded digital, secure communications capabilities that enable CBP agents and officers to coordinate activities, thereby enhancing agent safety.

Table 1: Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology Portfolio

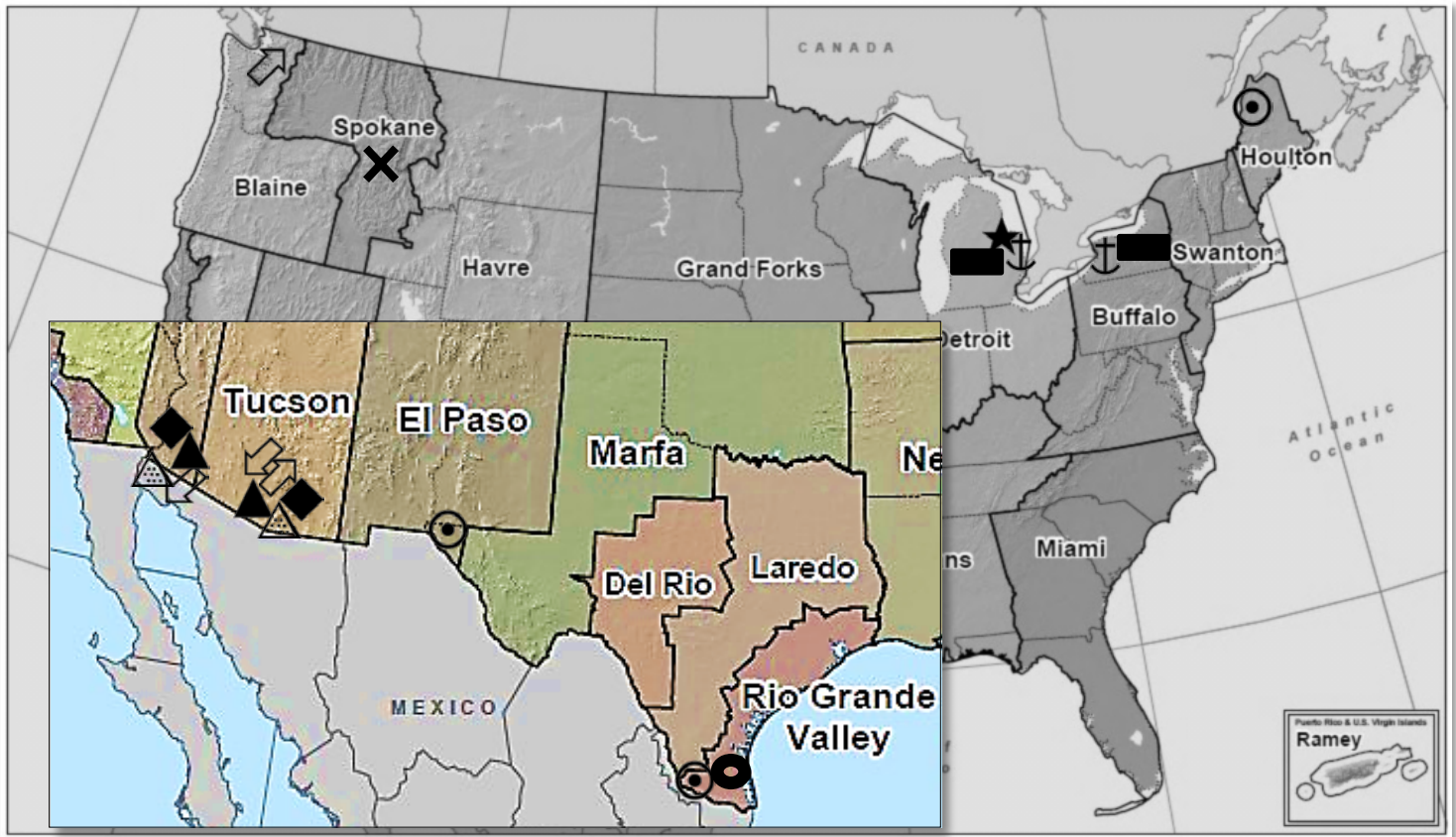
Programs	Projects/Activities	CBP Office*
Arizona Technology Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Fixed Towers (IFT) • Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS) • Mobile Video Surveillance System (MVSS) ** • Agent Portable Surveillance System (APSS) • Mobile Surveillance Capability (MSC) • Thermal Imaging Devices (TID) 	Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition (OTIA)
Other Southwest Border (SWB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ultra-Light Aircraft Detection (ULAD) • Unattended Ground Sensors (UGS) 	OTIA
Tactical Communications Modernization (TACCOM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tactical Communications Modernization (TACCOM) • Digital in Place (DIP) 	Office of Information and Technology (OIT)
Tactical Infrastructure (TI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fence and gates • Roads and bridges • Lighting • Drainage and grate systems • Vegetation and debris removal 	Facilities Management & Engineering (FM&E) Border Patrol Facilities and Tactical Infrastructure (BPFTI) Program Management Office (PMO)
Northern Border (NB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air & Maritime Domain Awareness (AMDA) Projects • Operations Integration Center (OIC), Detroit • Land Air Maritime Border (LAMB) Project • RVSS 	OTIA
Fielded Technology Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Block 1 • Mobile Surveillance System (MSS) • Legacy RVSS & Scope Trucks • Static Remote Video Surveillance • Border Intrusion Surveillance System • Trailered Remote Video Surveillance 	OTIA and OIT Field Support
Innovative Technology Demos & Pilots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure Transit Corridor • Cross Border Tunnel Threat (CBTT) • Broadband Communication Demonstration 	OTIA

*OTIA manages the BSFIT Portfolio. BSFIT Portfolio Programs are executed inside and outside of OTIA.

**Four MVSS units that were originally planned for Arizona will be deployed to Texas due to emerging threats, but will still be managed as part of the Arizona Technology Plan.

For detailed information regarding the BSFIT technology portfolio, see the FY 2014-2017 Multi-Year Investment and Management Plan. This Plan was compiled pursuant to language set forth in the *Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act* (P.L. 113-7676) referencing the *FY 2012 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Appropriations Act* (P.L. 112-74). The Multi-Year Plan highlights CBP's surveillance and communications investment projects.

Figure 1: BSFIT Technology Portfolio to be delivered by FY 2015



BSFIT Technology Portfolio to be delivered by FY 2015 Map Key

	RVSS		UGS		NB RVSS		AMDA-AMD
	MSC		IFT		TACCOM		NB-OIC
	MVSS		ULAD		AMDA-LFAD		

The Arizona Technology Plan:

Over the past few years, CBP began the deployment of the Arizona Technology Plan, a multi-year effort to provide a cost-effective mix of technology solutions across all of Arizona. The deployment of the Arizona Technology Plan completes Phase IA of a CBP Analysis of Alternatives (AoA) and focuses on the Tucson and Yuma Border Patrol Sectors. The Arizona Technology Plan includes IFT, RVSS, MVSS, APSS, MSC, and TID (Figure 2).

The AoA was divided into three phases: Phase IA, Phase IB, and Phase II. As mentioned above, Phase IA consists of the Arizona Technology Plan. Phase IB focuses on the San Diego, El Paso, and Rio Grande Valley Sectors. Phase II focuses on the El Centro, Marfa, Del Rio, and Laredo Sectors. Technology options identified in Phases IB and II were found to be suitable based on different threats, geographic areas, and terrain.

To complete the Arizona Technology Plan, CBP awarded a major contract on February 26, 2014 to acquire and deliver IFT systems to previously determined priority Border Patrol station Areas of Responsibility (AoRs).¹ An

IFT system is a network of towers that consist of surveillance equipment (e.g., ground surveillance radars and surveillance cameras) mounted on fixed (i.e., stationary) towers, all necessary power generation and communication equipment to support these towers, and Command and Control Center equipment (including one or more operator workstations) capable of displaying information received from surveillance towers on a Common Operating Picture (COP). For remote, difficult terrain areas, the IFTs were selected to enhance security of high-traffic corridors that are tactically advantageous to the smugglers and traffickers, but also to maintain security and situational awareness with persistent, wide-area surveillance. The IFT system will assist agents in detecting, tracking, identifying, and classifying Items of Interest (IoIs) along our Nation's borders through a series of fixed surveillance towers and Command and Control Center equipment that displays information on a COP.

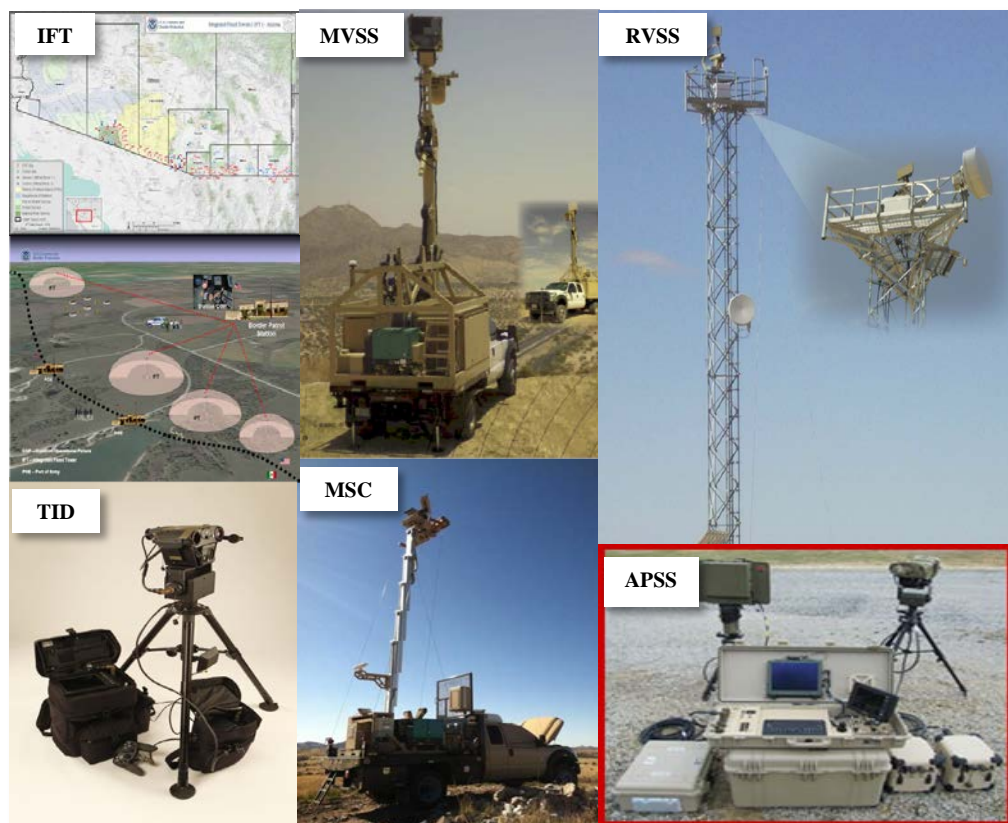


Figure 2: The Arizona Technology Plan (ATP) Solution

The IFT contract was awarded February 26, 2014 and deliveries will commence in FY 2015. CBP's IFT acquisition strategy is to procure, deploy, and test the first AoR deployment as quickly as practical

BPA's often rely on legacy capabilities, such as sign cutting, scope trucks, and technologies that are near the end of their life cycle, all of which are proven methodologies, but they can place BPAs at risk in obscured, difficult to access locations. To further secure America's borders and strengthen current

¹ OTIA and OBP understand the FY14 Omnibus to require certification by the Chief of USBP (B1), following the first IFT AOR deployment (Nogales) and again prior to and following the second IFT AOR deployment. OTIA and OBP briefed staff of the House and Senate Appropriation Committees on February 25, 2014 in regard to the FY14 Omnibus language and CBP's intent to meet the requirement following the deployment of the first AOR as outlined here. At OBP request, the schedule is being modified to make the second and third deployments on TON (Ajo and Casa Grande) vice the previously planned Douglas and Sonoita. This change will result in a delay of the second deployment until FY 2017. CBP believes this will provide sufficient time for B1 to evaluate and certify the first deployment, meeting the requirements in the FY14 Omnibus.

capabilities, enhanced technology is required. As USBP has seen with the technology deployments along the borders, technology enhancements, such as IFTs, are a critical force multiplier. This force multiplier increases agent safety, situational awareness, and operational effectiveness. By detecting and identifying the threat from a safe distance, USBP agents are able to determine the time, method, and location of an interdiction. This capability gives BPAs a pivotal operational advantage. An increase in situational awareness translates into more accurate and timely information that contributes to agents' ability to rapidly respond to threats as they appear. In addition, BPAs are able to prioritize threat activity and respond to higher threats with the appropriate response.

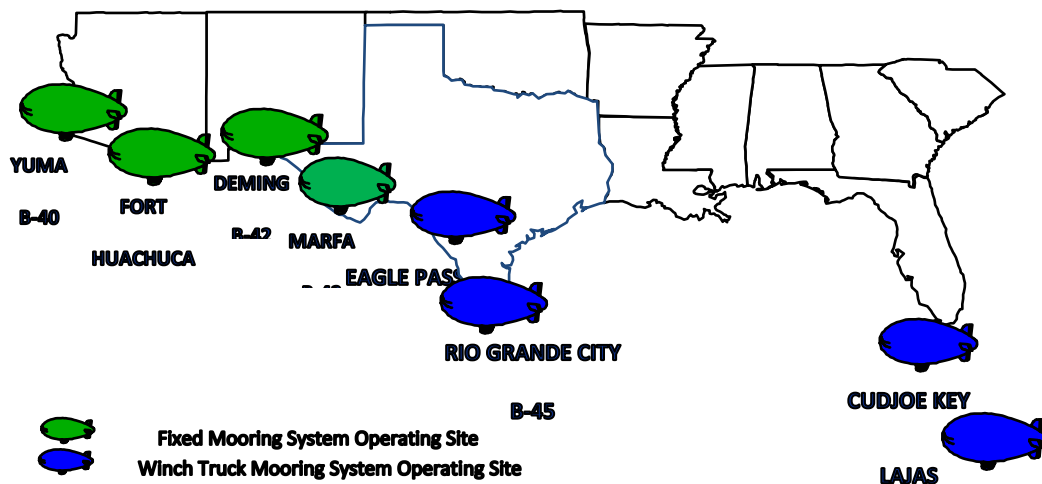
Rio Grande Valley (RGV):

The FY 2015 budget requests \$89.450 million to the BSFIT account for new border surveillance technology within the RGV Sector. This funding will support the acquisition of mobile surveillance systems - Mobile Video Surveillance Systems (MVSS). It will also provide for the deployment of Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS) Upgrades to RGV in two to four years from contract award. Up-front planning, C2 room modifications, and station communication tower construction will be required before RVSS Upgrade sensor tower construction and technology deployment options can be executed. Providing MVSS and RVSS capabilities in RGV will yield multiple mission benefits for USBP. With the deployment of these technologies, USBP will gain greater situational awareness and will have the ability to effectively detect, identify, and track Items of Interest (IoIs) along the Southwest border.

Tethered Aerostat Radar System (TARS):

In FY 2012, the Department of Defense (DoD) notified DHS that DoD would no longer operate the Tethered Aerostat Radar System (TARS) Program, as it was no longer a mission requirement for the DoD. TARS are fixed-site, aerostat-based radar systems that provide air surveillance across sections of the U.S.-Mexico Southern border (Figure 4). They are designed to detect compliant and non-compliant low-altitude aircraft that are attempting to smuggle narcotics or other contraband into the U.S. Because TARS is an important capability that provides visibility for CBP along the southern border, DHS and CBP agreed to take over the program beginning in FY 2014.

Figure 3: TARS Site Locations

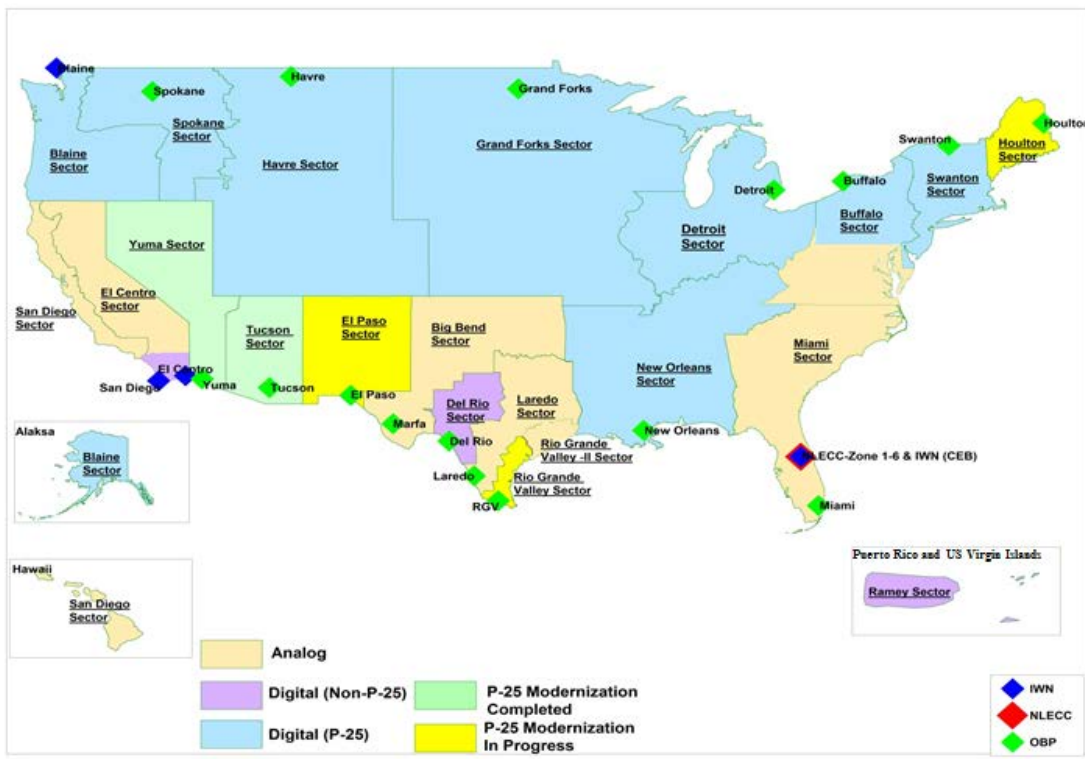


Tactical Communications Modernization (TACCOM) and Digital in Place (DIP):

In addition to progress with acquiring and deploying surveillance systems and technologies, CBP is investing in modernization of the national tactical communications infrastructure for several DHS law enforcement activities. Recent activities focused on expanding communications coverage and capacity, while adopting secure, digital technologies. Tactical communications capabilities are essential to coordinating mission activities and protecting the safety of over 44,000 CBP law enforcement agents and officers. These agents and officers operate in remote areas where commercial communications do not exist; therefore, their tactical radio is often their only communications channel to colleagues and CBP headquarters that allows them to coordinate activities or summon assistance. In addition, it is critical that CBP agents and officers have radio systems capable of interoperating with other federal, state, local, and tribal entities to improve security along the U.S. borders.

The Digital In Place (DIP) project uses funds formerly planned for the Laredo Focus Area Modernization to refresh all remaining CBP analog land mobile radio (LMR) equipment nationwide to the digital Project 25 Tactical Communication Modernization (P25) interoperability standard with Advanced Encryption Standard and Over-the-Air Rekeying capabilities. The DIP approach does not involve new site build-out (maintaining current capacity and coverage). As such, many of the cost drivers and schedule delays inherent in a full-scale modernization effort can be avoided. This approach addresses CBP's immediate need for a P25 Advanced Encryption Standard platform and would allow CBP to achieve all the operational, training, and sustainment benefits of working from a common, unified, and digitized platform.

Figure 4: TACCOM Project Overview



Northern Border:

Technology investments funded by BSFIT are deployed along the Northern Border, including Blaine, Spokane, Detroit, and Buffalo sectors. Past northern border technology deployments included the Northern border RVSS, the Operational Integration Center (OIC), as well as other deployments and demonstrations. The RVSSs allow Border Patrol to monitor border activity through video transmissions to a control room. The Aircraft Video Down Link (AVDL) program enhances and expands information sharing among CBP's operational components by providing the CBP Office of Air and Marine (OAM) with the ability to transmit and receive real-time, full-motion video to ground stations. The Low-Flying Aircraft Detection (LFAD) project will provide area surveillance for low-flying aircraft in rural and semi-urban areas.

Northern Border demonstrations and deployments explore how to best integrate various sensors, border security organizations, and mission operations to optimize border security in a vast, geographically challenging environment. The OIC in Detroit maximizes operational effectiveness by leveraging local and state law enforcement agencies and existing technologies (such as information feeds from cameras and radars) that are deployed across vast areas of the border.

Tactical Infrastructure:

To help Border Patrol secure borders between the POE, the Border Patrol Facilities and TI Program Management Office plans, constructs, and maintains various physical components designed to help Border Patrol fulfill its primary homeland security mission. These TI components vary—from roads, fencing, bridges, and crossovers; to lights, electrical components, and drainage structures; to vegetation and debris removal; and to towers (excluding technology)—but the primary goal remains constant: to help Border Patrol Agents (BPAs) prevent terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the U.S.

The TI PMO provides Border Patrol with long-term planning, construction, and maintenance capabilities of tactical components. In support of other Border Patrol mission elements, the pedestrian and vehicle fences provide persistent impedance by slowing, delaying, and acting as a Border Patrol force multiplier. Infrastructure repairs have enabled Border Patrol's timely and effective response as well. Roads, ramps, crossovers, and bridges provide improved access so that BPAs can more readily respond to potential events. Permanent lighting, debris, and vegetation removal provide BPAs with greater visibility.

B. Budget Activities:

The BSFIT appropriation consists of two PPAs:

- **Development and Deployment (D&D):** D&D funds provide for the activities associated with acquisition programs, such as procurement, technical, and program management support; systems engineering services; advanced technology development; operational test and evaluation support; and assessment and mitigation activities associated with deploying technology.
- **Operations and Maintenance (O&M):** O&M funds provide logistics support – supply, maintenance, repair, and training services – to operate and maintain all border surveillance

technology deployments, as well as legacy surveillance and communication systems. In addition, O&M funds maintenance and repair for TI. A combination of government and contractor logistics activities will provide maintenance management, system support analysis, call center operations, asset management, critical property, spare parts storage, inventory records management, field services, repairs, and training.

C. Budget Request Summary:

DHS requests \$362,466,000 for the FY 2015 BSFIT appropriation. The FY 2015 BSFIT request will fund acquisition, delivery, and sustainment of prioritized border security capabilities and services for CBP's front-line agents and officers. Funding will also be used to respond to changing threats and evolving operational needs. The Department's FY 2015 BSFIT request includes funding for the following:

- **Deployment and Development (\$110.594 million):** Provides for the activities associated with acquisition programs, such as procurement, technical, and program management support; systems engineering services; advanced technology development; operational test and evaluation support; and environmental planning, assessment, and mitigation activities associated with deploying technology.
- **Operations and Maintenance (\$251.872 million):** Provides logistics support, supply, maintenance, repair, and training services to operate and maintain border surveillance technology systems, as well as legacy surveillance and communication systems. In addition, this funding also supports the maintenance and repair for TI. A combination of government and contractor logistics activities provides maintenance management, system support analysis, call center operations, asset management, spare parts storage, management and inventory records, field services, and training.

D. Savings and Reductions:

Some of the efficiencies and reductions shown below are spread across multiple sub-object class codes.

Other Contract Services Efficiencies

\$0.28 million

CBP-wide IT Efficiencies (\$0.04 million): This efficiency is a CBP agency-wide IT standardization initiative that will identify a common set of standards for IT hardware, reducing the variation of devices and number of vendors while increasing the opportunity for volume purchase power behind larger buys. CBP has also identified savings across the agency in FY 2015 that will be achieved by further reducing the use of mobile electronic devices.

Professional Services Contracts (\$0.24 million): This efficiency is a CBP agency-wide contracts savings initiative that will identify an across-the-board 5% cut to contract services in common service areas. The intent is to reduce the variation and number of contracts, increasing the opportunity for better-defined needs, stronger funding controls, and strategic sourcing.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity
FY 2015 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Operations and Maintenance	-	-	\$118,921	-	-	\$191,019	-	-	\$251,872	-	-	\$60,853	-	-	\$19,921	-	-	\$40,932
Development and Deployment	-	-	\$188,567	-	-	\$160,435	-	-	\$110,594	-	-	(\$49,841)	-	-	\$67,764	-	-	(\$117,605)
Subtotal, Discretionary	-	-	\$307,488	-	-	\$351,454	-	-	\$362,466	-	-	\$11,012	-	-	\$87,685	-	-	(\$76,673)
Total, Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:	-	-	\$307,488	-	-	\$351,454	-	-	\$362,466	-	-	\$11,012	-	-	\$87,685	-	-	(\$76,673)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	-	\$307,488	-	-	\$351,454	-	-	\$362,466	-	-	\$11,012	-	-	\$87,685	-	-	(\$76,673)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	\$307,488	-	-	\$351,454	-	-	\$362,466	-	-	\$11,012	-	-	\$87,685	-	-	(\$76,673)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology
Operations and Maintenance
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Operations and Maintenance

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	118,921
2014 Enacted	-	-	191,019
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	40,932
2015 Current Services	-	-	231,951
2015 Program Change	-	-	19,921
2015 Total Request	-	-	251,872
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	60,853

O&M		Pos	FTE	Amount
Base	FY 2014 Enacted			191,019
Adjustments to Base	Rent Consolidation			(1,510)
	Annualization of O&M for 2014 BSFIT Deployments			48,466
	CBP-wide IT Efficiencies			(41)
	Realignment for TARS Operational and Program Management			(1,807)
	Transfer to Automation to Insource Contract Positions			(4,176)
Program Changes	Replace Legacy MVSS in Rio Grande Valley			19,051
	Replace Legacy RVSS in Rio Grande Valley			870
Result	O&M Total			251,872

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

O&M funds support recurring requirements related to life cycle logistics—supply, maintenance, repair, and training services—to operate and maintain border surveillance technology systems, as well as legacy surveillance and communication systems. A combination of government and contractor logistics activities will provide maintenance management, system support analysis,

call center operations, asset management, spare parts storage, management and inventory records, field services, and training.

O&M funds maintenance and repair (M&R) services for all types of Tactical Infrastructure (TI) (Figure 5), to include maintenance and repair of fences and gates, roads and bridges, lighting and electrical components, drainage structures and grates as well as the removal of vegetation and debris along the Southwest Border. M&R is conducted primarily through Comprehensive Tactical Infrastructure Maintenance and Repair (CTIMR) contracts which use a tracking system to capture and store requirements in order to easily identify and plan future work. O&M funding provides M&R services for the real property associated with tower-based systems, including M&R of the sites, mechanical and electrical components, fuel tanks, racks, and other components, and may even include the replacement of the entire physical tower itself.



Figure 5: Tactical Infrastructure (TI) *The primary goal of TI is to assist BPAs in preventing terrorists and weapons from entering the U.S.. The pedestrian fences and vehicle fences provide persistent impedance by slowing, delaying, and acting as a force multiplier to prevent illegal cross-border activity. Also, infrastructure repairs have improved the timeliness and effectiveness of BPAs response. Roads, ramps, crossovers, and bridges provide improved access so that agents can more readily respond to potential events. Permanent lighting, debris, and vegetation removal provide visibility to Border Patrol agents.*

Legacy RVSS are crucial to the Border Patrol, as they are already deployed and used across the southwest border. RVSS legacy systems have outlived their expected life cycle and

requirements for repairs have greatly increased. CBP will undergo a review to determine an appropriate refresh plan to for these assets.

The Tethered Aerostat Radar System (TARS) program (Figure 6) is a multi-mission capability that supports both counter-narcotic enforcement and air domain awareness missions. The TARS program has assisted CBP with interdicting suspect aircraft for over 20 years. TARS units are currently in operation along the U.S.-Mexico border and support both counter-narcotic enforcement and air domain awareness missions. As a transfer from DoD, TARS funding of \$35.6 million will provide O&M support in FY 2015 for the eight TARS sites. Six sites are located on the Southwest border, one site is in Florida, and one site is in Puerto Rico. Program funding would support full operations and maintenance for TARS sites via a contract that provides for a 24/7 TARS Control Center, logistics center, and depot support for government-furnished, prime mission, and ancillary equipment. Program funding further supports minor equipment sustainment modifications and upgrades and acceptance testing for all aerostats. Funding also allows for the purchase of special purpose vehicles, helium, utilities, support agreements, leases, as well as the delivery of surveillance data. The TARS program will provide a unique look-down capability from an altitude of 10,000 feet permitting a vast detection range of 200 nautical miles with a single system. No other capability exists today that provides visibility at this altitude level.



Figure 6: TARS

To support the deployment of MVSS and RVSS capabilities in the RGV sector, O&M funding increased in FY2015. This funding will help maintain these technologies, which provide crucial situational awareness to a priority sector along the Southwest border.

O&M funding will be permanently transferred to other accounts in FY2015:

- \$4.176 million will be transferred to OIT's Automation Modernization appropriation in FY 2015 to fund 33 positions that historically have provided IT support to BSFIT programs;
- \$1.807 million will be transferred to the S&E Technology, Innovation, and Acquisition PPA (\$885 thousand, 6 FTEs) and the Air & Marine Appropriation (\$922 thousand, 6 FTEs) PPAs to fund 12 additional FTEs needed to support the TARS program; and
- \$1.510 million will be transferred the S&E Rent PPA to fund rent associated with the Northern Border (\$301 thousand) and Block 1 (\$1.209 million) programs.

Table 2 is a summary of the O&M funding levels anticipated for the major investments in the BSFIT Portfolio for FY 2015. As previously stated, O&M funding will be used for M&R services and to support recurring requirements based on life cycle logistics. O&M costs are forecasted to increase over the next several years in anticipation of technology deployment.

Table 2: Major Investments

Key Projects	Key Capabilities	Funding Dollars in Thousands
Block 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main mission for Block 1 Sustainment is increased situational awareness and persistent surveillance across the Tucson and Ajo Stations within the Tucson Sector. • Supports BPAs and officers to effectively detect, identify, classify, and resolve illegal incursions at the border. • Deployment of towers with a suite of integrated day and night cameras, radars, unattended ground sensors, and a communications package. • An initial version of a common operating picture, which is the system that integrates the sensors, and displays the results at a command center. • Covers approximately 53 miles of international border in Arizona. • The transition of Integrated Logistics Support (ILS) elements from the current Contractor Maintenance and Logistics Support (CMLS) contract with Boeing is the main cost and schedule driver in FY 2014. The Block 1 Maintenance Task Order (BMTO) is the final task order on the SBInet Indefinite Delivery, Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) and it ends on March 16, 2014. The transition involves moving away from CMLS to Organic Government sustainment. 	\$ 15,260
Facilities Management & Engineering Tactical Infrastructure (FM&E BPFTI PMO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary goal of the TI program is to manage Border Patrol's long-term planning, construction, maintenance, and repair activities for TI to include fence, roads, bridges, towers, lighting, vegetation and debris removal, drainage, and gates. • Provides USBP with persistent impedance, access to, and visibility of cross-border activity. • TI maintenance and repair activities have been streamlined by the use of regional CTIMR contracts along the Southwest border. • At this time, three of the four CTIMR contracts have been awarded with the fourth awaiting protest resolution. 	\$ 48,994

Key Projects	Key Capabilities	Funding Dollars in Thousands
Integrated Fixed Towers (IFT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFT is a system that provides automated, persistent wide-area surveillance for the detection, tracking, identification, and classification of illegal entries. • In threat areas where mobile surveillance systems cannot be a viable and/or long-term solution, IFTs, equipped with sensor suites and communication equipment, can be deployed to provide automated, persistent wide-area surveillance for the detection, tracking, identification, and classification of illegal entries. • When multiple IFT units are integrated into a system with a common operating picture (COP), Border Patrol will be able to increase situational awareness and be able to monitor a larger area of interest. • Awarded contract on February 26, 2014 , with the base quantity IFT system installed in Border Patrol Station Nogales AoR occurring in the third quarter of FY 2015. 	\$ 25,002

Key Projects	Key Capabilities	Funding Dollars in Thousands
<p>Tactical Communications (TACCOM) Modernization</p> <p>Digital In Place (DIP)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBP operates and maintains one of the largest Land Mobile Radio (LMR) tactical voice communications infrastructures in the Federal Government in order to support their mission of securing the nation's borders against illegal entry of people and goods, while managing legitimate travel and trade. • Tactical communications capabilities are essential to coordinating mission activities and protecting the safety of over 44,000 CBP law enforcement agents and officers who operate in remote areas where their radio is often the only communications channel to coordinate activities or summon assistance. • Originally TACCOM I was intended to upgrade all the focus areas on the Southwest border, but because of schedule delays, costs, and evolving technology, TACCOM I has been re-evaluated to be limited to Rio Grande Valley, El Paso, and Houlton. • The Digital In Place (DIP) program will perform a one-for-one replacement to all narrowband systems nationwide to P25 standards and Advanced Encryption Standard encryption. • DIP upgrades will allow systems to be operable and maintainable until the next-generation systems are developed and put in place. • DIP will not extend current coverage or capacity, but will allow narrowband systems to be digital. • DIP will include the following focus areas: Swanton, Laredo, Del Rio, San Diego, El Centro, Marfa, Blaine, Spokane, Grand Forks, Havre, Miami, New Orleans, Ramey, Buffalo, and Detroit. 	<p>\$ 25,850</p>

Key Projects	Key Capabilities	Funding Dollars in Thousands
Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System (NB - RVSS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NB - RVSS consist of day/night cameras attached to fixed towers, which allow USBP to monitor border activity through video transmissions to a control room. • Enhance situational awareness of border activity through persistent surveillance and detection to facilitate proper law enforcement resolution. • Expands the coverage at the Northern border where highly trafficked and illegal activities exist. • Transitioned to organic Government sustainment. • Funding is used to continue operations and maintenance of the RVSS systems in Buffalo and Detroit. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In Buffalo, there are five towers and video at Headquarters, covering 17 miles along the Niagara River in New York. ○ In Detroit, there are 11 towers and video at Headquarters, covering 35 miles along St. Clair River in Michigan. 	\$ 9,783

Key Projects	Key Capabilities	Funding Dollars in Thousands
Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RVSS is a remotely controlled system of either daylight or infrared cameras that are mounted to a permanent structure. The images are transmitted, monitored, and recorded at a central location. • This system is deployed to monitor large spans of the international border or Critical Transit Nodes. • This program will enhance the capability of providing situational awareness of border activity through persistent surveillance and detection to facilitate proper law enforcement resolution. • These additional RVSS towers will expand the coverage of the RVSS system in Arizona in areas that are highly trafficked with illegal activities. At the current time, prior year funding is being executed in acquisition of the RVSS system. • The RVSS Upgrade Program plans to add an additional 20 new RVSS camera sites/towers, as well as upgrade 47 existing RVSS camera sites and 6 communication relay sites in Arizona. • The RVSS Upgrade Program will deploy the RVSS capability to eight Areas of Responsibility (AORs) within the RGV Sector. • The camera configuration at each RVSS site varies depending on USBP operational needs and the geographical area such as urban, suburban, or rural. • Contract was awarded to General Dynamics One Source LLC on July 26, 2013, with Initial Operational Capability and Full Operational Capability projected for the third quarter of FY 2014 and the first quarter of FY 2015, respectively. 	\$ 1,889

Key Projects	Key Capabilities	Funding Dollars in Thousands
Mobile Surveillance Capabilities (MSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose of the MSC is to provide area surveillance in rural, remote areas over a range of 8 to 12 kilometers. • Capabilities are detection, identification, and tracking of items of interest (IoI) until successfully culminating in a law enforcement conclusion. • Sensory equipment may include electro - optical/infrared (EO/IR) cameras, ground surveillance radars (GSR), laser range finders, laser illuminators, global positioning systems (GPS), and command, control, and communication (C3) systems. • Delivery and deployment of the 33 ICx units was completed in September 2013. Sixteen additional ICx MSC units are planned to be ordered and delivered by the third quarter of FY 2015. 	\$ 12,581

Key Projects	Key Capabilities	Funding Dollars in Thousands
Tethered Aerostat Radar System (TARS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TARS is a multi-mission capability that supports both the Counterdrug and Air Defense missions. • When the DoD notified DHS in FY 2012 that they would no longer operate the TARS program, DHS and CBP agreed to take over the program beginning in FY 2014 as it provides visibility for CBP along the entire Southern border. • Provides long-range detection and monitoring of low-level air, maritime, and surface narcotic traffickers, as well as a unique look-down capability (10,000 feet) permitting a vast area of coverage (200 nautical miles) with a single unit. This look-down capability addresses the terrain masking and curvature of the earth issues associated with ground-based radar systems. • Also offers a distinct visual deterrent to illicit air traffic and is a critical component of the Air & Marine Operations Center's (AMOC) bi-national interdiction operations with Mexico. • The prime contractor for TARS is Exelis, with Northrop Grumman responsible for the data network. • The TARS Request for Information (RFI) for commercial radar capabilities is planned for March 2014. • The program plans to exercise FY 2015 O&M contract options in September 2014. • 12 FTE will support the TARS program via funding which will transfer from BSFIT O&M to the Technology Acquisition and Innovation and Air & Marine Salaries PPAs. 	\$ 35.600

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS

Block 1

The main mission for Block 1 Sustainment is increased situational awareness and persistence surveillance across the Tucson and Ajo Stations within the Tucson Sector. Block 1 technology supports U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) agents and officers to effectively detect, identify, classify and resolve illegal incursions at the border. Block 1 includes a deployment of towers with a suite of integrated day and night cameras, radars, unattended ground sensors and a communications package. Block 1 also includes an initial version of a common operating

picture, which is the system that integrates the sensors, and displays the results at a command center. Block 1 covers approximately 53 miles of international border in Arizona.

OTIA systems utilize embedded information technology. They do not provide IT as a service, as defined in OMB Cir. A-130. Therefore, these acquisitions are considered “mixed non-IT/IT.”

Block 1 is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- BSFIT Operations & Maintenance \$15.260 million
- S&E Technology Innovation and Acquisition \$ 421 thousand

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
23,714	22,704	15,681

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (\$\$\$ thousands)	Resource Types	Mission Need
Block 1 (\$15,260)	Investment Maintenance	Includes the expense costs associated with supporting the SBInet Block 1 Sustainment (Block 1).
Block 1 (\$421)	Salaries	Support Program Management Office, funding captured in S&E Technology Innovation and Acquisition PPA.

Integrated Fixed Towers (IFT)

Integrated Fixed Towers (IFT) is a system that provides automated, persistent wide area surveillance for the detection, tracking, identification, and classification of illegal entries. In threat areas where mobile surveillance systems cannot be a viable and/or long term solution, IFTs equipped with sensor suites and communication equipment, can be deployed to provide automated, persistent wide area surveillance for the detection, tracking, identification, and classification of illegal entries. When multiple IFT units are integrated into a system with a common operating picture (COP), Border Patrol will be able to increase situational awareness and be able to monitor a larger area of interest. With an IFT system, a single COP operator can maintain persistent surveillance over a large area whereas previously, multiple agents exposed to threats were required to provide coverage in the same amount of area.

IFT is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- BSFIT Operations & Maintenance \$25.002 million
- S&E Technology Innovation & Acquisition \$1.587 million

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
93,321	86,816	26,589

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (\$\$\$ thousands)	Resource Types	Mission Need
Integrated Fixed Towers (\$25,002)	Investment Maintenance	Includes the expense costs associated with IFTs.
Integrated Fixed Towers (\$1,587)	Salaries	Support Program Management Office, funding captured in S&E Technology Innovation and Acquisition PPA.

Tactical Communications (TACCOM) Modernization

CBP is responsible for securing the nation's borders against illegal entry of people and goods while facilitating legitimate travel and trade. To support this mission, CBP operates and maintains one of the largest Land Mobile Radio (LMR) tactical voice communications infrastructures in the Federal government. Tactical communications capabilities are essential to coordinating mission activities and protecting the safety of over 44,000 CBP law enforcement agents and officers. These agents and officers operate in remote areas where their radio is often their only communications channel to coordinate activities or summon assistance. By improving coverage, capacity, reliability, and encryption, the modernization effort provides critical communications support to the agents and officers who secure the nation's borders.

TACCOM is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- Automation Information Technology \$ 3.757 million
- BSFIT Operations & Maintenance \$25.850 million

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
59,932	57,905	29,607

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (\$\$\$ thousands)	Resource Types	Mission Need
Tactical Communication Modernization (\$25,850)	Investment Maintenance	Includes the expense costs associated with providing CBP the resources necessary to meet their responsibility for securing U.S. borders against illegal entry of people and goods while managing legitimate travel and trade.
Tactical Communication Modernization (\$3,757)	Salaries	Support Program Office, funding captured in S&E Technology Innovation and Acquisition PPA.

Mobile Surveillance Capabilities (MSC)

The purpose of the MSC is to provide area surveillance in rural, remote areas over a range of 8 to 12 kilometers. Capabilities are detection, identification, and tracking of items of interest (IOI's) until successfully culminating in a law enforcement conclusion. Sensory equipment may include electro - optical/infrared (EO/IR) cameras, ground surveillance radars (GSR), laser range finders, laser illuminators, global positioning systems (GPS), and command, control, communication (C3) systems.

OTIA systems utilize embedded information technology. They do not provide IT as a service, as defined in OMB Cir. A-130. Therefore, these acquisitions are considered “mixed non-IT/IT.”

MSC is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- BSFIT Operations & Maintenance \$12.581 million
- S&E Technology Innovation & Acquisition \$ 278 thousand

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
5,874	5,874	12,859

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (\$\$\$ thousands)	Resource Types	Mission Need
Mobile Surveillance Capabilities (\$12,581)	Investment Maintenance	Includes the expense costs associated with the MSC whose purpose is to provide area surveillance in rural, remote areas over a range of 8 to 12 kilometers.
Mobile Surveillance Capabilities (\$278)	Salaries	Support Program Management Office, funding captured in S&E Technology, Innovation, and Acquisition PPA.

Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance Systems (NB - RVSS)

The Northern Border RVSS (NB - RVSS) systems consist of day night cameras attached to fixed towers, which allows the Border Patrol to monitor border activity through video transmissions to a control room. This program will enhance the capability of providing situational awareness of border activity through persistent surveillance and detection to facilitate proper law enforcement resolution. The NB - RVSS towers have expanded the coverage at the Northern Border where highly trafficked and illegal activities exist.

OTIA systems utilize embedded information technology. They do not provide IT as a service, as defined in OMB Cir. A-130. Therefore, these acquisitions are considered “mixed non-IT/IT.”

NBRVSS is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- BSFIT Operations & Maintenance \$9.783 million
- S&E Technology Innovation & Acquisition \$ 421 thousand

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
6,714	6,610	10,204

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (\$\$\$ thousands)	Resource Types	Mission Need
Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System (\$10,362)	Investment Maintenance	Includes the expense costs associated with the Northern Border RVSS (NB - RVSS) systems.
Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System (\$421)	Salaries	Support Program Management Office, funding captured in S&E Technology, Innovation, and Acquisition PPA.

Remote Video Surveillance Systems (RVSS)

A Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS) is a remotely controlled system of either daylight or infrared cameras mounted to a permanent structure. The images are transmitted, monitored, and recorded at a central location. This system is deployed to monitor large spans of the international border or Critical Transit Nodes. This program will enhance the capability of providing situational awareness of border activity through persistent surveillance and detection to facilitate proper law enforcement resolution. These additional RVSS towers will expand the coverage of the RVSS system in Arizona in areas that are highly trafficked with illegal activities.

OTIA systems utilize embedded information technology. They do not provide IT as a service, as defined in OMB Cir. A-130. Therefore, these acquisitions are considered mixed non-IT/IT.

RVSS is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- BSFIT Development & Deployment \$44.880 million
- BSFIT Operations & Maintenance \$ 1.889 million
- Technology Innovation & Acquisition \$ 1.298 million

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (\$\$\$ thousands)	Resource Types	Mission Need
Remote Video Surveillance Systems (\$1,889)	Investment Maintenance	Includes the expense costs associated with the RVSS systems which include day-night cameras attached to fixed towers, which allows the Border Patrol to monitor border activity through video transmissions to a control room.
Remote Video Surveillance Systems (\$1,298)	Salaries	Support Program Management Office, funding captured in S&E Technology Innovation and Acquisition PPA.
Remote Video Surveillance Systems (\$44,880)	Development & Deployment	Includes the development and deployment costs associated with the RVSS systems.

SUMMARY OF FY 2015 O&M FUNDING LEVELS:

Table 3 is a summary of the O&M funding levels anticipated for the BSFIT Portfolio for FY 2015. As previously stated, O&M funding will be used for M&R services and to support recurring requirements based on life cycle logistics. O&M costs are forecasted to increase over the next several years in anticipation of technology deployment. O&M costs are also expected to increase due to the CBP adoption of the TARS Program, which was previously managed through DoD.

Table 3: Summary of FY 2015 O&M Funding Request Levels (\$ in millions)	
Project	FY 2015 Request
Fielded Systems	
Block 1	15.3
OIT Legacy	27.4
Integrated Logistics Support	14.9
Tethered Aerostat Radar System	35.6
Subtotal	93.2
Arizona Technology Plan and RGV	
Integrated Fixed Towers	25.0
Agent Portable Surveillance System	2.2
Mobile Surveillance Capability	12.6
Mobile Surveillance System	8.5
Mobile Video Surveillance System	20.1
Remote Video Surveillance System	1.9
Thermal Imaging Devices	0.1
Unattended Ground Sensors	0.2
Ultra-Light Aircraft Detection	0.7
Subtotal	71.3
Northern Border Projects	
Air Maritime Domain Awareness	1.3
Land Air Maritime Border	1.1
Northern Border (NB) – RVSS	9.8
Subtotal	12.2
TACCOM	
TACCOM Maintenance	25.9
Tactical Infrastructure (TI)	
TI Maintenance	49.0
Total O&M	251.6

Discussion of Selected Adjustments-to-Base

Transfer to Automation to Insource Contract Positions: In FY 2015, OIT in coordination with the CBP Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition (OTIA) requests authorization to federalize 33 mission-critical positions to support IT activities related to Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology (BSFIT), including Block 1, the Mobile Surveillance System, and Northern Border-1. OTIA's BSFIT appropriation currently funds contractors to perform these critical BSFIT-related IT services. OTIA's BSFIT appropriation will be permanently reduced by \$4.176 million in FY 2015 and OIT's Automation Modernization appropriation will increase by \$4.176 million in FY 2015 to support the federalized positions.

Realignment for TARS Operational and Program Management: In FY 2015 \$1.807 million will be transferred to the Technology Innovation and Acquisition PPA (\$885 thousand, six FTEs) and the Air & Marine Operations & Maintenance PPA (\$922 thousand, six FTEs) to fund 12 additional FTEs needed to establish the TARS Program Management Office (PMO). The TARS PMO will manage a contract that will allow TARS to detect compliant and non-compliant low-altitude aircraft attempting to smuggle narcotics or other contraband into the U.S.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology
Development and Deployment
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Development and Deployment

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	188,567
2014 Enacted	-	-	160,435
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(117,605)
2015 Current Services	-	-	42,830
2015 Program Change	-	-	67,764
2015 Total Request	-	-	110,594
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(49,841)

D&D		Pos	FTE	Amount
Base	FY 2014 Enacted			160,435
Adjustments to Base	Partially Non-Recur BSFIT Development & Deployment			(117,366)
	Professional Services Contracts Efficiencies			(239)
Program Changes	Environmental Mitigation			(1,765)
	Replace Legacy MVSS in Rio Grande Valley			24,649
	Replace Legacy RVSS in Rio Grande Valley			44,880
FY 2015 Request	D&D Total			110,594

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

D&D funds new investments and surveillance and detection technologies, including sensor systems, radars, and day/night cameras, to improve CBP operational forces' ability to detect, identify, classify, and track illegal entries and items of interest across all border environments. These systems are deployed on fixed structures, mobile platforms (i.e., wheeled vehicles), and directly on the ground.

D&D further provides for related activities, such as technical support, systems engineering services, prime contractor program management, advanced technology development, Operational Test & Evaluation support, and environmental planning, assessment, and mitigation activities associated with deploying technology and tactical infrastructure (TI).

Integrated Fixed Towers (IFT) provide the persistent surveillance and Command, Control, Communication, Coordination, and Intelligence capabilities needed by CBP. This provides for the

automated, wide-area surveillance necessary to detect, track, identify, and classify illegal entries, which allows BPAs to respond in a timely and efficient manner.

The original plan to upgrade technology and extension past Arizona has been delayed; however, CBP plans to initiate the acquisition of technologies outside of Arizona, including planning, analyses, and leveraging of information already identified in the completed *SBI_{net}* AoA as funding becomes available. The FY 2015 Budget requests \$89.450 million for the deployment of MVSS and RVSS Upgrades in the RGV Sector. \$69.529 million in FY 2015 D&D funding will be used to introduce increased capability to the RGV sector through the deployment of the MVSS systems. The replacement of 15 systems that are at the end of their lifecycle and the enhancement of 28 systems will allow the MVSS Program to meet the U.S. Border Patrol's MVSS request for RGV sector. Each MVSS will provide a day/night surveillance capability that can be deployed on USBP 4x4 vehicles, wherever they can safely maneuver. The MVSS will be deployed to provide surveillance when intelligence indicators signal that items of interest (IoIs) are in or approaching an area. In addition, the MVSS will augment fixed surveillance systems that have line-of-sight (LoS) coverage gaps caused by existing infrastructure, terrain, or vegetation. While day use can occur, most MVSS operations will occur at night. In regard to RVSS, \$44.880 million in D&D funding will allow the RVSS Upgrade Program to initiate the deployment of infrastructure for the RVSS Upgrade capability to eight Areas of Responsibility (AORs) within the Rio Grande Valley (RGV). Deployment of the required C2 rooms and Station communication towers will occur in FY15 & FY16. Prior to deployment, up-front planning will need to be completed. This planning includes completing engineering lay-downs, camera view shed analysis, site visits, environmental assessments, and real estate acquisitions. U.S. Border Patrol Station Command and Control (C2) room modifications and station communication tower construction will also be required before the RVSS Upgrade sensor tower construction and technology deployment options can be executed. Funding for the RVSS Upgrade program will allow for the replacement of the current analog aging system, with a more secure, better performing digital video surveillance system in the RGV Sector. This will improve USBP operations. In addition, the new and upgraded RVSS systems will provide for enhanced detection, identification and classification of threats, and the ability to track IoIs through a law enforcement resolution.

As a result of the pause in the development and deployment budget for the DIP project in FY 2015, CBP will delay the completion of modernizing its existing Land Mobile Radio (LMR) systems with state-of-the-art digital technology that complies with Project 25 (P25) standards in the following focus areas: El Centro, Havre, Blaine, Grand Forks, and Spokane until the FY 2017 to 2018 timeframe. The modernization provides narrow-banding, mandated by NTIA, and Advanced Encryption AES encryption to protect radio communications from scanning, and Global Positioning System (GPS)-supported Blue Force Tracking to track agent and officer location and safety. In addition, it is important to note that a large amount of CBP's LMR systems have components that are between 10 to 20 years old. CBP may incur increased expenses for the sustainment of out-of-life-cycle equipment and the unavailability of parts which can affect CBP officers and agents. Interoperability between all CBP Office of Border Patrol (OBP), Office of Field Operations (OFO) and Office of Air Marine (OAM) with federal, tribal, state and local partners via the Radio IP System (RIPS) would also be delayed. Additionally, RIPS introduces open standards interfaces that will provide CBP with options for replacing aging, embedded proprietary solutions.

The CBP contracts savings initiative will identify a five percent reduction across all contract services in common service areas. The intent of this initiative is to reduce the variation and number of contracts, increasing the opportunity for better-defined needs, stronger funding controls, and strategic sourcing. A portion of OTIA Professional Services was reduced as some existing contract services were deemed outdated or were not essential to the operational mission accomplishment, as well as potential duplication.

SUMMARY OF FY 2015 D&D FUNDING LEVELS:

Table 4 is a summary of the D&D funding levels anticipated for the BSFIT Portfolio for FY 2015, showing the funding for this Office as divided amongst key mission areas. As previously stated, D&D funding will be used for creating, testing, and deploying detection and surveillance technology systems; conducting environmental planning, assessment, and mitigation activities; and modernizing TACCOM. In addition, CBP will provide for technology management.

Table 4: Summary of FY 2015 D&D Funding Levels

Key Projects	Key Capabilities	Funding Dollars in Thousands
RGV Deployments: MVSS and RVSS Upgrade	Provides funding to deploy MVSS and RVSS capabilities the the RGV Sector. MVSS technology provides a day/night surveillance capability that can be deployed on USBP 4x4 vehicles. In addition, it enables USBP to efficiently monitor selected AoCs within an AoI and is the preferred solution in certain urban, rural, and remote areas that are difficult to access and monitor with other systems. RVSS systems provide for increased situational awareness, early detection of border incursions, enhanced identification and classification of threats, and the ability to track IoIs through a law enforcement resolution. These systems also increase situational awareness along the Southwest border.	\$69,529
Other Technology and Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Contracts • Southwest Field Office 	Provides necessary funds to augment government personnel with additional manpower/contractor support to provide special program management skills and expertise not readily available in the government workforce, particularly systems engineering services, contractor PMO support, advanced technology road mapping, and modeling and simulation.	\$ 27,477
Technology Management	Utilize technology management contractor support to perform formal mission area analyses to assess broad surveillance needs and opportunities in all border regions. The analysis and studies would focus on potential investments that are currently unfunded. The intent is to determine which options are viable and valuable, and to petition for additional investment funding for these acquisitions in future cycle.	\$ 13,588

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Replace Legacy RVSS in Rio Grande Valley
PPA: Development and Deployment
Operations and Maintenance
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$45,750

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	1,019
Program Increase							-	-	45,750
Total Request	-	-	500	-	-	16,600	-	-	46,769

Description of Item:

The \$45.750 million enhancement represents an increase to the Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS). The new and upgraded RVSS will provide for increased situational awareness, early detection of border incursions, enhanced identification and classification of threats, and the ability to track Items of Interest (IoIs) through a law enforcement resolution.

RVSS Project Schedule:

Milestone	Projected Completion Date
RGV Planning, Real Estate and Environmental Assessment Activities	FY 2015 – FY 2017
RGV Command and Control Room Modification and Station Communication Tower Construction	FY 2015 – FY 2016

Primary Contractor(s):

To Be Determined: Currently, the RGV Sector planning, real estate, and environmental assessment activities are contracted through the CBP Facilities Management and Engineering (FM&E) directorate within the Office of Administration with various contracts. The RGV Command and Control (C2) room modifications and station communications tower construction are also contracted through FM&E with various contracts.

Project Location(s): Rio Grande Valley Sector, Texas

Key Events:

RGV Sector planning, real estate, and environmental assessment activities with FM&E to commence in FY 2015, with anticipated completion in FY 2017. Eight RGV Station C2 rooms and communications towers to be constructed in FY 2015 – FY 2016.

Justification

The enhancement of \$45.750 million will allow the RVSS Upgrade program to deploy the RVSS capability to eight Areas of Responsibility (AORs) within the Rio Grande Valley (RGV) sector within two to four years from contract award. This enhancement will allow the RVSS Upgrade Program to meet USBP's requirements to support RVSS Upgrade planning and deployment efforts in the RGV Sector. Funding for the RVSS Upgrade program will allow for the replacement of the current analog, aging system with a more secure, better performing, digital video surveillance system that will improve operations in the RGV Sector.

Prior to RVSS deployment, up-front planning will need to be completed. This planning includes completing engineering lay-downs, camera view shed analysis, site visits, environmental assessments, and real estate acquisitions. U.S. Border Patrol Station C2 room modifications and station communication tower construction will also be required before the RVSS Upgrade sensor tower construction and technology deployment options can be executed.

Impact on Performance

The RVSS upgrade from the current analog system to a more secure digital system will improve USBP operations in the field. Furthermore, the upgraded and new RVSS units deployed to the RGV sector will provide OBP with increased situational awareness and the ability to detect, identify, and track IOIs along the southwest border. These improved capabilities directly support the following DHS strategic goals:

DHS QHSR:

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Border

Goal 2.1: Effectively Control U.S. Air, Land and Sea Borders: Prevent the illegal flow of people and goods across U.S. air, land, and sea borders while expediting the safe flow of lawful travel and commerce.

Objective 2.1.1: Prevent Illegal Entry: Prevent the illegal entry of people, weapons, dangerous goods, and contraband, and protect against cross-border threats to health, food, environment, and agriculture, while facilitating the safe flow of lawful travel and commerce.

Objective 2.1.2: Prevent Illegal Export and Exit: Prevent the illegal export of weapons, proceeds of crime, and other dangerous goods, and the exit of malicious actors.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Replace Legacy MVSS in Rio Grande Valley
PPA: Development and Deployment
Operations and Maintenance
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$43,700

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	1,083
Program Increase							-	-	43,700
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	644	-	-	44,783

Description of Item:

The requested increase of \$43.700 million will allow CBP to purchase 39 Mobile Video Surveillance Systems (MVSS). Each MVSS will provide a day/night surveillance capability that can be deployed on USBP 4x4 vehicles, wherever they can safely maneuver. The request also includes an increase of \$275,000 in the S&E technology, innovation, and acquisition PPA. The funding will allow CBP to hire 3 positions in support of the \$43.7 million requested enhancement to replace legacy MVSS in the Rio Grande Valley sector.

Project Schedule:

Milestone	Projected Completion Date
MVSS Contract Award	July 2014
39 Systems Delivered	Q1 FY 2016

Primary Contractor(s): Unknown until the MVSS contract is awarded in July 2014 and obligated in FY15.

Project Location(s):
Rio Grande Valley Sector, Texas

Key Events:

Two MVSS will be delivered 6 months after contract award and will undergo extensive first article testing events before final acceptance. System acceptance is expected in third quarter of FY 2015 at which time a delivery order will be placed for the remaining systems. Final delivery is expected in the first quarter of FY 2017.

Justification

This enhancement will allow the MVSS program to meet the Office of Border Patrol's MVSS requirements for the Rio Grande Valley (RGV) Sector. This enhancement will introduce increased capability to the RGV sector through the deployment of the MVSS systems. The replacement of 15 systems that are at the end of their lifecycle and the enhancement of 28 systems will allow the MVSS program to meet the USBP's MVSS request for RGV sector. Prior to this enhancement, the MVSS program was only funded to support four MVSS units in the RGV sector. The additional funding will allow 39 MVSS systems to replace the legacy systems within the RGV Sector. The MVSS currently used on the southwest border require a technical refresh approximately every five years.

The MVSS enables USBP to efficiently monitor selected Areas of Coverage (AoC) within an Area of Interest (AoI) and is the preferred solution in certain urban, rural, and remote areas that are difficult to access and monitor with other systems. The South Texas Corridor effectively operates legacy MVSS; however, these systems are at the end of their lifecycle.

These MVSS will be deployed to provide surveillance when intelligence indicators signal that Items of Interest (IoI) are in or are approaching an area. In addition, the MVSS will augment fixed surveillance systems that have line-of-sight coverage gaps caused by existing infrastructure, terrain, or vegetation. While day use can occur, most MVSS operations will occur at night. Each system will require one agent for operation of the system and one or more agent(s) to respond to any detected traffic.

Based on an assessment completed in August 2012 by the USBP and OIT, the MVSS is the only mobile surveillance system that can be deployed in the South Texas Corridor. This assessment focused on evaluating the effectiveness of the Mobile Surveillance System (MSS) technology in RGV, Laredo (LRT), and Del Rio (DRT) sectors, including each sector's site elevation, permissible line-of-sight, and radar-detection and thermal/day camera capabilities. The assessment determined that MSS units had limited operational application with the South Texas Corridor because of the lack of elevation, hindered fields of view, and blocked radar return signals. Though the video capabilities of these platforms proved effective within these areas, the radar capability rendered little usefulness.

Impact on Performance

The MVSS will improve OBP operations in the field by replacing current systems that have reached the end of their lifecycle. Furthermore, the MVSS will provide OBP with situational awareness and the ability to detect and identify IoIs along the southwest border. This enhancement supports the following DHS goals and objectives:

DHS QHSR:

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Border

Goal 2.1: Effectively Control U.S. Air, Land and Sea Borders: Prevent the illegal flow of people and goods across U.S. air, land, and sea borders while expediting the safe flow of lawful travel and commerce.

Objective 2.1.1: Prevent Illegal Entry: Prevent the illegal entry of people, weapons, dangerous goods, and contraband, and protect against cross-border threats to health, food, environment, and agriculture, while facilitating the safe flow of lawful travel and commerce.

Objective 2.1.2: Prevent Illegal Export and Exit: Prevent the illegal export of weapons, proceeds of crime, and other dangerous goods, and the exit of malicious actors.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Environmental Mitigation
PPA: Development and Deployment
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(1,765)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	1,765
Program Decrease							-	-	(1,765)
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	1,765	-	-	-

Description of Item

The \$1.765 million reduction represents a decrease to Environmental Mitigation in FY 2015.

Justification

In addition to manpower and technology increases, tactical infrastructure (TI) serves as an additional tool that allows BPAs to perform even more effectively. Constructing and operating tactical infrastructure is a key aspect of CBP's efforts to fulfill its mission to secure the border. Roads, low-water crossings, temporary and permanent vehicle barriers, pedestrian barriers, stadium lighting, fencing, and bridges provide access, increase safety, and enhance our law enforcement capabilities along the border. CBP has been steadfast in building, operating, and maintaining TI in an environmentally responsible manner, and collaborates with local government, state, Native American, and Federal land managers, as well as with the interested public, to identify, understand, and to the extent possible, minimize impacts to the environment.

CBP has worked closely with the Department of Interior (DOI) and the Department of Agriculture (USDA), collaborating to fulfill our enforcement mission while respecting and enhancing the environment. Funding for environmental mitigation is managed by CBP as part of the Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology (BSFIT) account. The reduction in requested funding represents a \$1.765 million decrease in FY 2015 to bio-monitoring, re-vegetation efforts, habitat restoration and reintroduction, and the implementation of construction alterations.

In addition to funding the environmental mitigation associated with DOI, BSFIT D&D also funds individual programs' environmental planning, assessment, and mitigation activities, which will not be affected by this decrease. Completion of infrastructure along the border, as well as identifying and

minimizing potential impacts, has been a high priority for DHS and CBP. This reduction to environmental mitigation represents a low risk to current or future infrastructure projects and mitigation efforts, and to the operational areas they support.

Impact on Performance

CBP will monitor the impact of this program change on a regular basis upon and after implementation, and will continuously seek to make alternative changes/solutions to maintain appropriate capability needs along the Southwest and Northern borders, to ensure mission requirements are met.

DHS QHSR:

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Border

Goal 2.1: Effectively Control U.S. Air, Land and Sea Borders: Prevent the illegal flow of people and goods across U.S. air, land, and sea borders while expediting the safe flow of lawful travel and commerce.

Objective 2.1.1: Prevent Illegal Entry: Prevent the illegal entry of people, weapons, dangerous goods, and contraband, and protect against cross-border threats to health, food, environment, and agriculture, while facilitating the safe flow of lawful travel and commerce.

Objective 2.1.2: Prevent Illegal Export and Exit: Prevent the illegal export of weapons, proceeds of crime, and other dangerous goods, and the exit of malicious actors.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For expenses for border security fencing, infrastructure, and technology, [\$351,454,000] \$362,466,000¹, to remain available until September 30, [2016] 2017² [: Provided, That no additional deployments of technology associated with integrated fixed towers shall occur until the Chief of the Border Patrol certifies to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives that the first deployment of technology associated with integrated fixed towers meets the operational requirements of the Border Patrol]³.

¹ ...[\$351,454,000] \$362,466,000 ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ... [2016] 2017...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ ...[: Provided, That no additional deployments of technology associated with integrated fixed towers shall occur until the Chief of the Border Patrol certifies to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives that the first deployment of technology associated with integrated fixed towers meets the operational requirements of the Border Patrol.]	Change to certification requirement.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security **U.S. Customs and Border Protection** **Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology** FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$307,488
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$351,454
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Realignment for TARS Operational and Program Management	-	-	(\$1,807)
Rent Consolidation	-	-	(\$1,510)
Transfer to Automation to Insource Contract Positions	-	-	(\$4,176)
Total Transfers	-	-	(\$7,493)
Increases			
Annualization of O&M for 2014 BSFIT Deployments	-	-	\$48,466
Total, Increases	-	-	\$48,466
Decreases			
CBP-wide IT Efficiencies	-	-	(\$41)
Partially Non-Recur BSFIT Development & Deployment	-	-	(\$117,366)
Professional Services Contracts Efficiencies	-	-	(\$239)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$117,646)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(\$69,180)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$76,673)
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	\$274,781
Program Changes			
Increases			
Replace Legacy MVSS in Rio Grande Valley	-	-	\$43,700
Replace Legacy RVSS in Rio Grande Valley	-	-	\$45,750
Total, Increases	-	-	\$89,450
Decreases			
Environmental Mitigation	-	-	(\$1,765)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$1,765)
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$87,685
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$362,466
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	\$11,012

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$307,488
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$351,454
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	(\$7,493)
Increases	-	-	\$48,466
Decreases	-	-	(\$117,646)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$76,673)
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	\$274,781
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$89,450
Decreases	-	-	(\$1,765)
Total, Program Changes	-	-	\$87,685
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$362,466
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	\$11,012

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Operations and Maintenance	-	-	\$191,019	-	-	\$40,932	-	-	\$19,921	-	-	\$251,872	-	-	\$60,853
Development and Deployment	-	-	\$160,435	-	-	(\$117,605)	-	-	\$67,764	-	-	\$110,594	-	-	(\$49,841)
Total	-	-	\$351,454	-	-	(\$76,673)	-	-	\$87,685	-	-	\$362,466	-	-	\$11,012

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Collections by Source:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Proceeds of Sale	-	-	\$183	-	-	\$183	-	-	-	-	-	(\$183)
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$183	-	-	\$183	-	-	-	-	-	(\$183)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation	-	-	\$183	-	-	\$183	-	-	-	-	-	(\$183)
Total Obligations	-	-	\$183	-	-	\$183	-	-	-	-	-	(\$183)

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,970	\$315	\$1,630	\$1,315
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$21	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$2,227	\$40	-	(\$40)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$8,799	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$191,980	\$58,484	\$81,629	\$23,145
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$10,042	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$934	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$130	\$2,000	-	(\$2,000)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$2,314	\$189,823	\$195,737	\$5,914
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$4,225	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	\$66,790	\$98,232	\$83,470	(\$14,762)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$18,056	\$2,560	-	(\$2,560)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$307,488	\$351,454	\$362,466	\$11,012
Total, Direct Obligations	\$307,488	\$351,454	\$362,466	\$11,012
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$307,488	\$351,454	\$362,466	\$11,012

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Not Applicable

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Not Applicable

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology
Operations and Maintenance
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	280	75	1,630	1,555
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	2,168	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	8,587	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	92,216	31,121	54,505	23,384
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	9,019	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	907	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	130	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	759	159,823	195,737	35,914
26.0 Supplies and Materials	1,094	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	2,374	-	-	-
32.0 Land and Structures	1,387	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	118,921	191,019	251,872	60,853
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	118,921	191,019	251,872	60,853
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Operations and Maintenance Mission Statement

O&M funds support recurring requirements related to life cycle logistics-supply, maintenance, repair, and training services-to operate and maintain border surveillance technology systems, as well as legacy surveillance and communication systems. A combination of Government and contractor logistics activities will provide maintenance management, system support analysis, call center operations, asset management, spare parts storage, management and inventory records, field services, and training. In addition, O&M provides maintenance and repair (M&R) services for all types of TI, both legacy and newly constructed, to include maintenance and repair of fences, gates, roads, bridges, drainage structures, grates, lighting, electrical systems, and debris removal. O&M also includes the development and implementation of a tracking system to capture and store data so that future maintenance work can be clearly identified and planned. Finally, O&M provides M&R services for the real property associated with tower-based systems, including M&R of the site itself, mechanical and electrical components, fuel tanks, racks, and other components, and may even include the replacement of the entire physical tower itself.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$280	\$75	\$1,630	\$1,555

An increase of \$1,555,000 is for Annualization of O&M for 2014 BSFIT Deployments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$92,216	\$31,121	\$54,505	\$23,384

An increase of \$27,601,000 is for Annualization of O&M for 2014 BSFIT Deployments. A decrease of -\$41,000 is for CBP-wide IT Efficiencies. A decrease of -\$4,176,000 is for Transfer to Automation to Insource Contract Positions.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$759	\$159,823	\$195,737	\$35,914

A decrease of -\$1,510,000 is for Rent Consolidation. An increase of \$19,310,000 is for Annualization of O&M for 2014 BSFIT Deployments. A decrease of -\$1,807,000 is for the Realignment for TARS Operational and Program Management. An increase of \$19,051,000 is for Replace Legacy MVSS in Rio Grande Valley. An increase of \$870,000 is for Replace Legacy RVSS in Rio Grande Valley.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology
Development and Deployment
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	1,690	240	-	(240)
22.0 Transportation of Things	21	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	59	40	-	(40)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	212	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	99,764	27,363	27,124	(239)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	1,023	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	27	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	2,000	-	(2,000)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	1,555	30,000	-	(30,000)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	3,131	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	64,416	98,232	83,470	(14,762)
32.0 Land and Structures	16,669	2,560	-	(2,560)
Total, Other Object Classes	188,567	160,435	110,594	(49,841)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	188,567	160,435	110,594	(49,841)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Development and Deployment Mission Statement

D&D funds support new investments and surveillance and detection technologies, including sensor systems, radars, and day/night cameras, to improve CBP operational forces' ability to detect, identify, classify, and track illegal entries and items of interest across all border environments. These systems are deployed on fixed structures, mobile platforms (i.e. wheeled vehicles), and on the ground. Additionally, D&D provides for related activities, such as technical support; systems engineering services; prime contractor program management; advanced technology development; Operational Test & Evaluation support; and environmental planning, assessment, and mitigation activities associated with deploying technology and TI.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,690	\$240	\$0	(\$240)

A decrease of -\$240,000 is to Partially Non-Recur BSFIT Development & Deployment.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$59	\$40	\$0	(\$40)

A decrease of -\$40,000 is to Partially Non-Recur BSFIT Development & Deployment.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$99,764	\$27,363	\$27,124	(\$239)

A decrease of -\$239,000 is for Professional Services Contracts Efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	(\$2,000)

A decrease of -\$2,000,000 is to Partially Non-Recur BSFIT Development & Deployment.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,555	\$30,000	\$0	(\$30,000)

A decrease of -\$30,000,000 is to Partially Non-Recur BSFIT Development & Deployment.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$64,416	\$98,232	\$83,470	(\$14,762)

A decrease of -\$1,765,000 is for Environmental Mitigation. A decrease of -\$82,526,000 is to Partially Non-Recur BSFIT Development & Deployment. An increase of \$24,649,000 is for Replace Legacy MVSS in Rio Grande Valley. An increase of \$44,880,000 is for Replace Legacy RVSS in Rio Grande Valley.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$16,669	\$2,560	\$0	(\$2,560)

A decrease of -\$2,560,000 is to Partially Non-Recur BSFIT Development & Deployment.

I. Changes in Full Time Employment

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	205	-	-
Increases			
Decreases			
Realigning of OTIA Funding: TI	(24)	-	-
Realignment of funding to S&E	(181)	-	-
Subtotal, Decreases	(205)	-	-
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(205)	-	-

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Not Applicable

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Automation Modernization



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Automation Modernization

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Automation Modernization:

The Automation Modernization appropriation provides critical information technology support to CBP front-line personnel. The CBP automation framework is comprised of the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE), Information Technology (IT), and Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support (COPPS), and Automated Targeting PPAs.

ACE is one of the most significant automation efforts CBP has undertaken to date. It is being developed and deployed in phases. The deployed ACE capabilities have already yielded tangible benefits to CBP, over forty government agencies, and the trade community. As ACE functionality is introduced, the associated segments of its predecessor, the Automated Commercial System (ACS), are being retired.

On February 19, 2014, the President signed an Executive Order on *Streamlining the Export/Import Process for America's Businesses*, which requires the completion and use of the International Trade Data System (ITDS) by December 2016. Meeting this goal requires all Federal agencies with roles in export/import processes to transition from paper-based to electronic data collection, allowing businesses to transmit, through an electronic "single-window," the data required by the U.S. government to import or export cargo. Currently, businesses must submit data to multiple agencies through various means. Implementation of this Executive Order will save business time and money, and dramatically reduce the number of forms they have to fill out to import or export cargo. In order to meet this deadline, CBP must deliver the core ACE capabilities that support these collections by the end of Calendar Year 2016. CBP will meet this deadline by developing and deploying useful segments of capability. As each segment is completed, users will have more robust, manageable, and accessible tools to aid in securing U.S. borders, facilitating legitimate trade, and targeting illicit goods. For example, there will be more efficient government decision-making associated with goods arriving at the border, reducing the time for clearing goods from many days to, in some cases, seconds, dramatically increasing the flow of legitimate commerce across our borders. Incremental development and deployment will be obtained by using an agile development methodology and framework. Product backlogs, as identified and prioritized by CBP internal customers, will define the capabilities needed for ACE core functionality. Such capabilities include but are not limited to: Cargo Release, Entry Summary Edits, Exports, ITDS, and Air Manifest. The program has made great progress reducing ACE Operations and Maintenance (O&M) costs.

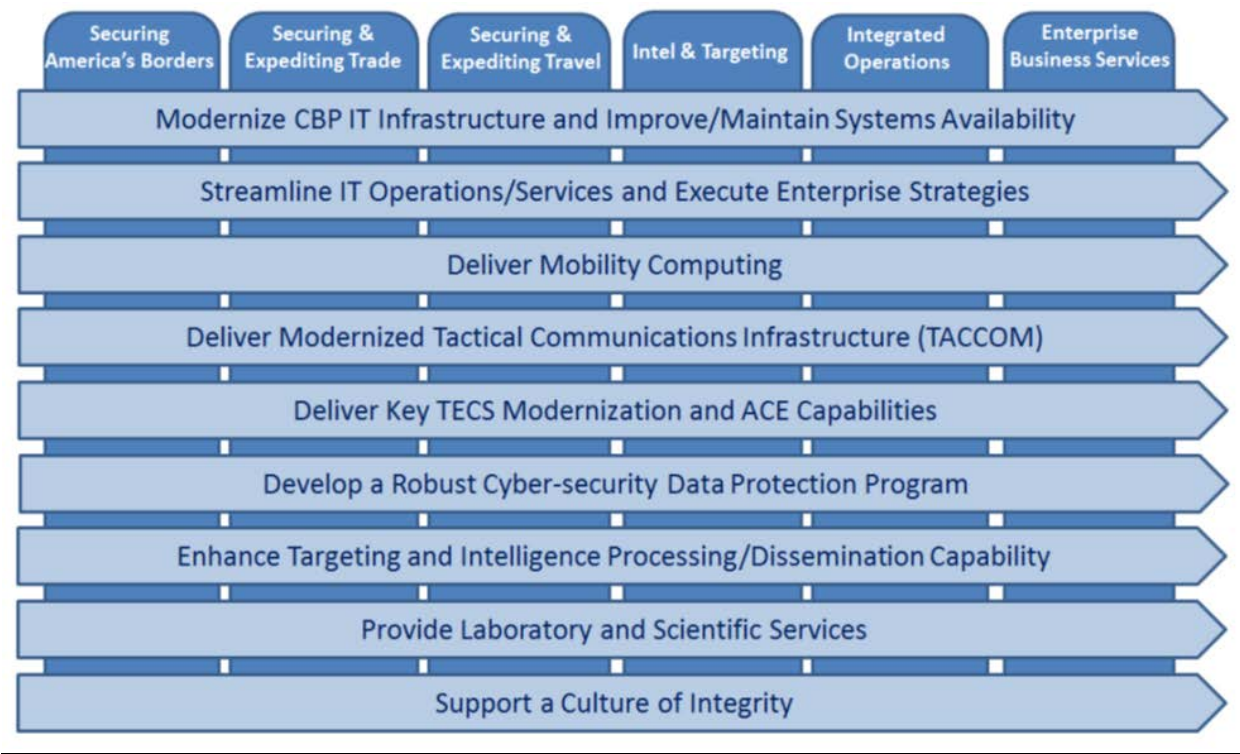
CBP manages the operational availability of its IT infrastructure via COPPS and the new annual infrastructure PPA. These funds support most of the funding necessary to operate and maintain CBP's IT infrastructure and mission-critical IT. COPPS funds also support the multi-year modernization of TECS, a key system for border enforcement that shares information concerning people who are inadmissible or may pose a threat to the United States. COPPS further supports Terrorism Prevention

Systems Enhancement (TPSE), which focuses on enhancing system infrastructure and the supporting enterprise services that enhance continuity of operations.

CBP’s priority mission is keeping terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States, while also identifying and interdicting other types of illegal entries and contraband. To do so, CBP must identify high-risk travelers and dangerous cargo, while securing and facilitating legitimate trade and travel, and enforcing hundreds of U.S. laws at the border. CBP accomplishes its mission through a number of agency assets, including CBP’s targeting enterprise. Funding in the Automated Targeting System (ATS) supports the CBP efforts to maximize resources in a more efficient and cost-effective manner through the use of technology, data, and risk-based programs.

The Office of Information and Technology (OIT) supports all CBP users by providing integrated, comprehensive technical support that facilitates both CBP and DHS missions. OIT is responsible for the development, acquisition, testing, and maintenance of new and legacy applications (both government and commercial), and ensures the reliability of CBP’s data infrastructure, which transmits critical data to and from CBP and DHS data centers to CBP agents and officers on the front-line.

Figure 1: OIT Mission Priorities¹



¹ In addition to Auto Mod funding, OIT is additionally supported by APHIS and Immigration User Fees.

B. Budget Activities:

Automated Commercial Environment (ACE)/ International Trade Data System (ITDS)

ACE was created by Title VI of the *North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act*, (P.L. 103-182, commonly referred to as the Modernization Act of December 1993) to modernize import processing. Since that time other elements of customs modernization, such as enforcement and ITDS, have been added to enhance national border security. ITDS assists PGA in making use of ACE to support their border security, product safety, and international trade missions by helping the PGA design, develop, and integrate their requirements into ACE Cargo Release functionality. ITDS also provides guidance on the legal implications of PGA integration into ACE and serves as a forum for agency issues. Through ITDS, ACE provides a “single window” for filing and facilitating the exchange of trade and transportation information to improve business operations and facilitate lawful trade. A total of 47 government agencies are currently participating in the ACE/ITDS initiative.

CBP has aligned ACE with the DHS Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) Mission 2: Securing and Managing our Borders, by reducing the country’s vulnerability to changing threats without diminishing economic security and by providing threat awareness, prevention, and protection for the homeland. Specifically, ACE provides DHS personnel with automated, modernized tools and information to help them decide, before a shipment reaches U.S. borders, what cargo should be targeted because it poses a potential risk and what cargo should be expedited because it complies with U.S. laws. Like ACS, ACE also supports the revenue collection activity through its account management and revenue collection functionality.

Information Technology (IT)

Funding for some IT in the CBP Salaries and Expenses Appropriation was realigned to Automation Modernization in the FY 2013 enacted appropriation. IT includes funding for most OIT divisions: Border Enforcement and Management Systems Division, Passenger Systems Program Directorate, and a small portion of Cargo Systems Program Directorate, OIT’s business support offices as well as some infrastructure costs incurred by Enterprise Networks & Technology Support Directorate and Enterprise Data Management & Engineering Directorate. In addition, IT funds direct operational support provided by OIT’s Laboratories and Scientific Services Directorate and approximately 50 percent of OIT’s direct staff costs.²

Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support (COPPS)

COPPS funding supports COPPS IT infrastructure, TECS modernization, and Terrorism Prevention Systems Enhancement (TPSE). COPPS provides a significant portion of funding to operate and maintain CBP’s IT infrastructure and the mission-critical IT systems used to secure the borders while facilitating legitimate trade and travel. The TECS Modernization Program is a multi-year project dedicated to modernizing TECS, which will improve and sustain DHS and other Federal agency screening capabilities into the future, and support new screening requirements and capabilities. TECS modernization will provide critical border enforcement and POE processing capabilities. TECS is a

² Additional OIT FTE and associated Salaries & Benefits costs are funded by IUF and APHIS user fees.

key tool for sharing passenger data information to determine the admissibility of individuals. TPSE focuses on enhancing system infrastructure and provides continuous, uninterrupted availability of operational systems.

Automated Targeting System (ATS)

ATS is a critical decision support tool that is the cornerstone for all CBP targeting efforts. CBP uses ATS to improve the collection, use, analysis, and dissemination of intelligence to target, identify, and prevent potential terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States, and identify other violations and violators of U.S. law. In this way, ATS allows CBPOs to focus their efforts on travelers and cargo shipments that most warrant further attention. ATS standardizes names, addresses, conveyance names, and similar data so these data elements can be more easily associated with other business data to form a more complete picture of a traveler, import, or export in context with previous behavior of the parties involved. Every traveler and all shipments are processed through ATS, and are subject to a real-time, rule-based evaluation. Risk assessment strategies are multi-tiered in their approach and are founded on complex statistical studies, data analysis, and rules based on knowledge engineering. On a typical day, CBP, using ATS, conducts 100 percent risk assessments on the nearly one million travelers and over 66,000 containers entering at our air, land, and sea POEs.

C. Budget Request Summary:

In FY 2015, DHS requests \$812,410,000 and 1,581 positions and 1,527 FTE for Automation Modernization.

D. Efficiencies and Reductions:

Some of the efficiencies and reductions shown below are spread across multiple sub object class codes.

Other contract Services Efficiencies

\$2.25 million

Professional Services Contracts (\$2.0 million): This efficiency is a CBP agency-wide contracts savings initiative that will identify an across-the-board 5 percent cut to contract services in common service areas. The intent is to continue momentum to make new contract awards at more competitive labor categories, than the current legacy contracts that are still in place today beyond their originally intended period of performance.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Automation Modernization:**

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013 ³			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
ACE/ITDS	81	81	\$128,566	81	81	\$140,762	83	82	\$141,061	2	1	\$299	-	-	-	2	1	\$299
Information Technology	1,351	1,351	\$422,753	1,434	1,355	\$358,655	1,467	1,372	\$365,700	33	17	\$7,045	-	-	-	33	17	\$7,045
Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support	1	1	\$178,406	6	6	\$200,174	11	8	\$196,376	5	2	(\$3,798)	5	2	\$1,200	-	-	(\$4,998)
Automated Targeting Systems	-	-	-	20	20	\$116,932	20	20	\$109,273	-	-	(\$7,659)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$7,659)
Subtotal, Discretionary	1,433	1,433	\$729,725	1,541	1,462	\$816,523	1,581	1,482	\$812,410	40	20	(\$4,113)	5	2	\$1,200	35	18	(\$5,313)
Total, Automation modernization:	1,433	1,433	\$729,725	1,541	1,462	\$816,523	1,581	1,482	\$812,410	40	20	(\$4,113)	5	2	\$1,200	35	18	(\$5,313)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	1,433	1,433	\$729,725	1,541	1,462	\$816,523	1,581	1,482	\$812,410	40	20	(\$4,113)	5	2	\$1,200	35	18	(\$5,313)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	1,433	1,433	\$729,725	1,541	1,462	\$816,523	1,581	1,482	\$812,410	40	20	(\$4,113)	5	2	\$1,200	35	18	(\$5,313)

³ “FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes reprogrammings/transfers, and actual FTE/fee collections in FY 2013, as applicable.”

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Automation Modernization:
ACE/ITDS
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: ACE/ITDS

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	81	81	128,566
2014 Enacted	81	81	140,762
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	2	1	299
2015 Current Services	83	82	141,061
2015 Total Request	83	82	141,061
Total Change 2014 to 2015	2	1	299

ACE		Pos	FTE	Amount
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	81	81	140,762
Adjustments to Base	2015 Pay Raise			91
	Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise			31
	FY 2014 Pay Raise			68
	Increased Retirement Contributions			109
	Adjust FTE to Reflect Current Staffing	1	2	
FY 2015 Request	ACE Total	82	83	141,061

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

ACE/ITDS is a CBP program designed to modernize the business processes and information technology systems essential to securing U.S. borders, facilitating the flow of legitimate shipments, and targeting illicit goods. ACE modernizes and enhances trade processing with features that provide account-based, consolidated, and automated border processing. It provides a centralized online access point to connect CBP, participating government agencies (PGA), and the trade community. ACE interfaces with and consolidates information from targeting, the Automated Commercial System (ACS), border enforcement systems, and PGA systems. ITDS is the mechanism for coordinating intergovernmental involvement with ACE.

ACE/ITDS benefits include:

- Single window for end-to-end trade processing lifecycle for CBP, PGA, and the trade community;
- Enhance cargo control business processes for imports and exports;

- Reduction of costly labor- and paper-intensive activities;
- Reporting of trade data to multiple agencies via a single, secure, Internet based portal;
- Improve operational processes and update policies and regulations associated with the trade modernization effort;
- Enhance revenue collection capability; and
- Ability to view and manage trade activity from a national account perspective.

In addition, ACE allows other government agencies to better fulfill the mandate set forth under the *Security and Accountability For Every Port Act of 2006* (P.L. 109-347), which requires agencies with licensing and admissibility requirements to participate in ITDS. ACE is the platform through which the vision and goals of the ITDS will be achieved by facilitating collection and distribution of standard electronic import and export data required by all Federal agencies that participate in ITDS. Once fully utilized, ACE will provide unprecedented interagency coordination and information sharing, ultimately making ACE the “single window” for the collection and dissemination of trade data.

CBP plans to finish core trade processing capabilities in ACE by the end of calendar year 2016. At that time, ACS will be fully decommissioned, except for its support of deposit and collection activity, which will likely continue until at least FY 2019. Such activity is responsible for \$40 billion in revenue annually, including:

- Cargo processes such as formal duty collection from importers and fees from international air, rail, and sea carriers;
- Non-cargo collection processes such as fees collected from the Traveling Public and Reimbursable Services provided by CBP; and
- Collections for enforcement actions that are managed in the Seized Asset and Case Tracking System and collected and deposited in ACS.

In FY 2013 and FY 2014, CBP will prepare to decommission the rest of ACS by achieving cost efficiencies in Operations and Maintenance (O&M) requirements and redirecting those savings to additional development. In FY 2013, DHS approved CBP's program re-baseline and plan that includes decommissioning of cargo capabilities on ACS. ACE implemented this plan during the fourth quarter 2013 and will complete development in 2016. Estimated savings in cost efficiencies is projected to be around five million annually and will be reinvested toward completing core ACE functionality.

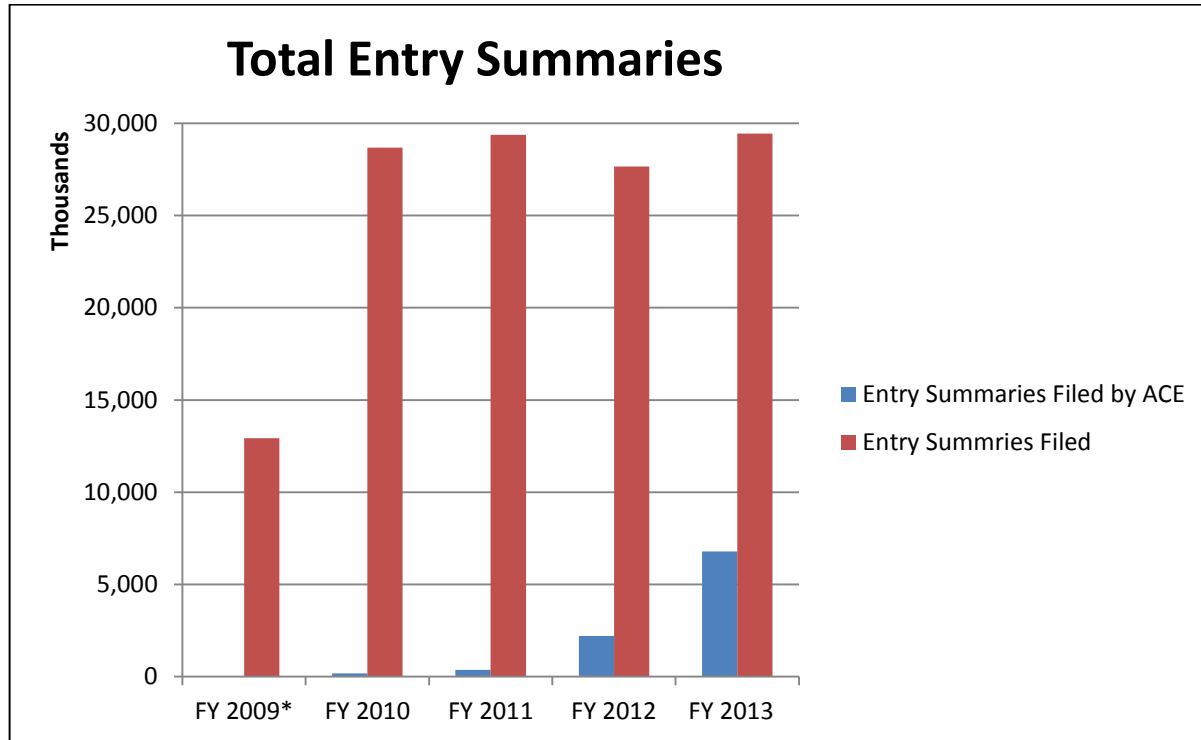
Capabilities Delivered:

To date, ACE has deployed capabilities, which address the first four of the following five planned phases for the cargo business processing lifecycle:

1. Pre-arrival (manifests are submitted prior to cargo entering United States (U.S.);
2. Arrival (cargo arrives at U.S. Port of Entry);
3. Cargo release (CBP releases cargo for consummation);
4. Post-release (Entry Summaries are submitted, if they have not been pre-filed, reviewed, and liquidated, so that issues associated with payments of duty, taxes, and fees can be resolved); and
5. Collections (collecting duties, fees, and taxes of imports and exports).

Table 1 below indicates Entry Summaries filed from the latter half of FY 2009 through FY 2013. Filing Entry Summary's is a key component of the Post-Release process. ACE Entry Summary processing capabilities have been incrementally deployed since third quarter 2009.

Table 1: Total Entry Summaries Filed



* The FY 2009 data marker represents the latter half of that fiscal year, when ACE deployed entry summary capabilities.

The following table shows total revenue collected, broken down by Duties, Taxes and Fees (or Miscellaneous Collections):

Table 2: Total Revenue Collections Through ACE⁴

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Total Revenue Collected	\$29,529,729,864	\$32,023,009,855	\$37,180,898,372	\$39,404,171,101	\$41,345,291,006
Actual Duty Collections	\$23,445,340,326	\$25,629,936,745	\$29,830,547,586	\$31,160,245,897	\$31,245,631,876
Actual Taxes	\$2,460,572,052	\$2,722,274,659	\$2,855,564,187	\$3,000,169,532	\$3,000,285,167
Actual Misc. Collections	\$3,623,817,486	\$3,670,798,451	\$4,494,786,599	\$5,243,755,672	\$7,099,373,963

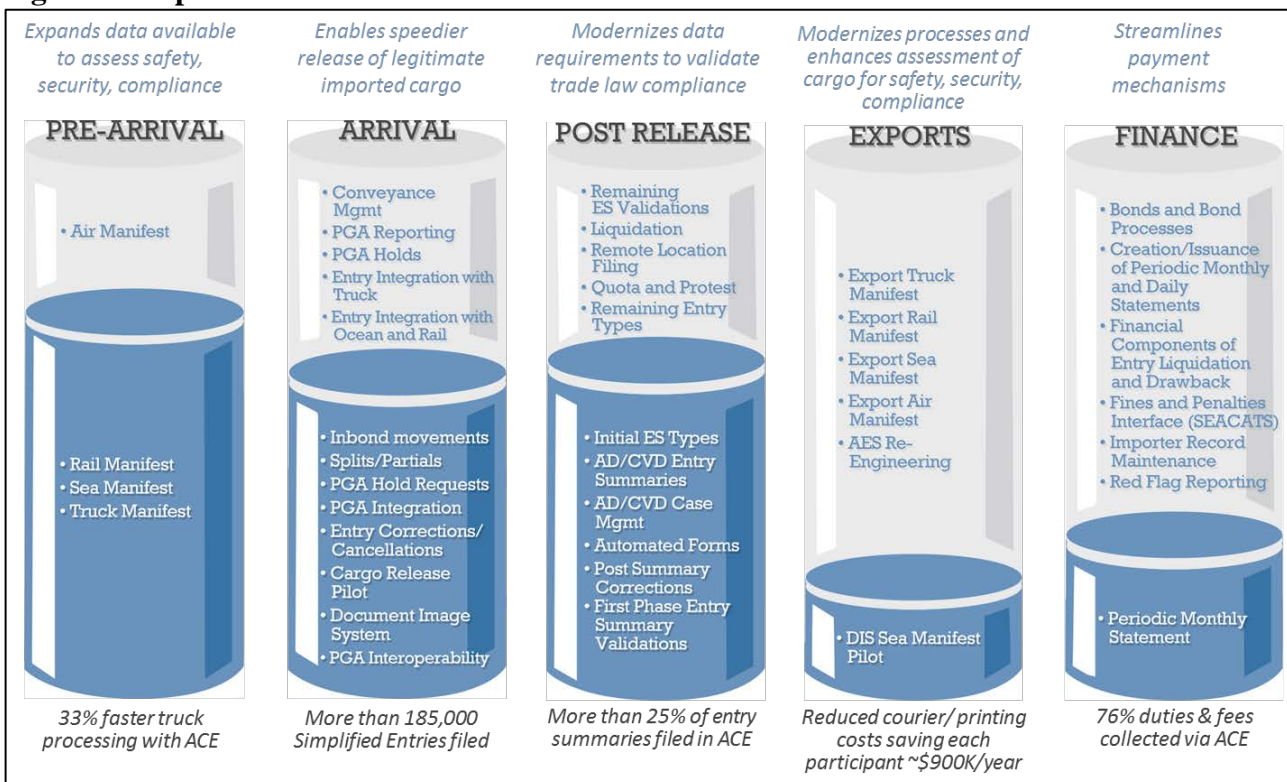
⁴ Total Revenue Collections represents the total revenue collected by CBP including custodial and entity revenue. ACE represents a small but growing portion of the total revenue CBP collects each year. The percentage of revenue collected by ACE increases by the capabilities ACE deploys. ACE is on track to meet Executive Order –Streamlining the Export/Import Process for America's Businesses deadline of December 31, 2016. At that time, ACE will be a primary system for capturing revenue at CBP.

CBP is further undertaking a modernization of the revenue collection process by improving financial management, increasing efficiencies, and strengthening operational performance through an integrated management infrastructure. The overall modernization process is comprised of three main components:

1. Achieve a long-term revenue management solution that enables CBP to collect, deposit, and report revenue more efficiently while limiting factors that compromise data integrity and the overall health of financial management.
2. Modernize revenue business processes and replace outdated financial systems to (a) improve the trade community's ability to do business with CBP; (b) provide better access to revenue financial information for CBP management and the Trade community; and (c) support financial reporting needs internal and external to CBP.
3. Strengthen financial processes that support the electronic collection of \$34.5 billion in entry collections today on cargo imports and contribute to a strong financial and analytical discipline within CBP.

Figure 1 below illustrates ACE capabilities that have been deployed and those planned for release. Deployed capabilities are assembled in the lower portion of the lifecycle phase in which they occur.

Figure 1: Capabilities Delivered in ACE



MAJOR ACQUISITIONS

Automated Commercial Environment (ACE)

ACE will form a comprehensive system that enables CBP to interact, manage, and oversee the import and export data, enforcement systems and cargo related financial management in order to provide end-to-end visibility of the entire trade cycle. With more automated tools and information CBP will be able to decide, before a shipment reaches U.S. borders, what cargo to target for further investigative action because it poses a potential risk, and what cargo to expedite because it complies with U.S. laws. Cargo Release through ACE will provide full and integrated import processing, which is not possible in the current legacy cargo system. Full and integrated import processing includes being the single window for the international trade community to electronically transmit import data needed by CBP and PGAs to assess the safety, security and compliance of cargo, track and hold suspect cargo, and quickly approve the release of legitimate cargo into the US.

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
128,566	140,762	141,061

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (\$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Disaster Recovery (2,595)	Data Center 1	Supports facilities, operations, and Disaster Recovery at Stennis.
	Data Center 2	Includes costs allocated to ACE for new, consolidated ACE infrastructure at the DHS data center in Clarksville, Virginia.
Operations & Maintenance (O&M) (58,291)	HW/SW Purchases	Provides technology refresh on older hardware and software.
	Hardware Maintenance	Provides assistance from the respective vendors to overcome any issues related to their hardware.
	Software Maintenance	Provides assistance from the respective vendors to overcome any issues related to their software.
	Infrastructure Support	Provides support for ACE Training, Certification, Development, Testing, and Production Environments.
	Network and Security Operations	Provides ACE systems with access control, monitoring, and reporting as well as support for ACE network infrastructure.
	Technology & Account Services Desk	Supports over 14,600 clients and the trade user community 24 hours a day and 365 days a year in bilingual (English/Spanish) language. Additionally, it supports the demands of the agile teaming requirements.

	Contract Closeouts	Provides funding needed to close out old ACE O&M contracts.
	Program Management	Costs for contractor labor to provide independent verification and validation (IV&V) of ACE infrastructure requirements and plans.
Production Application Maintenance (PAM) (12,387)	Application Maintenance	Provides ACE Production application maintenance such as fixing defects & making system enhancements to address user needs or other critical requirements & provides emergency Level 2 & 3 Help Desk services to address trouble tickets.
Communications, Training, and Business Transformation (CTBT) (4,223)	CT & BT Contract Support	Provides change management, field readiness, stakeholder engagement, and communications management support. Additional support includes assistance in supporting the Microsoft infrastructure to leverage CSPD's collaboration tools.
	HW/SW Purchases	Provides the funding to purchase E-learning tools used for trainings/demos and Photoshop software to be used for edits to the DIS Infographics.
	Travel	Travel costs associated with ACE outreach, training, and deployment
	Logistics	Costs associated with ACE related communications to stakeholders, webinars, and security services and incidental expenses related to TSN Plenary Sessions.
	Software Maintenance	Provides for the software renewals for continued access to certain software used for ACE communications, training, and business transformation.
	ACE Training Support	Provides training and support for ACE Production Applications (such as training, user guides, and other end-user support materials).
ACE Program Office Operations (14,505)	ACE Salaries	Salaries and fringe benefits for CBP employees supporting the ACE program.
	ACE Operating Costs	Provides for supplies, communications equipment, IT equipment, software, local travel, professional development, and other miscellaneous costs necessary to meet ACE program needs.
	Program Management Support Labor	Provides a full range of program management support to include financial management cost estimating, and acquisition program management.
ACE Product Backlog (49,060)	Application Development	Includes a variety of application development functions, including development and testing of new functionality, corrective and adaptive maintenance, and architecture and engineering services to support development.
	SME Travel	SME Travel supports the needs of development by

		providing teams with working professionals knowledgeable of day to day operations.
	O&M Tail	Provides operations & maintenance support for cargo systems applications and simplified entry
	Architecture & Engineering	Supports A&E functions such as providing high level system design, ensuring individual team designs integrate into system design, providing for design of common technical services, and insuring compliance with DHS/CBP Architecture.
	Test & Evaluation	Support contract required to conduct any operational test and evaluation events for the ACE program.
	HW/SW Purchases	Provides the funding to purchase development and testing activities that will provide a measure of execution times for sub-components of the systems.
	ACS Rehosting/ Migration Analysis	ACS Rehosting provides a means of moving existing ACS functionality from the legacy proprietary mainframe environment to a less expensive commodity environment faster and less expensively than rewriting all of the applications

Discussion of Selected Adjustments-to-Base

CBP requests to realign \$26 million in the non-pay base of the ACE PPA in order to adjust for planned award of major contracts for support services and hardware/software procurements required to support ACE program priorities. This realignment of funds does not alter the distribution between pay and non-pay within ACE or between ACE and another PPA. As such, it does not appear in the Schedule B display. This movement of funds is intended to enable the acquisition of hardware/software to support ACE priorities.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Automation Modernization:
Information Technology
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Information Technology

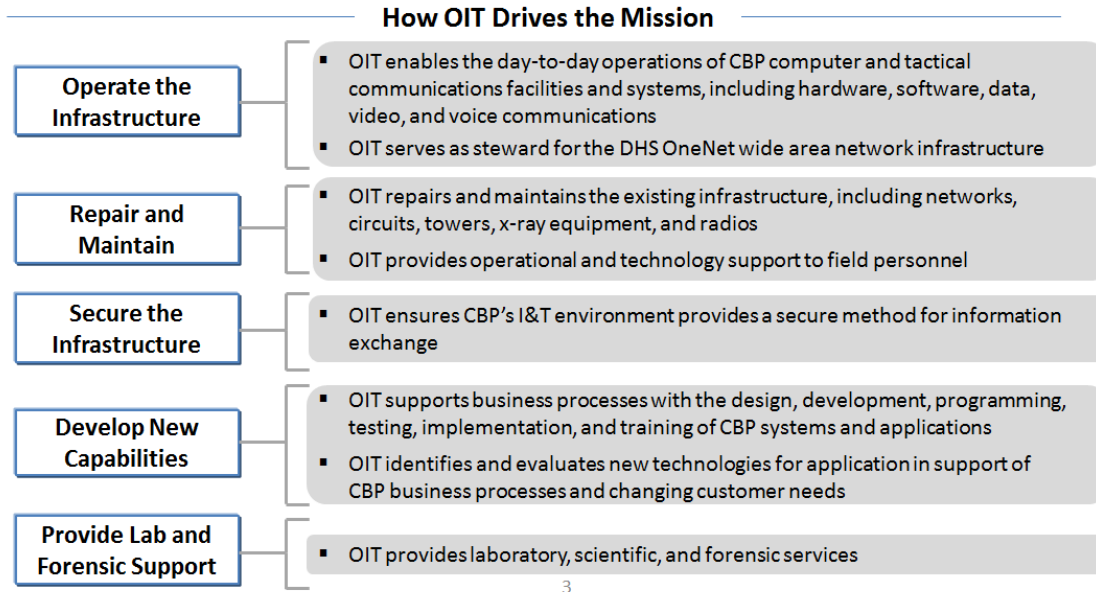
	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	1,351	1,351	422,753
2014 Enacted	1,434	1,355	358,655
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	33	17	7,045
2015 Current Services	1,467	1,372	365,700
2015 Total Request	1,467	1,372	365,700
Total Change 2014 to 2015	33	17	7,045

IT		Pos	FTE	Amount
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	1,355	1,434	358,655
Adjustments to Base	Transfer from BSFIT to Insource Contract Positions	17	33	4,176
	CBP-wide IT Efficiencies			(247)
	Annualize FY 2014 Increase to CBPO Staffing			613
	2015 Pay Raise			1,576
	Professional Services Contracts Efficiencies			(2,001)
	Greater Cost Recovery due to AQI Fee Increase			(29,005)
	Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise			530
	Partially Non-recur Non-pay Costs - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative			(8,769)
	FY 2014 Pay Raise			2,626
	Increased Retirement Contributions			2,777
	Partial Realignment of Working Capital Fund			34,769
FY 2015 Request	IT Total	1,372	1,467	365,700

*Additional OIT pay costs are offset by immigration and agriculture user fees.

The CBP Office of Information and Technology (OIT) is funded within this PPA. OIT supports CBP by providing integrated, comprehensive technical support that facilitates both CBP and DHS missions. OIT is responsible for developing, acquiring, testing, and maintaining new and legacy applications (both government and commercial), and for ensuring the reliability of CBP's data infrastructure, which transmits critical data to and from CBP and DHS data centers to CBP agents and officers on the front-line. CBP's Information Technology applications contribute to CBP's multi-layered defense (data, inspection technology, and uniformed personnel), which enables users to connect to CBP's mission-critical applications at the CBP and/or DHS data centers. These applications also enable users to connect to a vast array of data related to operational areas of passenger and cargo processing, targeting, and border enforcement, as well as mission support areas of finance, human resource, and training.

Figure 1: OIT and the CBP Mission



OIT's responsibilities are broad and its stakeholders are diverse. OIT works to keep CBP mission-capable through efficient and cost-effective technology solutions and through services and scientific support. OIT's current operations and the challenges are significant. These challenges include aging infrastructure, complex customer needs, and increasing data demands. The numerous functions and services provided by the various OIT Divisions are described in greater detail below.

Table 1: Services provided by Information Technology

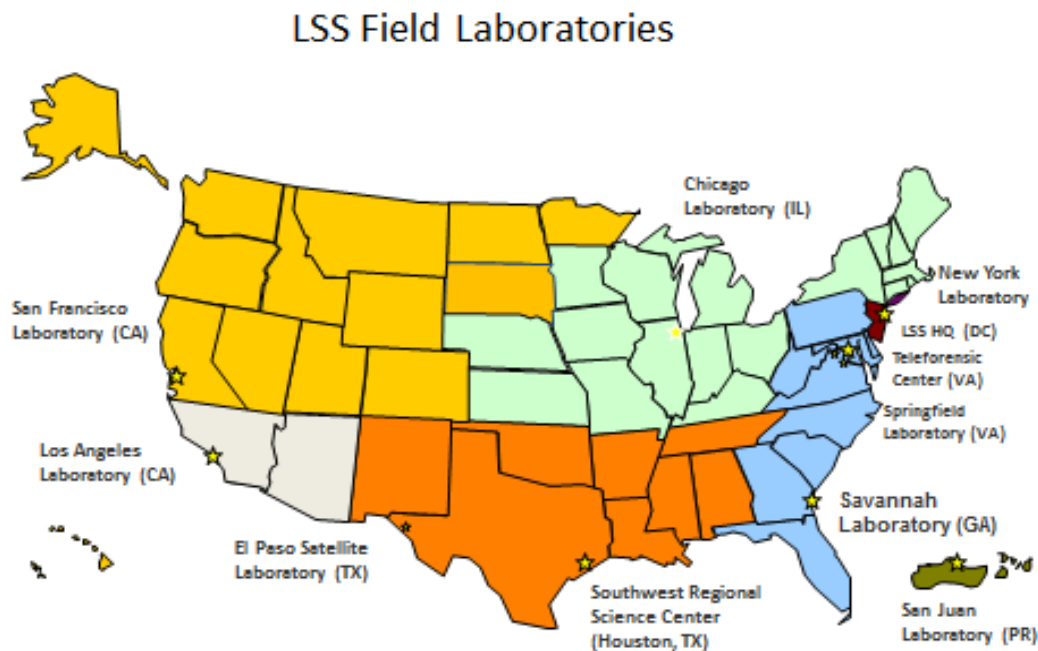
Division	Functions/Services
Border Enforcement and Management Systems Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports CBP's activities by developing government software application systems that respond to the requirements of the Border Patrol; Includes the Enforcement Application for CBP; This system also maintains and ensures integration of CBP's financial, human resource, and mission support applications used for pay, officer scheduling, and travel; and Funding for BP Enforcement applications such as eGIS and ICAD are within the BSFIT appropriation.
Cargo Systems Program Directorate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitates the flow of cargo at POEs through the development, operations, and maintenance of CBP's mission-critical trade systems; and Automated Export System is also funded within the Automation Modernization annual infrastructure PPA.
Passenger Systems Program Directorate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitates the flow of people through the development, deployment, operations, and maintenance of numerous passenger applications that enable advanced passenger screening,

Division	Functions/Services
	<p>consolidated trusted traveler programs, and in-bound passenger screening. These applications provide critical information to the front-line to screen and vet passengers before departure and upon arrival at POEs. CBP's passenger processing systems enabled CBPOs to vet and screen 351.5 million pedestrians and passengers and over 98 million aircraft passengers at POEs in FY 2012. PSPD is also responsible for enrolling and processing applicants in the trusted traveler programs (Global Entry, NEXUS, SENTRI, and FAST);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports other agencies outside CBP, including U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services (USCIS) and Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE). In coordination with other law enforcement agencies, the program maintains, updates, and disseminates advance traveler information and lookout data in real time. These applications also provide entry and exit data to intelligence agencies and to the Office of Biometric Identity Management formally US-VISIT; and • Supports connectivity services to the FBI National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and to state data centers via the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System. OIT supports Transportation Security Administration (TSA) by providing one central communication hub for carriers via DHS Router, which sends data to TSA and CBP as appropriate.
Wireless Systems Program Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for the land mobile radio infrastructure and subscriber equipment used by more than 40,000 CBP law enforcement agents and officers in the course of their duties. Exiting systems have gaps that may affect the operational efficiency of CBP's officers and agents performing their daily missions; and • Primary funding for wireless radio enhancement/upgrade is funded within the BSFIT appropriation.
Field Support Directorate (FSD)	<p>Provides customer support to CBP users throughout the day with support for CBP's operational systems and infrastructure. With staff dispersed throughout the United States who provide on-site support to CBP employees, Field Technology Officers are OIT's primary interface with CBP customers around the world. FSD services and maintains CBP's technology systems, networks, and equipment to minimize all systems' downtime. FSD is also responsible for the maintenance, repair, installation, and operation of a wide range of highly complex voice and data communications systems, video surveillance equipment, sensor intrusion systems, and Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) devices.</p>
Enterprise Networks & Technology Support Directorate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for enterprise architecture, design, and management of CBP network infrastructures. ENTSD provides operational technology support to all CBP field locations, technology

Division	Functions/Services
	<p>training, enterprise wide area network, security operations and helpdesk services. ENTSD provides local area network, wireless, surveillance and detection technology support to all CBP field offices, performs field outreach, manages field modernization projects, and oversees all field deployments. ENTSD is working to modernize CBP field locations by deploying a common wireless communications infrastructure and a consistent desktop configuration across all of CBP, while improving network diversity and survivability; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENTSD provides reliable and responsive technology systems, tools, and services in unwavering support of the CBP mission to protect the country with goals of improved availability of critical systems, improved customer satisfaction and increased integration across teams and technologies.
Enterprise Data Management & Engineering Directorate (EDMED)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides innovative IT services and solutions to CBP and DHS users by engineering solutions that provide optimal IT data integrity and accessibility that ensures performance quality, reliability and system availability which supports the protection of U.S. borders and the facilitation of legitimate trade; • Uses industry and government best practices to integrate business and technical solutions across OIT. EDMED provides its DHS and CBP users with enterprise architecture design and management, systems engineering, data center operations and services, strategic planning, security program management, technology evaluation and integration, audit coordination, and enterprise process management; and • Funded from both the Automation Modernization IT PPA and from the COPPS PPA.
Laboratories and Scientific Services Directorate (LSSD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forensic and scientific arm of CBP, which provides forensic and scientific testing for Trade Enforcement, Weapons of Mass Effect, Intellectual Property Rights, and Narcotics Enforcement; • Staff in LSSD Headquarters, as well as eight field laboratories located throughout the U.S., one national research laboratory, and one teleforensics laboratory with the latter two located in Virginia (see Figure 5 below). In addition there are several mobile laboratories that are used at borders for random trade surges and for on-site emergency response and programmatic on-site border security operations. A specially trained laboratory forensic “jump team,” which can be activated at a moment’s notice to provide crime scene investigation, documentation, and testing for cases involving possible terrorist activity; and • Funded primarily through the Automation Modernization annual Infrastructure PPA. LSSD support provided to CBP’s NII program is funded through the CBP annual Salaries and Expense NII PPA.

Division	Functions/Services
OIT Support Organizations	OIT has several support organizations that provide support to all OIT program and support organizations. The Financial Management Division provides program, financial, and asset management oversight. The Workforce Management Division provides human resource and facility support. The Transformation Management Support Division (TSMD) is working to define and plan to meet future requirements from a human resource and acquisition perspective. The Chief of Staff provides coordination and oversight of OIT operations in support of the Chief Information Officer. Lastly, the Technology Directorate and Chief Security Officer serve to ensure that technologies approved and introduced to the CBP network meet the required architecture and security requirements to secure CBP's network and critical data.

Figure 2: Laboratories and Scientific Services Directorate – Field Locations



Working Capital Fund Activity

CBP's Working Capital Fund (WCF) costs that are paid from the IT PPA are provided below. Additional WCF costs are paid from the S&E appropriation.

CBP Office	Working Capital Fund (CBP)	FY 2015 Anticipated Charges
OIT	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 2,406,755
	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transformation Program	\$ 17,876,078
	Enterprise License Agreements	\$ 25,725,151
	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ -
	CLAN Operations	\$ 1,727,887
	OIT/Automation Modernization Total	\$ 47,735,871

Organizational Performance

OIT is responsible for overseeing and managing CBP's information technology (IT) infrastructure that supports over 60,000 CBP employees, other government agencies, and CBP travel and trade partners to manage, control, and protect the country's borders at and between POEs. CBP is responsible for protecting over 5,000 miles of border with Canada, 1,900 miles of border with Mexico, and 95,000 miles of shoreline. On a daily basis, CBP's IT infrastructure and applications process an average of 992,242 passengers and pedestrians and 307,511 conveyances; enable over 1,100 apprehensions for illegal entry and the seizure of 12,000 pounds of narcotics; and prevent the entry of 4,819 harmful agricultural pests, plants, and animals. This translates into the daily processing of more than 21 billion messages and nearly 30 billion database queries with OGAs, passenger carriers, cargo brokers, trade representatives, and airlines.

CBP accomplishes its mission through a comprehensive enforcement strategy that depends on vast IT infrastructure. OIT operates the IT infrastructure, repairs and maintains equipment deployed domestically and abroad, troubleshoots daily incidents, ensures security of the infrastructure, develops new capabilities in support of the mission, and provides lab and forensic support. The implementation and sustainment of business processes is achieved through the design, development, programming, testing, implementation, training, and maintenance of automated systems.

OIT manages all of CBP computer facilities and systems including the hardware, software, data, video and voice communications, and related financial resources. In addition, OIT is responsible for identifying and evaluating new technologies for applications in support of CBP business processes. CBP IT infrastructure directly enables operational outcomes by providing real-time access to critical applications and data back within seconds. CBP's IT systems allow frontline officers and agents to process millions of passengers and pedestrians arriving internationally, by air, sea, and land across U.S. borders; and to process truck, rail, and sea containers, and shipments of goods, while collecting more than \$112 million per day in fees, duties, and tariffs.

CBP's IT infrastructure and applications process daily more than 21 billion messages and 50 to 55 billion database queries with other governmental agencies, passenger carriers, cargo brokers, trade representatives, and airlines, a volume of daily queries among the highest in the world.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS

Advance Passenger Information System (APIS)

The Advanced Passenger Information System (APIS) is used to review air, sea, train, and limited bus passengers and crew in an effort to identify high-risk individuals, and facilitate the clearance process for legitimate travelers. *The Aviation and Transportation Security Act (ATSA)* became law on November 19, 2001. Section 115 of ATSA requires commercial air carriers to provide APIS data for inbound passengers and crewmembers before their arrival in the United States. Principal beneficiaries include CBP, Transportation Security Administration, and commercial air carriers. The APIS program is focusing on limited enhancement of functionality, data examination and improvement, support for carrier submissions, and coordination with TECS Modernization development of Manifest Processing module of High Performance Primary Query and Manifest Processing (HPPQ&MP). APIS will be modernized with an accompanying conversion of data under TECS Modernization.

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
2,374	2,370	2,382

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (\$K)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Design (0)		
Development (0)		
Maintenance (2,382)		This area includes administration and training, travel, contractor services support, and program coordination and continuity associated for the program during the sustainment. APIS maintenance activities also include eAPIS, which is a web-based internet accessible function(s) developed to allow air carriers and vessels that operate without advance departure control systems, and iAPIS that is a web-based user interface that allows end-users to tailor reports, make ad hoc data queries, generate compliance reports, and perform trend analysis. Executive management will be able to review carrier performance more easily through the use of the Business Objects Dashboard Manager, which provides a graphical representation of the data. iAPIS will eventually automate the labor-intensive manual pre-penalty process

Arrival and Departure Information System (ADIS)

Operate and maintain automated arrival and departure identification services currently provided by the Arrival and Departure Information System (ADIS) at the levels of performance negotiated in the Service Level Agreements.

ADIS is proposed to be funded out of two PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation \$26.867 million

- COPPS \$2.099 million

Tactical Communications (TACCOM) Modernization

TACCOM is proposed to be funded out of two PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- Information Technology \$ 3.757 million
- BSFIT Operations & Maintenance \$25.850 million

Infrastructure

Infrastructure is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- APHIS \$52.378 million
- COPPS \$141.150 million
- Information Technology \$186.787 million
- Global Entry \$0.003 million
- IUF \$90.121 million

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
480,830	495,175	470,439

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Operations and Maintenance (470,439)	Data Center Services (DC)	Facilities and computer equipment used for storage, management, and dissemination of electronic customs and trade data and information used to support missions of DHS and authorized law enforcement partners.
	Desktop Services (Desk)	The acquisition, deployment, and ongoing support of the technology associated with the desktop computing environment for CBP personnel at more than 1,300 locations.
	Email Services (Email)	Provision of email services to more than 65,000 CBP employees worldwide.
	Help Desk Services (Help)	Support service that troubleshoots problems with computers and other information technology products in response to CBP's workforce of more than 60,000, as well as public users of the Global Online Enrollment System.
	Network Services (Net)	Network communication line/bandwidth, routers, firewalls, intrusion detection and other security infrastructure enabling CBP personnel to access mission critical data and information resources.
	Program Management (PM)	Strategic planning, risk management, budget oversight and acquisition management for the CBP Infrastructure Program.
	Site Services (Site)	The field resources deployed to provide on-site IT infrastructure user support at more than 1,300 locations

		including land/air/sea ports of entry, labs, and offices.
	Video Services (Video)	Video conferencing capabilities that allow more than 300 CBP sites to instantly “meet” perform corporate training, conduct interviewing, recruit new personnel, conduct daily meeting and project management and connect to courtroom depositions.
	Voice Services (Voice)	Land line services, telephone devices, VOIP appliances, servers, handsets and software added to CBP’s data network to allow voice communications between CBP’s ports of entry and offices nationwide.
	Wireless Services (Wireless)	Provision of pagers, cellular telephones, wireless local area networks, wireless wide area networks, cellular phones, satellite networks, and DHS computers and/or laptops with wireless modems to enable CBP personnel at ports of entry, on remote border locations, and in local/region/HQ offices to conduct vital communication when not at conventional desk locations.

Discussion of Selected Adjustments-to-Base

Transfer from BSFIT to Insource Contract Positions: In FY 15, OIT in coordination with the CBP Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition (OTIA) requests authorization to federalize 33 mission-critical positions to support IT activities related to Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology (BSFIT), including Block 1, the Mobile Surveillance System, and Northern Border-1. OTIA’s BSFIT appropriation currently funds contractors to perform these critical BSFIT-related IT services. OTIA’s BSFIT appropriation will be permanently reduced by \$4.176M in FY15 and OIT’s Automation Modernization appropriation will increase by \$4.176M in FY15 to support the federalized positions.

Greater Cost Recovery due to AQI Fee Increase: CBP anticipates receiving an additional \$92.7 million from APHIS in FY 2015. USDA completed a comprehensive fee study on its fees in FY 2012. In FY 2013, USDA drafted the updated regulation to adjust the user fee rates. At the time of this budget submission, the new regulation has not been published; however, USDA expects that the full implementation will take place no later than the end of Q1 FY 2015. This \$92.7 million projection is based on the assumption that a fee increase will be implemented starting in the second quarter of FY 2015. This increase of \$92.7 million will be used to recoup additional agriculture inspection costs incurred in CBP’s S&E, Automation Modernization, and Construction and Facilities Management appropriations in FY 2015. This additional \$92.7 million will allow CBP to recoup approximately \$50.563 million in S&E, \$29.005 million in Automation, and \$13.132 million in the Construction and Facilities Management appropriations.

	FY15*	FY14	FY13	FY12	FY11	FY10
Transfers	\$464,514,000	\$362,525,867	\$349,590,985	\$344,805,278	\$319,115,786	\$312,227,127
Costs	\$500,127,000	\$479,010,000	\$454,625,265	\$479,009,843	\$469,906,633	\$455,446,398
Deficit	\$(35,613,000)	\$(116,484,133)	\$(105,034,280)	\$(134,204,565)	\$(150,790,847)	\$(143,222,271)
Recovery	93%	76%	77%	72%	68%	69%

*Anticipated additional transfer of \$92.7 million in FY 2015

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Automation Modernization:
Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	1	1	178,406
2014 Enacted	6	6	200,174
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(4,998)
2015 Current Services	6	6	195,176
2015 Program Change	5	2	1,200
2015 Total Request	11	8	196,376
Total Change 2014 to 2015	5	2	(3,798)

COPPS		Pos	FTE	Amount
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	6	6	200,174
Current Services	2015 Pay Raise			1
	Increased Retirement Contribution			1
	TECS Modernization			-5,000
Program Changes	Development and Expansion of ADIS Capabilities	2	5	1,200
FY 2015 Request	COPPS Total	7	10	196,376

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support (COPPS) PPA supports:

- **COPPS IT Infrastructure (\$134.275 million):** Operation and maintenance of a complex network of hardware, software, data switches, and routers, and engineering and data center services, that must be in place to transmit screening, targeting, terrorist watch list, and apprehension data from CBP's mission-critical IT systems to the front line.
- **TECS Modernization (\$50 million):** Multi-year project that will enhance CBP's passenger screening capabilities by developing and deploying a modernized TECS to transition to the CBP common IT infrastructure, and to better meet operational needs of CBP officers at POEs.
- **Terrorism Prevention Systems Enhancement (TPSE) (\$10 million):** Provides for backup redundancy of data at the DHS data center to ensure availability of operational systems all day,

every day to meet processing and storage/backup requirements for passenger screening requirements.

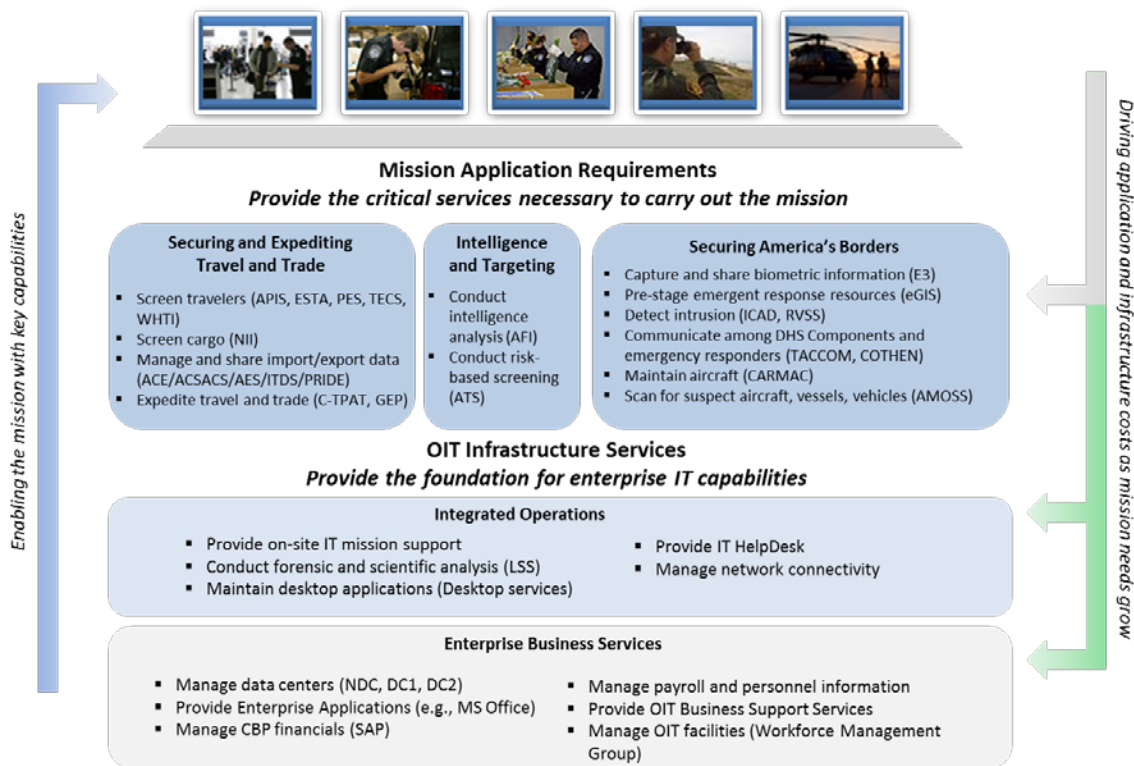
COPPS IT Infrastructure

COPPS funds a significant portion of the funding needed to operate and maintain CBP IT infrastructure and the data network that supports the storage, transmission, and delivery of all data used to determine the admissibility of persons and cargo from CBP and DHS data centers to the front lines. A complex network of field equipment hardware, software, data routers, and switches is required in each of CBP's 1,200 field locations to connect users to the data centers, which provide storage, retrieval, engineering, network monitoring, and other capabilities.

CBP IT infrastructure supports the daily operations and maintenance requirements of mission support personnel and provides connectivity and data transmission for users within CBP, PGAs, and CBP trade and travel partners. It enables users to connect to mission critical applications (hosted at CBP and DHS data centers) and also connects users to a vast array of data related to the operational areas of passenger and cargo processing, targeting, and border enforcement, as well as the mission support areas of finance, human resources, and training.

Data and the flow of information are critical to the CBP mission, as CBP officers and agents send and receive billions of passenger and cargo queries each day to determine admissibility abroad and at POEs. By providing thousands of employees in the field with critical intelligence and targeting data, to managing all aspects of tactical communications, COPPS applications serve as a force multiplier for the frontline to obtain quick assessment of admissibility, while promoting efficiency and agility.

Figure 1: Growth in mission requirements places new demands on IT applications and has a corresponding cost impact on the IT infrastructure

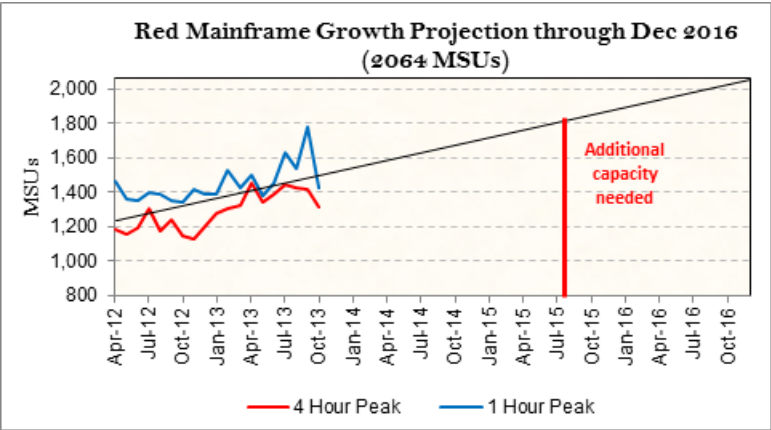


To address the emergence and proliferation of new technologies, OIT is actively working to review its capabilities and change its processes for service delivery. OIT has undertaken efforts to simplify and migrate its production applications on future state standard architecture, and has started to migrate applications to DHS data centers. These migration efforts will continue, with funding provided in the DHS Chief Information Officer's budget.

CBP relies on DHS migration funding to move and transform existing legacy applications from CBP's National Data Center to the new standard operating platform at the DHS data centers, which, when fully implemented, will minimize the risk of application outages and reduce the cost of future operations and maintenance to meet mission needs with reduced budgets. OIT has sought to modernize, upgrade, and standardize the operating environment at Data Centers 1 and 2 to reduce operating costs in advance of migration. Now that migration has begun, CBP must continue to move its productions applications from the CBP National Data Center to the two DHS data centers so that CBP is not left with production applications in multiple environments that will be more costly to sustain in the future.

CBP is looking to migrate all legacy mainframe applications to the new environment to avoid significant cost increases expected in future years when contracts for legacy technologies that exist primarily for CBP are due to be renegotiated. If not migrated by FY 2015, CBP will require significant upgrades in technology and software licensing that will exceed budget available (see chart). OIT is

currently testing various methods of re-hosting mainframe applications, and migrating old software code.



CBP infrastructure serves a variety of federal, state, local, and international government agencies. Furthermore, all of CBP’s major mission-critical systems, applications, and programs, as well as mission support applications, depend upon IT infrastructure to access and transmit data from some 3,600 CBP facilities to the CBP National Data Center (NDC). On a typical day, CBP systems process data from over 1,000,000 inbound passengers; 350,000 passenger vehicles; 60,000 truck, rail, & sea containers; 2,500 aircraft; 550 vessels; and 85,000 merchandise entries; and collect over \$74 million in revenue. Such a workload demands quick data responses from CBP’s IT infrastructure. The systems assist CBPOs in identifying potential threats, including terrorists, weapons of mass destruction, and bioterrorism. They also provide the means by which U.S. criminal and trade laws are enforced and provide the capability to collect tariffs and taxes related to international trade and commerce.

The majority of COPPS supports on-going necessary operations and maintenance of network engineering services, data center services, the Technical Support Desk (help desk), annual hardware/software licensing and maintenance, and e-mail. Network Services include the hardware, software, and communication services that allow any two computers or other devices to quickly and effectively exchange data. These services are described in greater detail below.

Table 1: Services provided by COPPS

Services	
Data center services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The facilities used for equipment and the storage, management, and dissemination of electronic data and information to users; • Data center operations include the management and oversight of data center facilities and computer operations activities, such as validating and documenting any change made to production systems, providing email services, and incident reporting from the Situation Room; and • Supports CBP activities all day, every day. Other PPAs such as ACE and Targeting also provide funding for data center services.
Help desk services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides information, assistance, and 24x7x365 support to

	troubleshoot problems with computers and other information technology products; and The Technology Service Center is the initial single point of contact for reporting system, application, email, LAN, communications, and hardware problems for CBP IT worldwide.
Hardware	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes backup generators, scanners, hand held computers, a network operations center, Local and Wide Area Networks, routers, encryptors, gateways, firewalls, mainframe computers, workstations, file/email/database/application servers, modems, and Value Added Network (VAN) connections; and Software includes application development tools, Operating Systems, Program and Configuration Management tools, Office Automation tools, Section 508 tools, testing tools, LAN/WAN administration tools, and other management tools.
Email Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes the acquisition, deployment, and ongoing support for email platform hardware and software; and Examples of costs included in email services are system software (e.g. Microsoft Outlook), hardware (servers, workstations, storage – Storage Area Network (SAN), tape backup), diagnostic tools, troubleshooting tools, antivirus, intrusion detection, and management tools for change, configuration, and release management.

TECS Modernization (\$50 million)

TECS Modernization is also funded within the COPPS PPA. TECS is a key passenger border enforcement system for CBP and DHS, which plays an essential role in the screening of travelers entering the U.S. as well as supporting the screening requirements of other federal agencies. Modernizing TECS functionality is critical to CBP's border enforcement mission. The current TECS system is more than 20 years old and uses hardware and software technology that will be increasingly difficult to support. Completing TECS Modernization reduces CBP's reliance on unsupportable mainframe technology and costly third party software licenses for which CBP is one of the few remaining customers. Reliance on these old technologies increases the risk of failure and inability to meet future anticipated increased operational demand, for critical border security functions for CBP, DHS, and other government agencies that depend on TECS for their daily operations. The multi-year TECS Modernization projects described in Table 2 will update and improve the system.

Table 2: TECS Modernization Projects

TECS Modernization Projects	
Secondary Inspection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidates and replaces the functionality of three legacy processes for supporting passport control (immigration), baggage control, and agriculture inspections as well as the ability to view the results of previous secondary inspections; Modernizes inspection logs, where additional information is documented regarding physical inspection of travelers, vehicles, or their belongings;

TECS Modernization Projects	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides single sign on and data transfer with the adverse actions application providing officers a “holistic” secondary inspection capabilities; and • Migrates the secondary inspection data from the legacy system to the target databases.
High Performance Primary Query	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports person and vehicle searches to better integrate available data within TECS, provides fast response times and near real time availability of lookout records when entered into legacy TECS for primary inspections; • Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) will also be modernized under this project; and • First TECS Modernization project to initiate the migration of data from the legacy system to the target databases.
Travel Document and Encounter Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides improved functionality for querying and validating travel documents and encounter data for passengers and conveyances; and • Project will support the migration of travel document and encounter data from the legacy system to the target databases.
Lookout Record Data and Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migrates mainframe-based lookout records to target infrastructure and provide CBP and will support the creation and maintenance of the lookout records; and • Supports internal CBP systems and external agencies with access to lookout records and TECS screening/vetting via services.
Primary Inspection Processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completes modernization for existing primary applications (Air, Sea, and Land), transitioning data and processing off of the legacy system and onto the modernization infrastructure and target databases; and • Business operations will be modernized to support random referral and operational messaging to primary officers.

The multi-year Modernization project will employ an incremental approach that addresses seven objectives as established in the CBP Mission Needs Statement:

1. Reduce the possibility of missing someone who should be intercepted by improving data integration and search capabilities. TECS Modernization will improve both the integrity of data as well as search capabilities so front-line CBP officers can effectively make border crossing decisions;
2. Improve access to person-centric information by Government officials. Improved access through graphical user interface search results that can be sorted and filtered easily by the user unlike the static results TECS provides today. TECS Modernization will provide an updated system with better access, improved information sharing, and tighter security over sensitive person-centric information;
3. Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of secondary inspections by combining 3 legacy functions into one CBP function. It also provides integration with other systems sharing data and not requiring the officer to sign into the other system but allowing them to move seamlessly between the two systems. Secondary now provides secondary officers with the

same information viewed by primary officers to make the referral. TECS Modernization will simplify and streamline one of the most important CBP functions, Secondary Inspections. TECS Modernization will eliminate the need to re-enter redundant data and make it easier for end users to do their jobs;

4. Improve flexibility to incorporate new capabilities and respond to evolving threats. TECS Modernization will provide a more modular environment, more receptive to changes for meeting critical business objectives;
5. Provide a highly reliable and scalable system with quick response times that meet the Key Performance Parameters for transferring lookout data from legacy to modern in under 30 seconds and having a 1 second response time for high performance primary query. TECS Modernization is built on a much more scalable foundation so that CBP can grow and meet new emerging requirements;
6. Eliminate dated technologies that are no longer able to support the CBP mission over the long term. TECS Modernization will provide newer technologies that make it easier to maintain the system without taking the entire system down which disrupts critical field activities; and
7. Comply with CBP and DHS mandates such as Service Oriented Architecture. TECS Modernization will significantly improve how components and functions can be combined and configured into an overall compliant architecture.

TECS provides critical POE border enforcement and is the primary lookout record database for all of DHS. TECS currently:

- Provides subject record “watch list” processing for DHS and other agencies (this includes maintenance of lookout records and vetting services against these records with PGAs and international partners);
- Supports primary and secondary inspections for persons and conveyances at the POEs;
- Tracks crossing history for persons and conveyances;
- Receives and processes more than one million passenger manifests from carriers every day;
- Provides screening services for more than 20 PGAs, trusted traveler programs, ESTA, and supports targeting analysis;
- Supports more than 70,000 users from over 20 federal agencies responsible for screening to determine benefits, traveler processing, investigations, case management, and intelligence;
- Provides entry/exit data to other systems/agencies;
- Provides a real time interface with Federal Bureau of Investigation’s National Criminal Information Center (NCIC) and Integrated Automated Fingerprint Information System (IAFIS) for on-line-queries of wants/warrants and criminal history records;
- Provides a real-time interface to National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (Nlets) for on-line queries of driver’s licenses, vehicle registration and state wants/warrants from all 50 states and Canada;
- Provides a real time interface with the US-VISIT Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT) system for collection and verification of fingerprints of non-U.S. citizens;

- Provides a real-time interface to travel document issuing authorities (the travel document photos and biographic data are displayed at primary and secondary inspection, and made available for data share with other federal stakeholders as provisioned in the memoranda of understanding. These issuing authorities include the Department of State, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, CBP's Trusted Traveler Programs, departments of motor vehicles of states and Canadian provinces with enhanced driver's licenses, and tribal authorities);
- Processes over two million transactions daily; and
- Supports the case management solution for ICE investigations including functions such as Investigative Case Management, Money Laundering Tracking and Reporting, Casino and Bank Secrecy Act data, Telephone Analysis and other functionalities unique to ICE's mission.

Terrorism Prevention Systems Enhancements (\$10 million)

The Terrorism Prevention Systems Enhancement (TPSE) operations and maintenance is also funded within the COPPS PPA. The program was initiated in FY 2008 to ensure uninterrupted availability of IT systems and monitoring in the passenger and targeting areas by enhancing critical IT infrastructure. The infrastructure enhancements implemented at CBP's National Data Center (NDC), the two DHS Data Centers, and the targeted POEs, improved availability and reliability. The program enhances CBP's efforts to provide uninterrupted availability of operational systems to meet the processing as well as storage and backup requirements for passenger screening. On-going sustainment ensures that continuous passenger systems operations are in place to meet the mission demand and withstand threats which could compromise system availability.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS

TECS Modernization

The focus of CBP TECS Mod is to improve the technological and data sharing functions at and between the Ports of Entry (POEs) and to improve Primary and Secondary Inspection processes at border POEs. CBP TECS Mod will also modernize the core TECS subject record and support services for all TECS users. This modernization effort includes new applications and host system components that are specific to the CBP mission. TECS Modernization addresses performance gaps that exist in the Legacy TECS. CBP will accomplish this investment through modernization and enhancement of five major system applications processes.

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
55,000	55,000	50,002

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (\$000 – Estimate*)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Design (0)		
Development (\$14,000)		<p>FY15 will complete the TECS Mod development in the four areas of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secondary Inspection (SI) supports processing of travelers referred from primary inspection for either enforcement or administrative reasons. - High Performance Primary Query (HPPQ) is a high performance service of the modernized TECS to support Primary Query functions and to modernize manifest processing. - Travel Documents and Encounter Data (TD ED) provides for the conversion of travel document data from the Department of State, USCIS, state, and provincial governments and crossing data. - Lookout Record Data and Services (LRDS) migrates lookout records creation and maintenance to modernized infrastructure and provides access via modern services. <p>FY15 will continue the development of Primary Inspections Project (PIP) which modernizes the primary and alternate inspection processing.</p> <p>TECS Mod supports the CBP goals of securing and facilitating legitimate travel. TECS is critical to CBP, DHS and other Federal agencies to provide information on people, vehicles, vessels and aircraft that may pose a danger to the security of the US.</p>
Maintenance (\$35,589)		<p>FY15 will maintain the functionality already deployed in the 5 key areas listed under development. This includes contractor services support, data center operations, hardware and software licenses, training, travel and program coordination and continuity associated for the program during the sustainment. Keeping the modernized TECS running supports the CBP goals of securing and facilitating legitimate travel. TECS is critical to CBP, DHS and other Federal agencies to provide information on people, vehicles, vessels and aircraft that may pose a danger to the security of the US.</p>
Security (\$413)		<p>This program area address the provision of security services for the TECS MOD program, including security planning, programming and support, and Certification and Accreditation (C&A), and privacy considerations. Security is critical to TECS to protect the law enforcement and privacy data in TECS and maintain active auditing.</p>

Infrastructure

Infrastructure is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- APHIS \$52.378 million
- COPPS \$141.150 million
- Information Technology \$186.787 million
- Global Entry \$0.003 million
- IUF \$90.121 million

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Automation Modernization:
Automated Targeting Systems
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Automated Targeting Systems

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
2014 Enacted	20	20	116,932
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(7,659)
2015 Current Services	20	20	109,273
2015 Total Request	20	20	109,273
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(7,659)

ATS		Pos	FTE	Amount
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	20	20	116,932
Adjustments to Base	2015 Pay Raise			43
	Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise			14
	FY 2014 Pay Raise			12
	Increased Retirement Contributions			27
	Non-Recur One time Increase to Targeting Capabilities			(7,000)
	Consolidate OFO Targeting Funding			(755)
FY 2015 Request	ATS Total	20	20	109,273

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

ATS consists of six modules that focus on exports, imports, passengers, and crew (airline passengers and crew on international flights, passengers and crew on sea carriers), private vehicles crossing at land borders, and import trends over time. ATS assists CBPOs at the borders to effectively and efficiently identify cargo, individuals, or conveyances that may present additional risk to the United States. The six modules are:

1. ATS-Inbound – serves as the decision support tool for inbound targeting of cargo;
2. ATS-Outbound – targets outbound cargo and assists in identifying exports posing a high risk of containing goods requiring specific export licenses, narcotics, or other contraband;
3. ATS-Passenger (ATS-P) – used at all U.S. airports and seaports receiving international flights and voyages to evaluate passengers and crewmembers prior to arrival or departure;
4. ATS-Land (ATS-L) – provides analysis and rules-based risk assessment of private passenger vehicles crossing the nation's borders;

5. ATS-Trend Analysis and Analytical Selectivity – improves CBP’s ability to examine, locate, and target for action violators of U.S. laws, treaties, quotas, and policies regarding international trade; and,
6. ATS-International - provides foreign custom authorities with automated cargo targeting capabilities and provides a systematic medium for exchanging best practices and developing and testing targeting concepts.

CBP’s efforts are parsed into four primary categories:

OIL Personnel	System Hardware & Software Upgrades	Targeting Methodology Improvements	Infrastructure Improvements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification, development, implementation, and refinement of mechanisms for various targeting methodologies and responding to security-related operational and real time events; and - Expand targeting coverage to more completely analyze and make improvements to targeting capabilities, coordinate intelligence, and support architectural improvements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Network improvements; - Security and monitoring; - Geospatial tools; - Discovery and exploration tools; and - New proprietary data sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advanced targeting capabilities to include Entity Resolution, Predictive Modeling and Visualization, Intelligence Driven Targeting, and Machine Learning; - Cargo targeting methodology refresh including capture of findings information and support to outbound targeting; - Integration of trade interfaces for screening and targeting; - Automated Targeting System – current maintenance/enhancements and future engagement with international partners; - Land border pedestrian rule development, deployment, and validation; - Targeting effectiveness metrics; - Threshold targeting; and - Continuous vetting capabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Failover/Disaster recovery of the ATS modules; - ATS hardware and software upgrades including high availability appliances; infrastructure and circuits technology refresh; data center infrastructure refresh; - Maximum redundancy and network diversity; and - Other critical O&M costs associated with CBP Targeting Enterprise (including, but not limited to, periodic technology refreshes and other necessary hardware/software upgrades.

CBP’s targeting systems allow CBP to confirm identity in order to interdict watchlisted individuals and assist in identifying previously unidentified, or "unknown," high-risk travelers, cargo shipments, and conveyances by using intelligence-driven targeting rules. These automated targeting rules are developed by subject matter experts and are based on actionable intelligence derived from current Intelligence Community reporting or other law enforcement information available to CBP. The rules are not designed to determine a traveler’s risk using a weighted score or rank, but rather, focus on risk factors, travel scenarios, or affiliations that may indicate an elevated level of concern.

Although the primary focus of the targeting programs is to identify terrorist operatives and/or mitigate terrorism threats, targeting rules are also used to support CBP’s mission of enforcing the laws of the United States at the borders. This includes targeting for individuals or businesses who may be involved in other criminal activity, such as narcotics or currency smuggling, or travelers seeking illegal entry into the United States through, for example, visa fraud or human smuggling.

A large number of rules are included in the ATS modules that encapsulate sophisticated concepts of business activity, which help identify suspicious or unusual behavior. The ATS rules are constantly evolving to both meet new threats and refine existing rules. ATS applies the same methodology to all individuals to preclude any possibility of disparate treatment of individuals or groups. ATS is consistent in its evaluation of risk associated with individuals and is used to support the overall CBP intelligence and law enforcement mission. CBP's targeting programs assisted in the identification and/or apprehension of suspects in the following terrorist cases and the total number of high risk travelers and cargo identified:

- **September 2009:** Najibullah Zazi plotted an attack against the New York City subway system; CBP identified both of Zazi's previously unknown co-conspirators.
- **October 2009:** David Coleman Headley was arrested and pled guilty to plotting attacks in Copenhagen and conducting surveillance in support of the November 2008 attacks in Mumbai, India; CBP identified Headley using partial name and travel routing provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).
- **May 2010:** Faisal Shahzad attempted to detonate a Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Device in Times Square, NYC. Shaahzad trained in Pakistan, and was influenced by radical Yemeni cleric Anwar al-Aulaqi; CBP's encounter reporting was pivotal in identifying Shahzad through his Passenger Name Record (PNR) telephone number.

In order to make risk-based operational decisions before a passenger boards an aircraft, and continuing until the traveler enters the United States, CBP leverages all available advance information on in-bound passengers. As a result of advance travel information, CBP assesses passenger risk ahead of time, often days before a traveler boards a plane. Throughout the travel process – from reservation, to check-in, to boarding at a foreign point of origin – CBP devotes its resources to identifying the highest threats, including those who may not have been exposed by the Intelligence Community. The visa process, run by the Department of State (DOS), provides one source of information, and for travelers under the Visa Waiver Program, CBP has the opportunity to assess their risk via the Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA). CBP assesses travelers' risk when they purchase their ticket and/or make a reservation, and when they check-in for their flight. Currently, in all cases before an international flight departs for the United States from a foreign point of origin, the airline transmits Advance Passenger Information (API) for passenger and crew to CBP.

Exhibit 1: High Risk Travelers Identified

Fiscal Year	APIS	VISA	ESTA
2008	245,854	-	-
2009	250,320	-	-
2010	250,811	8,217	-
2011	297,620	12,345	59,043
2012	313,717	28,624	139,923
Sub Total	1,358,322	49,186	198,966
TOTAL	1,606,474		

Note: VISA and ESTA Hotlists do not go back 5 years.

Exhibit 2: High Risk Cargo Identified

Fiscal Year	Number of Shipments Identified
2008	441,543
2009	482,625
2010	528,614
2011	594,821
2012	694,757
TOTAL	2,742,360

The targeting programs continue to identify high-risk travelers, cargo shipments, and conveyances for inspection and examination. CBP is also partnering with other agencies, domestic and foreign, on using the methodology of the targeting programs to identify suspects in other environments. The progress and outcome of these initiatives are highly dependent on the participation of foreign partners and available funding, including funding streams from DOS and Department of Defense (DoD) initiatives. These include the following ongoing long-term projects:

- **The Global Advance Passenger Information (API)/Passenger Name Record (PNR) Project:** This project builds upon CBP's experience with the more established API processes in place with Mexico and the Caribbean Community.
- **The Automated Targeting System – Global (ATS-G):** This provides CBP and prospective partners with a platform on which to share best practices on the use of traveler data, and to ultimately collaborate on risk-assessment methodologies and passenger targeting rules.
- **The International Targeting Center (ITC):** The ITC is a joint/collaborative targeting initiative currently being piloted at CBP's NTC-P. The pilot is being led by CBP, but includes participation of the United Kingdom Border Force and Canada Border Services Agency, with both Australia and New Zealand considering joining. Its purpose is to improve the collective targeting capability by co-locating targeting personnel. Co-located personnel will have the ability to draw upon pooled knowledge, such as shared data on individuals intending to travel or who are en route in real-time and shared situational awareness.
- **Initiatives with International Organizations and Counterpart Customs Administrations:** CBP is pursuing several initiatives with international organizations and counterpart customs administrations to improve cargo targeting practices. The purpose of these consultations is to promote cargo targeting best practices and risk management methodologies. Many of these customs administrations are either in the planning stages of procuring or developing an automated cargo targeting system, or are seeking to improve their current systems. CBP technical experts analyze the current practices and technical capabilities and make recommendations for additional system features.
- **World Customs Organization (WCO) Cargo Targeting System (CTS):** The Department of State has issued a grant to the WCO to develop the CTS, which is being distributed to WCO member administrations for the purpose of identifying high-risk cargo shipments. One condition of the grant is that the WCO must “collaborate closely” on the project with CBP. CBP has provided user and functional requirements for the system through its design and development phases. The first version of the system focuses on vessel container cargo. In May 2013, the WCO installed the system in two pilot locations: the Bahamas and Jamaica. CBP is supporting the pilot by providing

training and technical assistance. After the conclusion of the pilot in October 2013, the WCO and CBP will promote greater use of the CTS by other customs administrations and vessel carriers.

- **High-Risk Cargo Shipments:** CBP is working with a number of foreign authorities to process their cargo data through CBP's ATS to identify high-risk cargo shipments. These authorities transmit their data to ATS, which then processes the data and provides risk assessment evaluations. CBP may then collaborate with representatives from the foreign authority on the appropriate operational protocol if a high-risk shipment is identified. The ATS user interface for representatives from these authorities is termed ATS-I.
- **Air Cargo Advance Screening (ACAS):** ACAS is a program developed as a result of the October 2010 failed attempted plot of Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula in the air cargo environment. The purpose of ACAS is to ensure foreign air cargo is screened prior to loading on the aircraft. Participants from the air cargo environment have volunteered to transmit seven data elements for CBP risk assessment analysis. CBP and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) are continuing discussions with the stakeholders of the air cargo community (including express consignment carriers, freight forwarders, and passenger carriers) to expand participation in the program.
- **ATS and Vetting:** CBP is currently pursuing a project with other DHS and non-DHS stakeholders to use ATS as a vetting service for visa overstays, refugee applications, and visa pre-adjudications. These three project areas are conceptually similar, may overlap, and may use common resources, but are distinct and separate in their purpose. The projects also have common stakeholders both inside and outside of DHS. Thus, by relying on the ATS current methodologies, proven workflows and procedures, these three projects can be accomplished without the need to develop new processes.

FY 2013 Milestones:

- **Global API-PNR:** DHS and CBP continued to identify new strategic partners for the Global API-PNR project. Strategic partners in Central America and Africa will be sought to augment existing partnerships in the Middle East and the Pacific Rim.
- **ITC:** Canada and the United Kingdom are expected to continue participation at the ITC, with Australia due to join. New Zealand is expected to evaluate Australia's experience closely.
- **ATS Common Vetting Project:** CBP continued its ATS common vetting project by establishing benchmarks and realignment of ATS priorities to better reflect vetting needs across DHS.
- **Cargo Targeting Technical Discussions:** In collaboration with DOS, CBP continued to provide technical assistance regarding cargo targeting best practices to foreign customs administrations including Mexico, France, Sweden, Colombia, Panama, Abu Dhabi, Taiwan, Macau, China, New Zealand, Nigeria, and Kenya.
- **WCO Cargo Targeting System (CTS):** CBP continued to provide technical support and advice to the WCO throughout the development, testing, deployment, and monitoring phases of the WCO-sponsored CTS for distribution to WCO member administrations. CBP will also promote greater use of the CTS by other customs administrations and vessel carriers.
- **ATS-I:** CBP continued to support the use of ATS-I by the representatives of Mexico and France, and will pursue expansion of the program with Colombia, Panama, and Abu Dhabi.
- **ACAS:** CBP is working collaboratively with TSA to develop the ACAS program, solicit input from trade partners, address challenges, and continue discussion on the transmission of the seven data elements required to conduct risk analysis and mitigate potential threats.

Future targeting system enhancements will focus on increasing data collection from internal and external sources and improving geographical unit interface display capabilities. Targeting improvements will enable continuous, incremental improvement of ATS, helping to replace unproductive inspections and vetting operations (false positives) with more productive and effective enforcement activities (successful seizures/apprehensions) and expansion to better mitigate known and emerging threats.

Enhancement and expansion of CBP's targeting enterprise will provide front line personnel with the ability to provide comprehensive risk assessments on the large volume of regulatory and commercial data generated by commercial entities, states, and other government agencies, in order to verify the identity of businesses, cargo, and persons using and crossing our borders. This can be achieved by rapidly institutionalizing deployed stop-gap measures by developing the advanced analytics capabilities to augment the "officer developed algorithms."

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS

Automated Targeting System (ATS)

Automated Targeting System (ATS) is a web-based enforcement and decision support tool that incorporates intelligence information and technologies to target suspect inbound and outbound shipments for examinations and passengers for inspection. It allows CBP officers to focus their efforts on cargo shipments and passengers that most warrant further attention. The ATS systems have allowed CBP officers to process large volumes of data efficiently, which was previously a gap within the targeting environment. As volumes of data increase in people, cargo and conveyances, officers require increasingly efficient access to information on which to base critical admission decisions. The systems investments are also intended to address data quality improvements, including entity and name resolution to ensure that efforts are focused on those persons and cargo that truly present a threat to the homeland.

ATS is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- Automated Targeting Systems \$108.533 million
- Intelligence/Investigative Liaison \$1.562 million

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
106,016	116,992	110,095

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (\$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Field Operations Base (836)		Funds are in the process of going through an adjustment to base into the NTC PPA.
OIIL Base (73,322)	Prevent illegal import and entry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cargo Targeting methodology refresh including capture of findings information and support to

		<p>outbound targeting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advanced targeting capabilities to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entity Resolution Predictive Modeling and Visualization Intelligence Driven Targeting Machine Learning Targeting Methodology Improvement Support ATS-Global O&M for existing 5 countries Pre-adjudicative Visa Vetting O&M Cargo Data Processing Updates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address Manifest Gap Intelligence Capability for Anomaly Detection Cargo Entity Resolution Cargo Predictive Modeling Increase user functionality (hold/removal, new data, reports) OIL travel and purchases in support of CBP's targeting priorities and initiatives, internal and external Visualization - Capabilities to comprehend vast amount of interrelated data in graphical and spatial representation Entity Resolution - Processes of determining whether two or more independent sets of information are describing the same individual <p>Modeling and Analytics - The use of concrete data sets through machine learning, focusing on analytical work to detect anomalies that would normally escape the human eye</p>
	Strengthen transportation security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time-sensitive technical requirements, including daily rules updates and ad-hoc data requests ATS hardware and software upgrades including high availability appliances, infrastructure and circuits technology refresh, data center infrastructure refresh Advanced Targeting Capabilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EDW BorderStat Rule Set Clean-up/Targeting Effectiveness NTC Infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Network Upgrades Maximum Redundancy and Network Diversity Localized Monitoring
	Manage risk of people/goods in transit	Failover/Disaster recovery of the ATS modules
	Maximize compliance with U.S. trade laws	Targeting System Hardware Upgrades

	Deter/disrupt operations	Visa Overstay Vetting O&M
OIT Base (35,937)	Deter/disrupt operations	Database Administration Support, Architecture and Engineering Support: 24/7/365 support for system up time, system maintenance and performance optimization with software integration and support, integration of hardware and software components.
	Maximize compliance with U.S. trade laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government travel, government training, purchase card, Configuration Management support, SELC support, Testing support, Security support • System O&M (Rule Maintenance and Integration Support): Rule updates, refreshes to maintain system configurations with internal and external data feeds to maintain optimal targeting efforts, and updates performed through quarterly releases.
	Prevent illegal import and entry	Unified Passenger: Migration of the ATS-P Targeting Engine to WebLogic using Java Enterprise technologies. This will consolidate code across multiple functional streams to improve consistency and maintainability improving hotlists through better resolution of flight legs and travelers across flights.
	Strengthen transportation security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure Hardware: Equipment refreshes to maintain an ever increasing bandwidth and storage capability. Major equipment includes servers, switches, and expansion racks. • Infrastructure Software: License renewals and purchases to continue existing targeting efforts and maintain optimal program and operational performance. Software include Business Objects, SAS, RedHat, HP LoadRunner, Ontology, etc.

Discussion of Selected Adjustments-to-Base

The transfer of \$755 thousand from the Automated Targeting System (ATS) PPA in the Automation Modernization Appropriation to the National Targeting Center (NTC) PPA in the Salaries and Expenses Appropriation is requested to properly align automated system requirements which use targeting information for NTC cargo and passenger-related activities. The Analytical Management Systems Control Office (AMSCO) within the NTC is responsible for using automated systems to screen, review, and identify data anomalies to ensure the accuracy of data entered by CBP law enforcement personnel in order to segment potential integrity concerns. The expertise, systems

technology, and automation necessary for the completion of work by AMSCO is developed, contained, and maintained within the NTC.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Automation Modernization:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Development and Expansion of ADIS Capabilities
PPA: Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support
Program Increase: Positions 5, FTE 2, Dollars \$1,200

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollar s (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollar s (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollar s (\$000)
Current Services Level							5	5	899
Program Increase							5	2	1,200
Total Request	-	-	-	5	5	899	10	7	2,099

Description of Item

The \$1.2 million requested increase in the Information Technology PPA, is part of the \$13 million total request for ADIS enhancement and will fund 5 positions within the Office of Information and Technology. This staff will oversee and manage the work required to deliver and sustain the enhanced ADIS capabilities that are associated with the \$11.8 million initiative that is requested in the Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation PPA within the Salaries and Expenses appropriation.

Justification

ADIS is the DHS system that identifies those who have violated immigration laws by overstaying their lawful period of admission to the United States. Matching arrival and departure records is crucial to the integrity of the U.S. immigration system as it allows DHS to know which foreign nationals are in the U.S. at any particular time, and which ones are violating certain terms of immigration law. The health and abilities of the ADIS system are therefore critical to the DHS strategic goal of fairly implementing U.S. immigration laws.

The requested program change will enable CBP to provide matching entry and exit records' data more efficiently and frequently. New capabilities to be gained by this enhancement will address GAO's findings (most recently in 2013) on DHS' inability to match entry and exit records.⁵

ADIS data has been deemed a National Security priority by the Intelligence Community as it relates to Entry/Exit data. ADIS receives numerous requests for data related to extraction and reporting metrics. All reporting completed today requires the main production system to provide this data. This increases time frames and requires immense coordination with O&M contractors to fulfill business objectives unrelated to maintaining the existing IT architecture. This enhancement will provide increased capability to provide more secure and real-time information to the DHS stakeholder community, and will facilitate these exchanges without impacting the main production system. This increase will enhance the Department's capability to collect, gather, and access relevant information to identify people and their immigration history to support other federal law enforcement and intelligence community priorities.

Information contained within ADIS will be used to establish the biographic baseline for which biometric improvements will be measured against, as ADIS is used to fuse biographic and biometric entry/exit data. ADIS is critical to CBP planning and implementation of enhancements to achieve entry/exit goals through existing and future capabilities. CBP will use ADIS to validate and improve entry/exit data integrity and advance immigration status reporting capabilities. ADIS currently supports Entry/Exit programs associated with US – Canada border crossing data sharing, as well as vetting of shared Mexican APIS fight manifest data and is the Department's enterprise system for determining overstays.

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

This enhancement improves CBP's ability to safeguard lawful trade and travel; manage the risk of people and goods in transit; prevent unlawful immigration; and arrest, detail, prosecute, and remove unlawful entrants. CBP will be able to provide more efficient exchanges of data among other DHS and federal partners directly connected to the ADIS system, such as the Department of State, ICE, and USCIS. This additional capability will strengthen DHS/CBP tools to carry out the mission of enforcing immigrations laws and managing risks in a more effective fashion by greatly reducing the likelihood of a false positive overstay information being generated, resulting in improved usage of resources.

DHS QHSR:

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Border

Goal 2.2: Safeguard Lawful Trade and Travel

Objective: Manage the risk posed by people and goods in transit

Mission 3: Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws

⁵ DHS is statutorily required to provide overstay rates by country on an annual basis; however, DHS has been unable to do so since 1992, due to a lack of confidence in the data and DHS's inability to match entry and exit records.

Goal 3.2: Prevent Unlawful Immigration

Objective: Prevent entry or admission

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses for U.S. Customs and Border Protection [for operation and improvement of]¹ automated systems, including salaries and expenses, [\$340,105,000, to] **\$812,410,000**² remain available until September 30, [2016] **2017**³; and of which not less than [\$138,794,000] **\$141,061,000**⁴ shall be for the development of the Automated Commercial Environment.

¹ [for operation and improvement of]	Inserted by Congress in FY13 enacted budget as part of Congress's inclusion of OIT S&E in Automation Modernization under IT PPA.
² [\$340,105,000, to] <u>\$812,410,000</u>	Reflects Congressional inclusion of OIT S&E in Automation Modernization under Information Technology (IT) PPA in FY13 enacted budget as well as shift of ATS PPA from Salaries & Expenses appropriation to Automation Modernization appropriation. In addition, propose to shift of IT and ATS from single to multi-year funding to increase mission effectiveness and for consistency with the other two Automation Modernization PPAs, ACE, and COPPS. As with COPPS and ACE, IT and ATS are used to sustain and deliver mission critical technological capabilities to front-line law enforcement and are dependent on complex technology acquisitions that can easily take more than a year to award. Shifting IT and ATS to multi-year funding would ensure consistency across Automation Modernization and enable funding to be directed to the highest priority IT and ATS mission requirements to address current threats and vulnerabilities.
³ [2016;] <u>2017</u> ;	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁴ [\$138,794,000] <u>\$141,061,000</u>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Automation Modernization: FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	1,433	1,433	\$729,725
FY 2014 Enacted	1,541	1,462	\$816,523
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Adjust FTE to Reflect Current Staffing	2	1	-
Partial Realignment of Working Capital Fund	-	-	\$34,769
Transfer from BSFIT to Insource Contract Positions	33	17	\$4,176
Consolidate OFO Targeting Funding	-	-	(\$755)
Total Transfers	35	18	\$38,190
Increases			
2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$1,711
Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise	-	-	\$575
Annualize FY 2014 Increase to CBPO Staffing	-	-	\$613
FY 2014 Pay Raise ⁶	-	-	\$2,706
Increased Retirement Contributions	-	-	\$2,914
Total, Increases	-	-	\$8,519
Decreases			
CBP-wide IT Efficiencies	-	-	(\$247)
Greater Cost Recovery due to AQI Fee Increase	-	-	(\$29,005)
Non-Recur One time Increase to Targeting Capabilities	-	-	(\$7,000)
Partially Non-recur Non-pay Costs - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative	-	-	(\$8,769)
Professional Services Contracts Efficiencies	-	-	(\$2,001)
TECS Modernization	-	-	(\$5,000)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$52,022)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(\$43,503)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	35	18	(\$5,313)
FY 2015 Current Services	1,576	1,480	\$811,210
Program Changes			
Increases			
Development and Expansion of ADIS Capabilities	5	2	\$1,200
Total, Increases	5	2	\$1,200
Total Program Changes	5	2	\$1,200
FY 2015 Request	1,581	1,482	\$812,410
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	40	20	(\$4,113)

⁶ "Covers requirements resulting from the 1% pay raise that went into effect January 1, 2014."

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Automation Modernization:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	1,433	1,433	\$729,725
FY 2014 Enacted	1,541	1,462	\$816,523
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Transfers	35	18	\$38,190
Increases	-	-	\$8,519
Decreases	-	-	(\$52,022)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	35	18	(\$5,313)
FY 2015 Current Services	1,576	1,480	\$811,210
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	5	2	\$1,200
Total, Program Changes	5	2	\$1,200
FY 2015 Request	1,581	1,482	\$812,410
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	40	20	(\$4,113)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
ACE/ITDS	81	81	\$140,762	2	1	\$299	-	-	-	83	82	\$141,061	2	1	\$299
Information Technology	1,434	1,355	\$358,655	33	17	\$7,045	-	-	-	1,467	1,372	\$365,700	33	17	\$7,045
Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support	6	6	\$200,174	-	-	(\$4,998)	5	2	\$1,200	11	8	\$196,376	5	2	(\$3,798)
Automated Targeting Systems	20	20	\$116,932	-	-	(\$7,659)	-	-	-	20	20	\$109,273	-	-	(\$7,659)
Total	1,541	1,462	\$816,523	35	18	(\$5,313)	5	2	\$1,200	1,581	1,482	\$812,410	40	20	(\$4,113)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Automation Modernization:
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Collections by Source:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Various	-	-	-	-	-	\$47,500	-	-	\$47,500	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	-	-	-	\$47,500	-	-	\$47,500	-	-	-

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Automation Modernization	-	-	-	-	-	\$47,500	-	-	\$47,500	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	\$47,500	-	-	\$47,500	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Automation Modernization: Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$118,995	\$165,454	\$171,881	\$6,427
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$2,186	\$2,205	\$2,298	\$93
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$7,389	\$4,571	\$4,793	\$222
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$39,249	\$50,722	\$56,132	\$5,410
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$167,819	\$222,952	\$235,104	\$12,152
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,137	\$12,175	\$12,153	(\$22)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$235	\$674	\$676	\$2
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	\$2,498	\$2,722	\$224
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$50	-	\$19	\$19
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$39,237	\$6,748	\$7,202	\$454
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1	-	\$6	\$6
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,784	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$261,149	\$353,386	\$283,953	(\$69,433)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$17,155	-	\$27,927	\$27,927
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$273	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$3	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$33,496	\$96,885	\$97,086	\$201
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$3,660	\$3,445	\$3,479	\$34
31.0 Equipment	\$201,726	\$117,755	\$142,078	\$24,323
32.0 Land and Structures	-	\$5	\$5	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$561,906	\$593,571	\$577,306	(\$16,265)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$729,725	\$816,523	\$812,410	(\$4,113)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$729,725	\$816,523	\$812,410	(\$4,113)
Full Time Equivalents	1,433	1,462	1,482	20

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Automation Modernization: Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	7	7	7	-
GS-15	68	76	78	2
GS-14	248	281	289	8
GS-13	390	407	418	11
GS-12	534	563	576	13
GS-11	105	119	122	3
GS-9	25	27	28	1
GS-7	15	17	17	-
GS-6	3	3	3	-
GS-5	9	9	10	1
GS-4	18	20	21	1
GS-3	8	9	9	-
GS-2	2	2	2	-
GS-1	1	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	1,433	1,541	1,581	40
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	1,433	1,541	1,581	40
Total, Automation Modernization::	1,433	1,541	1,581	40
Full Time Equivalents	1,433	1,462	1,482	20
Average ES Salary	167,462	168,718	170,392	1,674
Average GS Salary	92,723	93,494	94,430	936
Average Grade	12	12	12	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Automation Modernization:
ACE/ITDS**

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	7,777	8,972	9,215	243
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	122	123	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	254	255	1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	4,368	2,743	2,950	207
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	12,145	12,091	12,543	452
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	189	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	5,972	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	1,525	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	85,065	81,396	55,243	(26,153)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	5,022	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	18,648	47,275	73,275	26,000
Total, Other Object Classes	116,421	128,671	128,518	(153)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	128,566	140,762	141,061	299
Full Time Equivalents	81	81	82	1

ACE/ITDS Mission Statement

ACE will provide tools and enhance the business processes that are essential to securing the U.S. borders from terrorists by providing intelligence required to target illicit goods, while ensuring the efficient processing of legitimate goods. ACE capabilities have been designed to identify potential risks, analyze information prior to arrival of people and cargo, and provide intelligence in easy-to-use formats. As a web-based system, ACE will provide users from government and the trade community with new, more efficient ways of accessing, processing, and sharing trade-related information.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	7,777	8,972	9,215	243
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	122	123	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	254	255	1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	4,368	2,743	2,950	207
Total, Salaries & Benefits	12,145	12,091	12,543	452

An increase of \$91,000 is for 2015 Pay Raise. An increase of \$31,000 is for Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$68,000 is for the FY 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$109,000 is for Increased Retirement Contributions. An increase of \$153,000 is for Adjust FTE to Reflect Current Staffing.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$85,065	\$81,396	\$55,243	(\$26,153)

A decrease of -\$26,000,000 is for the Realignment for Planned Acquisition of Equipment. A decrease of -\$153,000 is for Adjust FTE to Reflect Current Staffing.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$18,648	\$47,275	\$73,275	\$26,000

An increase of \$26,000,000 is for the Realignment for Planned Acquisition of Equipment.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Automation Modernization:
Information Technology
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	111,094	153,761	159,174	5,413
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	2,186	2,058	2,150	92
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	7,389	4,241	4,463	222
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	34,881	46,941	51,624	4,683
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	155,550	207,001	217,411	10,410
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	1,678	415	1,009	594
22.0 Transportation of Things	235	-	2	2
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	224	224
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	45	-	19	19
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	26,440	5,993	6,447	454
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	1	-	6	6
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	1,259	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	135,434	93,976	62,827	(31,149)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	17,155	-	27,927	27,927
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	273	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	3	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	9,801	32,048	32,249	201
26.0 Supplies and Materials	3,660	1,375	1,409	34
31.0 Equipment	71,219	17,842	16,165	(1,677)
32.0 Land and Structures	-	5	5	-
Total, Other Object Classes	267,203	151,654	148,289	(3,365)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	422,753	358,655	365,700	7,045
Full Time Equivalents	1,351	1,355	1,372	17

Information Technology Mission Statement

The CBP Office of Information and Technology (OIT) is funded within this PPA. OIT supports CBP by providing integrated, comprehensive technical support that facilitates both CBP and DHS missions. OIT is responsible for developing, acquiring, testing, and maintaining new and legacy applications (both government and commercial), and for ensuring the reliability of CBP's data infrastructure, which transmits critical data to and from CBP and DHS data centers to CBP agents and officers on the front-line.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	111,094	153,761	159,174	5,413
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	2,186	2,058	2,150	92
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	7,389	4,241	4,463	222
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	34,881	46,941	51,624	4,683
Total, Salaries & Benefits	155,550	207,001	217,411	10,410

An increase of \$2,901,000 is for Transfer from BSFIT to Insource Contract Positions. An increase of \$1,576,000 is for 2015 Pay Raise. An increase of \$530,000 is for Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$2,626,000 is for the FY 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$2,777,000 is for Increased Retirement Contributions.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,678	\$415	\$1,009	\$594

An increase of \$594,000 is for Transfer from BSFIT to Insource Contract Positions.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$235	\$0	\$2	\$2

An increase of \$2,000 is for Transfer from BSFIT to Insource Contract Positions.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$0	\$0	\$224	\$224

An increase of \$224,000 is for Transfer from BSFIT to Insource Contract Positions.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$45	\$0	\$19	\$19

An increase of \$19,000 is for Transfer from BSFIT to Insource Contract Positions.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$26,440	\$5,993	\$6,447	\$454

An increase of \$82,000 is for Transfer from BSFIT to Insource Contract Positions. An increase of \$372,000 is for Annualize FY 2014 Increase to CBPO Staffing.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1	\$0	\$6	\$6

An increase of \$6,000 is for Transfer from BSFIT to Insource Contract Positions.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$135,434	\$93,976	\$62,827	(\$31,149)

An increase of \$38,000 is for Transfer from BSFIT to Insource Contract Positions. A decrease of -\$247,000 is for CBP-wide IT Efficiencies. A decrease of -\$2,001,000 is for Professional Services Contracts Efficiencies. A decrease of -\$29,005,000 is for Greater Cost Recovery due to AQI Fee Increase. An increase of \$66,000 is for Partial Realignment of Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$17,155	\$0	\$27,927	\$27,927

An increase of \$2,000 is for Transfer from BSFIT to Insource Contract Positions. An increase of \$27,925,000 is for Partial Realignment of Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$9,801	\$32,048	\$32,249	\$201

An increase of \$29,000 is for Transfer from BSFIT to Insource Contract Positions. An increase of \$241,000 is for Annualize FY 2014 Increase to CBPO Staffing. A decrease of -\$69,000 is to Partially Non-recur Non-pay Costs - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$3,660	\$1,375	\$1,409	\$34

An increase of \$34,000 is for Transfer from BSFIT to Insource Contract Positions.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$71,219	\$17,842	\$16,165	(\$1,677)

An increase of \$245,000 is for Transfer from BSFIT to Insource Contract Positions. A decrease of -\$8,700,000 is to Partially Non-recur Non-pay Costs - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative. An increase of \$6,778,000 is for Partial Realignment of Working Capital Fund.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Automation Modernization:
Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	124	630	1,351	721
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	2	2	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	3	3	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	388	869	481
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	124	1,023	2,225	1,202
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	270	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	5	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	6,825	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	40,650	102,459	97,459	(5,000)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	18,673	54,923	54,923	-
31.0 Equipment	111,859	41,769	41,769	-
Total, Other Object Classes	178,282	199,151	194,151	(5,000)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	178,406	200,174	196,376	(3,798)
Full Time Equivalents	1	6	8	2

Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support Mission Statement

The Critical Operations Protection & Processing Support (COPPS) mission is to consolidate all U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Information Technology (IT) infrastructure requirements together.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	124	630	1,351	721
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	2	2	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	3	3	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	388	869	481
Total, Salaries & Benefits	124	1,023	2,225	1,202

An increase of \$1,200,000 is for Development and Expansion of ADIS Capabilities.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$40,650	\$102,459	\$97,459	(\$5,000)

An decrease of \$5,000,000 is for TECS Modernization.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Automation Modernization:
Automated Targeting Systems
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	2,091	2,141	50
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	23	23	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	73	72	(1)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	650	689	39
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	2,837	2,925	88
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	11,760	11,144	(616)
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	674	674	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	2,498	2,498	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	755	755	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	75,555	68,424	(7,131)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	9,914	9,914	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	2,070	2,070	-
31.0 Equipment	-	10,869	10,869	-
Total, Other Object Classes	-	114,095	106,348	(7,747)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	-	116,932	109,273	(7,659)
Full Time Equivalents	-	20	20	-

Automated Targeting Systems Mission Statement

At the core of CBP's ability to achieve its critical border security objectives and maintain the flow of lawful commerce is CBP's ability to identify high-risk travelers and goods for inspection while allowing the vast majority of law abiding travelers and commerce to continue to their destination without unnecessary delay. Legislation and regulatory action, such as the Trade Act of 2002 and the Safe Port Act, respectively, have made it mandatory to provide advance information about passengers and goods arriving in the U.S. CBP uses computer technology and rule-based applications to analyze the data provided on passengers and shipments arriving in the U.S. CBP applies its targeting methods against the data to determine which passengers or shipments need to be segregated for a closer look and possibly inspection. The main platform CBP uses to analyze arriving passenger and shipment data is the Automated Targeting System (ATS). ATS is a web-based enforcement and decision support tool that is the cornerstone for all CBPs targeting efforts. ATS incorporates intelligence information and technologies to target suspect inbound and outbound shipments for examinations and passengers for inspection. In this way, ATS allows CBP officers to focus their efforts on cargo shipments and passengers that most warrant further attention. ATS standardizes names, addresses, ship names, and similar data so these data elements can be more easily associated with other business data to form a more complete picture of a passenger, import, or export in context with previous behavior of the parties involved. Every passenger and shipment processed through ATS is subjected to a real-time risk evaluation. Risk assessment strategies are multi-tiered in their approach and are founded on complex statistical studies, data analysis, and rules based on knowledge engineering.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	2,091	2,141	50
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	23	23	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	73	72	(1)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	650	689	39
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	2,837	2,925	88

An increase of \$43,000 is for 2015 Pay Raise. An increase of \$14,000 is for Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$12,000 is for the FY 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$27,000 is for Increased Retirement Contributions. A decrease of -\$8,000 is for Consolidate OFO Targeting Funding.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$0	\$11,760	\$11,144	(\$616)

A decrease of -\$616,000 is for Consolidate OFO Targeting Funding.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$0	\$75,555	\$68,424	(\$7,131)

A decrease of -\$7,000,000 is to Non-Recur One time Increase to Targeting Capabilities. A decrease of -\$131,000 is for Consolidate OFO Targeting Funding.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	69	1,433	1,462
Increases			
Contractor Insourcing	13	5	-
Transfer from BSFIT to Insource Contract Positions	-	-	17
Development and Expansion of ADIS Capabilities	-	-	2
Transfer in from other accounts	1,351	24	-
Adjust FTE to Reflect Current Staffing	-	-	1
Subtotal, Increases	1,364	29	20
Decreases			
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	1,433	1,462	1,482
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	1,364	29	20

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
Information Technology	\$29,992	\$36,398	\$47,769	\$11,371
Total Working Capital Fund	\$29,992	\$36,398	\$47,769	\$11,371

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy
N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Construction and Facilities Management*



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Construction and Facilities Management

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Construction and Facilities Management:

The Construction and Facilities Management (C&FM) account provides the resources for critical facilities and associated infrastructure and personnel, that enable CBP's mission of securing America's borders, while facilitating legitimate trade, travel, and immigration. Constructing and maintaining CBP's physical infrastructure is essential to keeping facilities operationally viable for frontline and mission support functions. Real property specialists plan and implement the C&FM Program by determining the most effective facilities solutions to meet the operational needs of agents, officers, pilots, and other CBP personnel. The account supports a vast and diverse real property portfolio, consisting of more than 4,300 owned and leased buildings and structures, over 26 million square feet of building space, over 1,500 towers, and approximately 4,600 acres of land throughout the United States.

Over 60,000 CBP employees secure the Nation's borders at and between the official ports of entry (POE). CBP protects more than 5,000 miles of border with Canada, 1,900 miles of border with Mexico, and 95,000 miles of shoreline. The success of CBP's mission depends heavily on the effectiveness of facilities and infrastructure that support the operational and administrative requirements of the Office of Border Patrol (OBP), Office of Air and Marine (OAM), Office of Field Operations (OFO), and Mission Support offices.

CBP requires a diverse facilities portfolio to meet its broad range of operating environments, spanning the northern and southwestern land borders and southeast coastline in both metropolitan and remote areas. These physical assets serve as economic gateways and critical enforcement tools to counter a wide range of threats to the Nation. Figure 1 shows a map of the facilities and associated infrastructure supporting CBP's operational and mission support components, and Table 1 provides a detailed list of the facilities portfolio by office.

Figure 1: Map of CBP Facilities
(Current as of January 2014)

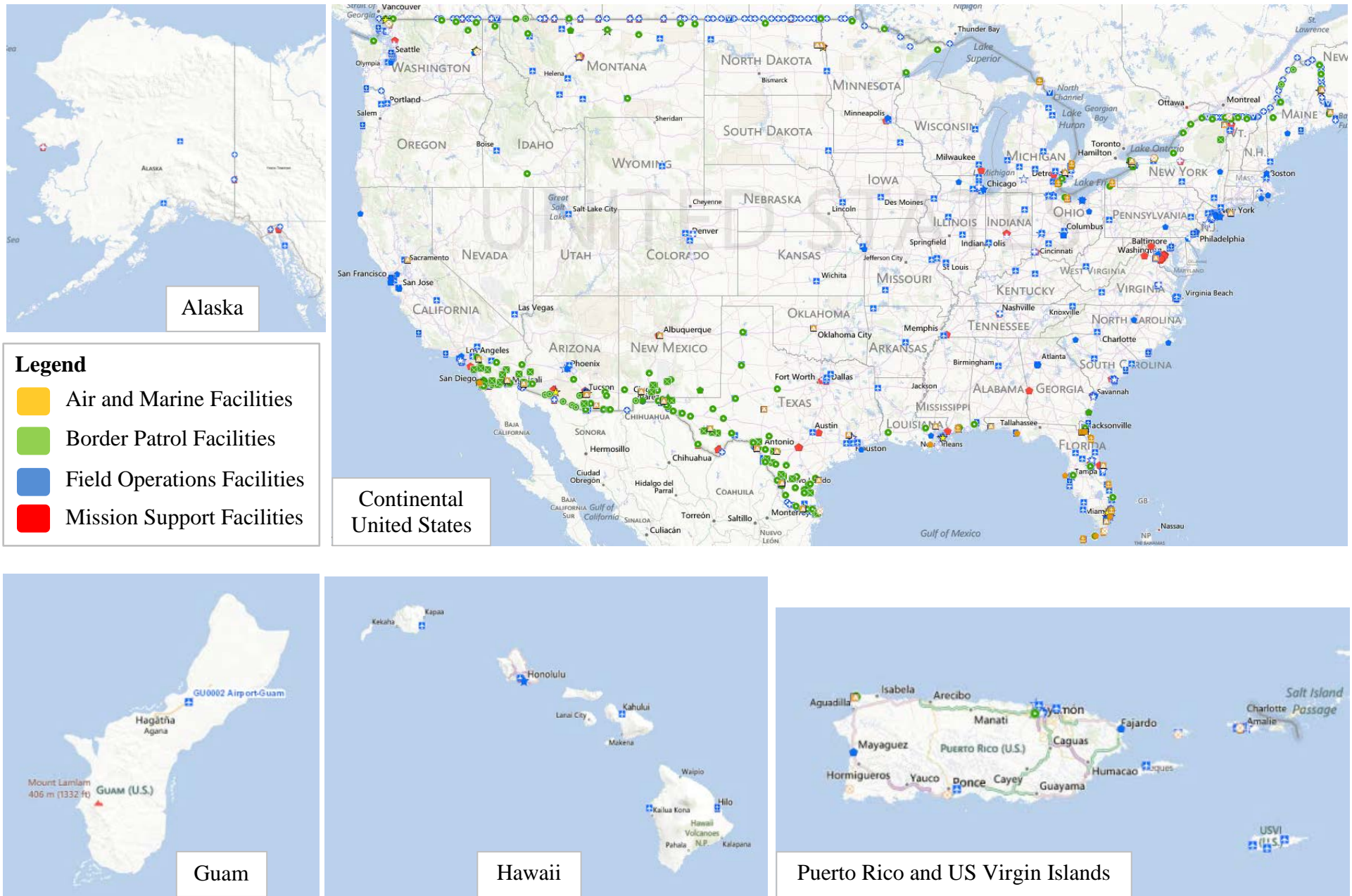


Table 1: CBP's Facilities Portfolio¹

Office	CBP Facilities Portfolio		Facility Space Based on Square Feet
Border Patrol Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 141• 16• 39• 20• 572	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Border Patrol StationForward Operating BasePermanent and Tactical CheckpointSector HeadquartersTower Site	23%
Air and Marine Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 23• 11• 26• 6• 2• 60• 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Air and Marine BranchAir UnitMarine UnitNational Facility CenterOperations CenterTower SiteUnmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) Operation Center	11%
Field Operation Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 283• 769• 234• 103• 129	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Air Port of EntryLand Port of EntryOFO Support FacilityPort OfficeSea Port of Entry	47%
Mission Support Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 8• 321• 1• 74• 883• 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">LaboratoryHousingK-9 Training FacilityAdministrative FacilityTACCOM Tower SiteTraining Facility	19%

B. Budget Activities:

Resources for CBP's Construction and Facilities Management Program are consolidated in the C&FM appropriation and the S&E Rent PPA. The C&FM account consists of the Facilities Construction and Sustainment (FC&S) PPA and the Program Oversight and Management (PO&M) PPA, which are discussed in detail in the following paragraphs. Together, these three PPAs capture CBP's costs for facilities, program support, and rent requirements.

¹ CBP's portfolio spans a diverse collection of facilities that comprise roughly 26 million square feet nationwide, of which 25 percent is owned by CBP. The remaining 75 percent of CBP facilities are provided through GSA-owned federal and commercial leased space, direct leases, free space, and interagency agreements.

Facilities Construction and Sustainment

The FC&S PPA provides resources for all necessary activities supporting the construction, acquisition, sustainment, and leased space management of CBP's facilities portfolio. This includes, but is not limited to:

- sustainment activities including building operations, maintenance and repairs (BOMR);
- rent payments for Land Ports of Entry;
- environmental and energy compliance including the remediation of firing ranges;
- building system installations as required by lease renewals and forced moves;
- property improvements, modernization, expansions, and alterations;
- real estate acquisition and disposal;
- construction and demolition of real property assets;
- portfolio planning activities; and,
- project management and execution support.

In FY 2014, CBP and GSA will undertake a pilot program that delegates operations and maintenance responsibilities along with minor repair and alterations below the prospectus threshold to CBP for a portion of the GSA-owned Land Ports of Entry (LPOE) inventory. The distinctive nature of LPOEs as mission-oriented, operational assets of CBP, as well as national trade and transportation infrastructure, differentiate this part of the portfolio from other federal buildings managed by GSA. The overall goal of the pilot is explore the transfer of the real property responsibilities for these mission-specific facilities to improve and integrate border security through the alignment of infrastructure with operational priorities. This in turn will allow for faster delivery of services tailored to the specific needs of operational components and the ability to execute an effective service model that will be more responsive to changing priorities and critical operations. Rent will be paid to GSA out of the C&FM appropriation for all LPOE delegation-eligible pilot facilities with CBP receiving a rebate back from GSA to execute the operations, maintenance, and below prospectus minor repairs and alterations of these facilities.

The FC&S PPA also includes funding to support CBP tunnel remediation, the process whereby discovered cross-border tunnels are physically secured and rendered unusable. Table 2 displays the number of tunnels that CBP remediated along the Southwest border from FY 2009 to FY 2013.

Table 2: Illicit Cross-border Tunnels Remediated – FY 2009 to FY 2013²

FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
27	16	18	13	7

² The table includes all types of illicit cross-border tunnels: point-to-point tunnels; tunnels connecting to existing municipal drain systems; and complex, as well as simplistic, tunnel variations.

Program Oversight and Management

The PO&M PPA provides salaries and benefits for Government personnel, planning and program services and support, as well as environmental and energy management programs and studies. This PPA enables government and support personnel to successfully implement enterprise-level program objectives and ensures strategic alignment across CBP's Construction and Facilities Management Program. Additionally, these resources fund the necessary programs to support enterprise-level tools, planning, and procedures for effective and efficient management of CBP's facilities portfolio, as well as CBP rent and tactical infrastructure.

C. Budget Request Summary:

CBP requests \$482,205,000 and 486 full-time equivalent (FTE) employees for the FY 2015 Construction & Facilities Management appropriation. This request includes a net adjustments-to-base increase of \$25.927 million, which supports the consolidation of the National Targeting Center (NTC), the continued consolidation of facility-related activities into the C&FM appropriation and additional facility requirements associated with new CBP officers.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection Facilities Management

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013 ³			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Facility Construction and Sustainment	-	-	\$158,372	-	-	\$375,398	-	-	\$385,137	-	-	\$9,739	-	-	\$8,900	-	-	\$839
Program Oversight and Management	253	217	\$51,155	513	483	\$80,880	516	486	\$97,068	3	3	\$16,188	-	-	-	3	3	\$16,188
Subtotal, Discretionary	253	217	\$209,527	513	483	\$456,278	516	486	\$482,205	3	3	\$25,927	-	-	\$8,900	3	3	\$17,027
Total, Construction:	253	217	\$209,527	513	483	\$456,278	516	486	\$482,205	3	3	\$25,927	-	-	\$8,900	3	3	\$17,027
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	253	217	\$209,527	513	483	\$456,278	516	486	\$482,205	3	3	\$25,927	-	-	\$8,900	3	3	\$17,027
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	253	217	\$209,527	513	483	\$456,278	516	486	\$482,205	3	3	\$25,927	-	-	\$8,900	3	3	\$17,027

³ “FY 2013 Revised Enacted included reprogrammings/transfers, and actual FTE/fee collections in FY 2013, as applicable.”

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Facilities Management
Facility Construction and Sustainment
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Facility Construction and Sustainment

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	158,372
2014 Enacted	-	-	375,398
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	839
2015 Current Services	-	-	376,237
2015 Program Change	-	-	8,900
2015 Total Request	-	-	385,137
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	9,739

CBP requests \$385.137 million for Facilities Construction and Sustainment. This request includes:

		Positions	FTE	Amount
Base	FY 2014 Enacted			375,398
Adjustments to Base	Utilities Consolidation			2,011
	Consolidation of National Targeting Center			4,800
	Annualize FY 2014 Increase to CBPO Staffing			289
	PPA Realignment to Support Essential PO&M Activities			-9,341
	Greater Cost Recovery due to AQI Fee Increase			-13,132
	Increase for LPOE Rent and Sustainment			16,000
	Realignment to Support National Training Center Facilities			212
Program Changes	Increase for OBP Deferred Maintenance and Consolidation			8,900
FY 2015 Request	Facilities, Construction & Sustainment	0	0	385,137

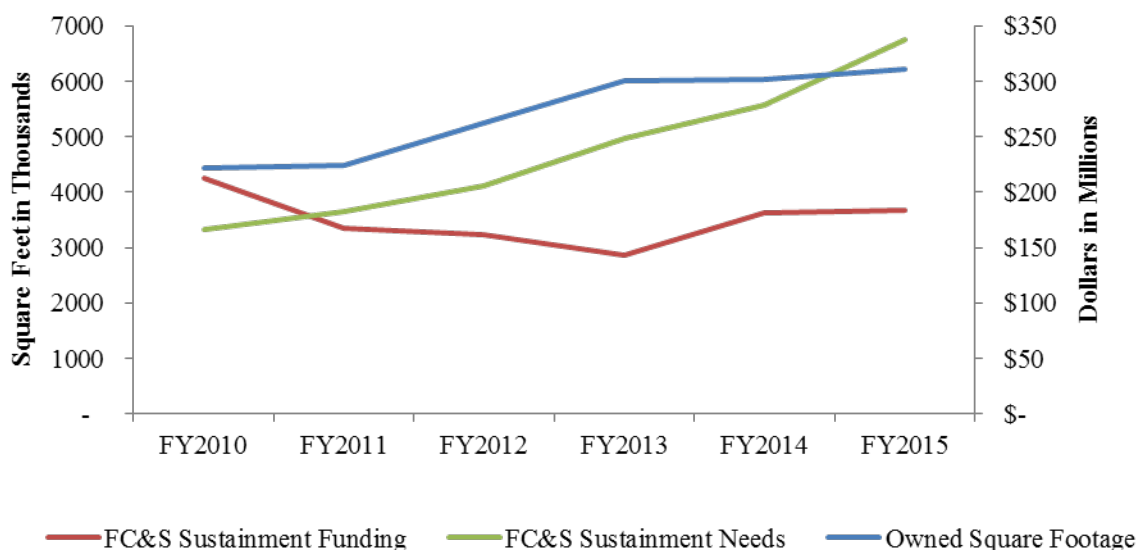
CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

CBP requests \$385.137 million in FY 2015 for the Facilities Construction and Sustainment (FC&S) PPA, which supports the Construction and Facilities Management Program. This PPA provides the facilities solutions and associated infrastructure required to secure America's borders, while facilitating legitimate travel, trade, and immigration. FC&S delivers critical logistical and operational support to agents, officers, pilots, and other CBP personnel that operate out of CBP's facilities on a daily basis.

The CBP facilities portfolio has experienced unprecedented growth to accommodate the surge in CBP personnel and asset deployments in recent years. Since FY 2010, CBP’s owned square footage has increased by 40 percent to 6.2 million square feet. The portfolio will continue to expand as 39 major projects in-progress (as of FY 2013 Quarter Four) will be completed by the end of FY 2016. By FY 2015, new facilities coming online will increase the portfolio plant replacement value⁴ (PRV) from \$2 billion to \$2.9 billion. The increasing PRV, directly associated with the increase in square footage and completed projects, also means that CBP will have increased sustainment obligations to assure that the newly acquired and modernized facilities can effectively support the execution of day-to-day operations.

Exhibit 1 shows that from FY 2010 to FY 2015 CBP’s portfolio of owned facilities increased by 40 percent, while FC&S funding is projected to decrease by 14 percent from FY 2010 funding levels.

Exhibit 1: Facilities Portfolio Growth and FC&S Funding – FY 2010 to FY 2015



During this same time span, the baseline requirement to sustain CBP facilities, identified as “FC&S Sustainment Needs” in Exhibit 1, is anticipated to increase by over 103 percent from \$166 million in FY2010 to \$338 million in FY 2015. To determine the baseline sustainment need for CBP’s portfolio, CBP uses industry standards set by the Federal Facilities Council (FFC). Exhibit 2 outlines the FFC methodology to calculate CBP’s *core sustainment requirements* and the FY 2015 baseline based on the portfolio PRV, which yields a total baseline requirement of \$338 million in FY 2015. Please reference Exhibit G for additional information on the FFC methodology.

⁴ PRV represents the cost to replace the existing facilities assets portfolio using current construction costs and building standards.

Exhibit 2: Core Facilities Sustainment Requirements – FY 2015 Baseline
(\$ in Thousands)

Sustainment Activity		Baseline Requirement
Building Operations and Services	<i>5% of PRV</i>	145,421
Maintenance and Repairs	<i>4% of PRV</i>	116,337
Building Systems and Recapitalization	<i>2% of PRV</i>	58,168
Lease Renewals and Forced Moves	<i>4% of Rent Bill</i>	18,000

Note: Baseline sustainment requirements are based on the
FY 2015 projected portfolio PRV of \$2.9 billion.

In FY 2015, the FC&S PPA will fund mainly sustainment of the existing real property inventory for CBP's operational and mission support components, along with rental cost for LPOEs. Due to competing priorities, CBP will be unable to meet the recommended baseline sustainment requirement and must implement new portfolio strategies to ensure the physical infrastructure does not impact mission readiness. Specifically, CBP will prioritize sustainment services so that facilities remain open and in working order. This includes funding basic maintenance activities and building operations, such as janitorial, pest control, and waste disposal, at the lowest functional levels. CBP will respond to an increased number of emergency repairs as facilities and building systems break down. In FY 2013 over \$11 million in FC&S funding was obligated to address specific repair needs at CBP-owned facilities including repairing a disabled HVAC unit and replacing another HVAC unit at a vehicle maintenance facility in Imperial, CA; repairing the bathrooms and plumbing systems at the Tucson Air Branch; and addressing roof and plumbing systems repairs at CBP Housing units.

Core sustainment requirements funded in FY 2015 will include basic building operations, Regional Maintenance Contracts, Facility Condition Assessments, emergency repairs and replacements, tunnel remediation, and costs associated with lease renewals and forced moves. Building operations and services include utilities, trash, septic, and snow removal, among others. Regional Maintenance Contracts address maintenance requirements of all CBP facilities in a region under a single contract. Emergency repairs and replacements involve an immediate need for restoration of an asset to working functionality, or replacement of damaged or deteriorated materials or assets, such as interior flooring or malfunctioning security systems. One-time costs for leased space include moving needs for a forced move, physical security requirements, voice and data cabling infrastructure updates, and limited configuration of space to exclude aesthetic refreshes. Additionally, the FC&S PPA will fund building operations, maintenance, and repairs (BOMR) services and rent costs for facilities to be included in the LPOE delegation of authority.

In FY 2014, CBP and GSA will undertake a pilot program that delegates operations and maintenance responsibilities along with minor repair and alterations below the prospectus threshold to CBP. During this time GSA will continue to budget and execute capital projects above the prospectus level, as well as retain leasing responsibilities. As part of this pilot, CBP will continue to pay full rent to GSA and receive a rent rebate for the operations, maintenance and those repairs and alterations below the prospectus level that are to be executed by CBP through the Construction and Facilities Management appropriation.

Exhibit 3 provides a crosswalk of the FY 2013 – 2015 spend plans for the FC&S PPA by facility activity. The increase in building operations and services reflects the growing number of facilities

coming online along with cost-inflation factors. The increased allocation for lease renewals and forced moves addresses emerging mission needs to keep facilities up to standard. Decreased maintenance funds allow CBP to cover increasing requirements in other areas, mainly building operations and lease renewals/forced moves. Additionally, Regional Maintenance Contracts create economies of scale, reducing funding requirements. Investments in critical infrastructure in FY 2014 and FY 2015 support CBP's top priority operations by consolidating the NTC facilities. The decrease for LPOE delegation activities reflects greater cost recovery for eligible expenses at the LPOEs due to AQI Fee Increase. Note that the allocation between activities is subject to change to ensure CBP's highest priority facilities requirements are funded.

Exhibit 3: FC&S PPA – FY 2013 to FY 2015 Spend Plan Crosswalk

(\$ in Thousands)

Activity	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Tunnel Remediation	1,339	1,500	1,500
Environmental and Energy Compliance	9,581	10,469	9,900
Building Operations & Services	80,239	106,611	120,727
Maintenance	41,666	33,720	24,867
Repairs	11,736	6,796	12,615
LPOE Delegation Activities	-	183,876	176,744
Lease Renewals and Forced Moves	8,507	10,666	20,784
Alterations	5,304	8,560	-
New Capital Investments	-	13,200	18,000
Total	158,372	375,398	385,137

The planned allocation of FY 2015 FC&S funds across CBP's facilities portfolio is shown in Exhibit 4. Note that the allocation between offices and activities is subject to change to ensure CBP's highest priority facilities requirements are funded.

Exhibit 4: FC&S PPA – FY 2015 Spend Plan
(\$ in Thousands)

Activity	OBP	OFO	OAM	MS	Total
Tunnel Remediation	1,500	-	-	-	1,500
Environmental and Energy Compliance	9,900	-	-	-	9,900
Building Operations & Services	55,634	30,878	10,559	23,656	120,727
Maintenance	7,108	13,441	3,028	1,290	24,867
Repairs	8,355	1,980	1,683	597	12,615
LPOE Delegation Activities	-	176,744	-	-	176,744
Lease Renewals and Forced Moves	4,000	9,509	-	7,275	20,784
New Capital Investments	-	-	-	18,000	18,000
Total	86,497	232,552	15,270	50,818	385,137

CBP is pursuing opportunities that meet mission goals in the current fiscal environment while realizing cost-saving efficiencies. Alternative sources of financing are a primary focus and with the enactment of the *Consolidated Appropriations Act of FY 2014* (P.L. 113-76), CBP, in collaboration with GSA, was given authorization to pursue a pilot program to accept donations of real property through Section 559. CBP and GSA may use these donations to facilitate numerous activities associated with ports of entry including land acquisition, construction, repair and alterations, sustainment and fit-out. CBP is working to identify the donation process and specific locations for the pilot program in collaboration with GSA. CBP will submit an evaluation plan with the initial results to Congress pursuant to legislative requirements in P.L. 113-76. Negotiations with the private entities and local governments at the identified project locations will lead to the transference of project design and construction costs to the private partner therefore minimizing the required funding from CBP and also assuring missions are not impacted. Prior to this official authority, in FY 2013, CBP was able to successfully enter into a Public Private Partnership for the Peace Bridge, New York LPOE with the Buffalo and Fort Erie Public Bridge Authority. Other CBP cost and space saving efforts include the following:

- Cost efficient sustainment solutions – CBP has numerous efforts underway that reduce sustainment costs. Through the centralized utilities effort, which channels almost all utility bills through one office, CBP has identified efficiencies and reduced CBP’s overall utility costs. The centralized utilities initiative began with a pilot program in FY 2012 with OBP and included the centralization of processing and payments of approximately 1,300 electricity, propane, heating oil natural gas, water, and sewage accounts. The 395 facilities which took part in the pilot program realized cost savings of \$1.260 million in FY 2012. Regional Maintenance Contracts have been executed at a large portion of CBP’s owned facilities. Rates have been negotiated as bundled services therefore reducing the overall costs and improving response times to emergency repairs due to the critical location of the maintenance contractors. CBP conducts Facility Condition Assessments at its owned facilities which enable CBP to target the facilities with the most pressing needs and provide more accurate out-year budget requests based on the conditions of the assets allowing CBP to be more proactive rather than reactive to needs in the portfolio.
- Standard space designs – Specifically utilized in the planning, design and construction of CBP-owned Border Patrol Stations, standard design has reduced delivery times while also decreasing design costs and improving cost estimates for the full lifecycle of the facility. CBP will also be implementing space designs and examining alternatives that abide by the numerous real

property reduction mandates including OMB's Freeze the Footprint policy for office and warehouse space.

- Mobile Workforce – CBP is expanding its mobile work efforts throughout its mission support focused offices in the National Capital Region and other select offices. In FY 2012 and 2013, the initial pilot realized total cost savings of over \$1.3 million in the CBP rent bill and operational budget, while improving communication between personnel.
- Consolidation and Co-locations – CBP is in the process of evaluating its space usage across the National Capital Region and evaluating opportunities to increase its space utilization rate through consolidation and mission integration. The results of these master planning efforts for regions such as the National Capital Region will be a decrease in overall square footage and operational costs and an increase in mission effectiveness. CBP is also examining and in the initial planning stages of other consolidations outside of the National Capital Region. In addition to reviewing the National Capital Region, CBP is consolidating multiple Office of Border Patrol facilities, including the Swanton Headquarters facility, storage facility and the old Swanton Border Patrol Station, into the newly constructed Swanton Border Patrol Station. Through consolidation, CBP will be able to reduce its footprint by over 23,000 square feet and realize \$550,000 in annual rent savings.

Facilities Construction and Sustainment – Select Adjustments to Base

This PPA includes adjustments to base increases of \$16.000 million for the LPOE Delegation of Authority and Sustainment Activities, \$289 thousand for the facility activities associated with the increased CBPO staffing, and \$4.800 million for the NTC Consolidation Project Phase II, along with a decrease of \$13.132 million for APHIS Full Cost Recovery Fee, and a \$9.341 million realignment of funds to the Program Oversight and Management (PO&M) PPA.

The \$16.000 million provides for rent cost increases associated with LPOE facilities coming online in FY 2015, and critical sustainment requirements of CBP's existing real property portfolio. The largest LPOE facility delivery in FY 2015 is the completion of Phase I of the San Ysidro LPOE, located in California, which is one of the busiest LPOEs in the United States. The additional funding will ensure CBP can meet its contractual obligations to GSA for rent associated with the LPOEs, thereby enabling CBP officers to operate out of the LPOEs to conduct their law enforcement functions. Resources for sustainment requirements of the existing portfolio will address critical needs for repairs at Border Patrol facilities, Facilities Condition Assessments (FCAs) of CBP-owned facilities, and mandatory relocation and build-out of Field Operations facilities. Specifically, funding will ensure deficiencies at the Border Patrol facilities are addressed, including deteriorated roofs in danger of collapse, so that the physical infrastructure is capable of supporting core mission functions; enable CBP to accurately assess the highest priority deficiencies and life safety violations that must be immediately addressed; and allow Field Operations personnel to operate out of appropriately configured space that meets mission needs while avoiding unplanned rent costs and delays in opening new facilities.

The \$4.800 million for the NTC Consolidation Project in addition to the \$13.2 million in the base will enable CBP to execute Phase II of the project at a total cost of \$18 million in FY 2015. Phase II includes the build-out and outfitting of the consolidated NTC facility. This consolidation will result in

an improved space that better meets the mission needs of the organization and its people, including strategic co-location of appropriate groups, and will improve the NTC's mission effectiveness.

The request includes a reduction of \$13.132 million for the Greater Cost Recovery due to AQI Fee Increase which is assumed to be effective by the end of December 2014. The fees are collected to recover the costs of providing inspectional services of passengers, conveyances, animals, plants and agricultural goods at ports of entry. The \$13.132 million represents the portion of the larger APHIS Full Cost Recovery Fee Increase that will be reimbursed to cover the facility costs incurred through these inspections including rent and the sustainment of the ports of entry. This reduction increases CBP's overall reliance on user fees to cover core facility activities for the ports of entry, specifically rent obligations which must be paid. If the recovered fees are less than what is expected, CBP will have to divert funding from other core sustainment activities to cover its rent obligations.

The request also includes an increase of \$289 thousand for the facility requirements associated with the CBP Officer increase as authorized in the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014* (P.L. 111-83) which states to "meet the workload created by the increasing volume of trade and travel the bill provides \$255.715 million to increase the CBPO workforce by not fewer than 2,000 new officers by the end of FY 2015." The \$289 thousand will support the increased recurring utility and sustainment costs associated with the additional personnel assigned to existing facilities.

The realignment of \$9.341 million from FC&S PPA is necessary to fund critical PO&M activities at fully operational levels. This funding will be used to fully execute essential programs related to Energy and Environmental Management programs. Funding these essential programs ensures CBP will be in compliance with a multitude of laws, regulations, Executive Orders, and Federal mandates. This realignment will allow CBP to participate in the key industry memberships, including Construction Management Association of America, Corporate Executive Board-Real Estate Board, and the Federal Facilities Council, to provide CBP with the leading practices for managing its real property program.

Exhibit 5 identifies the permanent transfers into the FC&S PPA from CBP's Operational Business Partners' accounts. In FY 2015, a total of \$2.222 million was transferred into the FC&S PPA for facilities related activities.

Exhibit 5: FC&S PPA—FY 2015 Permanent Transfers

FY 2015 Permanent Business Partner Transfer	PPA (From)	PPA (To)	OCC (To)	Amount
Utilities for CBP-owned facilities (Office of Field Operations)	Office of Field Operations	Facilities Construction & Sustainment	Utilities	\$2,010,567
Building Operations and Services (Office of Field Operations)	Office of Field Operations	Facilities Construction & Sustainment	Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$211,901
Total				\$2,222,468

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Border Patrol Facilities

The Border Patrol Facilities Program (BFPF) directly supports CBP's Border Patrol agents and houses technology needed to fulfill CBPs mission. The program provides Border Patrol Stations, Sector Headquarters, Permanent Checkpoints, and Remote Forward Operating bases that are strategically placed near the areas of highest illegal activity which allows agents and special teams to respond quickly and maintain maximum time on patrol. The facilities are provided through new construction, lease acquisition, alterations, and maintenance, repairs, and operations, as well as rent and leasing activities. Operational impact, agent safety, cost effectiveness, and the conditions of existing facilities are evaluated to prioritize the investment in this program. The BFPF maintains, upgrades, and constructs facilities, including BP stations; sector headquarters; checkpoints; and remote forward operating bases. Note: See CASR for full description..

Border Patrol Facilities is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- Facilities Program Management \$44.672 million
- Facilities, Construction, & Sustainment \$86.497 million
- Rent \$56.064 million

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
166,131	163,469	187,233

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Sustainment of Owned Property (71,097)	Building Operations and Services	Includes the expense costs associated with the purchase of critical utilities including water, electricity, natural gas, sewage. Additional costs are for the execution of operational contracts including custodial services, pest services, snow removal, waste disposal and grounds maintenance.
	Maintenance	Includes the expense costs associated with the execution of CBP's regional maintenance contracts that focus on preventative maintenance to assure assets reach the end of the intended useful life; additional maintenance costs that preserve or sustain an asset in current working conditions; the execution of the Facility Condition Assessment program that assesses the "health" of CBP's owned portfolio and targets key deficiencies that must be addressed; and scheduled renewal activities that replace an asset at the end of its intended useful life as to avoid complete failure and disruptions to mission operations
	Repairs	Includes the expense costs associated with restoring real property assets to its previously functional status or at the very least to a level where it can perform its designated purpose. These activities often reactionary to an immediate need such as a roof leaking or an HVAC system that has broken. In the most extreme of instances, the asset may be beyond repair and will have to be replaced immediately.

Tunnel Remediation (1,500)	Tunnel Remediation	Includes the expense costs required to remediate any breaches in border security along the northern and southern borders caused by underground tunnels
Environmental and Energy Compliance (9,900)	Environmental and Energy Compliance	Includes the expense costs associated to comply with environmental laws, regulations and Executive Orders along with the removal of pollution and contaminants to assure the health and safety of CBP personnel and the general public. These efforts include the clean-up of underground storage tanks, the installation of new water pipes and the clean-up of firing ranges.
Rent Costs for Leased Facilities (56,064)	Rent	Includes the expense costs associated with the payments required to be made by CBP to an owner of facility as established through Occupancy Agreements. These costs include the base rent and standard and above-standard operating expenses including utilities and Federal Protective Services.
Leasing Activities (4,000)	Space Consolidation	Includes funding for the consolidation of the leased Swanton Border Patrol Sector Headquarters, storage facility and older Swanton Border Patrol Station into the newly constructed Station that was completed in FY 2013. Funding will be used specifically for the costs to move of personnel and assets along with the fit-out of space at the facilities for the additional personnel.
Program Oversight and Management (44,672)	Program Oversight and Management	Includes the expense costs for the Government employee salaries and benefits; CBP's Integrated Workplace Management System, TRIRIGA; energy and environmental initiatives that allow CBP to realize cost-savings through innovative environmental and energy solutions; and other operational costs including office supplies and program support. Government employees execute and support every aspect of the Border Patrol Facilities program. TRIRIGA enables CBP to integrate real property and project management functions for the portfolio lifecycle into a single web-based platform. This system allows CBP to make more informed and comprehensive decisions for all aspects of CBP's real property inventory. During these austere budget times this allows CBP to make cost-effective decisions that also sustain CBP's facilities throughout the lifecycle of the asset.

OFO Facilities

OFO Facilities is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- APHIS \$26.052 million
- Facilities Program Management \$29.951 million
- Facilities, Construction, & Sustainment \$232.552 million
- IUF \$10.046 million
- Rent \$190.817 million

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
381,604	480,767	489,418

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Sustainment of Owned Property and the Delegation of Authority Ports of Entry (223,043)	Building Operations and Services	Includes the expense costs associated with the purchase of critical utilities including water, electricity, natural gas, sewage. Additional costs are for the execution of operational contracts including custodial services, pest services, snow removal, waste disposal and grounds maintenance.
	Maintenance	Includes the expense costs associated with the execution of CBP's regional maintenance contracts that focus on preventative maintenance to assure assets reach the end of the intended useful life; additional maintenance costs that preserve or sustain an asset in current working conditions; the execution of the Facility Condition Assessment program that assesses the "health" of CBP's owned portfolio and targets key deficiencies that must be addressed; and scheduled renewal activities that replace an asset at the end of its intended useful life as to avoid complete failure and disruptions to mission operations.
	Repairs	Includes the expense costs associated with restoring real property assets to its previously functional status or at the very least to a level where it can perform its designated purpose. These activities often reactionary to an immediate need such as a roof leaking or an HVAC system that has broken. In the most extreme of instances, the asset may be beyond repair and will have to be replaced immediately.
	LPOE Delegation of Authority Activities	Includes the expense costs associated with the building operations, maintenance, repairs and rent costs to GSA for Land Ports of Entry that are being considered as part of the Delegation of Authority. At this time in FY 2014 the scope, including the number of facilities to be included as part of the full implementation, along with the number of facilities and costs with a phased approach is still in negotiation between GSA and CBP.
Leasing Activities (9,509)	Forced Moves and Lease Renewals-in-Place	Includes the expense costs paid from the FC&S PPA associated with lease renewals with no expansion and mandatory re-locations. These activities include fitting out a new leased space due to a forced move. Fitting out requires the installation of IT and LAN systems, installation or upgrades of security systems, and the altering of space to meet the operational need. For those renewals in place, activities include the upgrade of existing systems to meet new security or IT regulations.
Rent Costs for Leased Facilities (190,817)	Rent	Includes the expense costs associated with the payments required to be made by CBP to an owner of facility as established through Occupancy Agreements. These costs include the base rent and standard and above-standard operating expenses including utilities and Federal Protective Services.
Additional funding sources (36,098)	APHIS and IUF Fees	Funding will be used to cover facility related activities, including rent and sustainment activities that support inspection functions performed by CBP officers at ports of entry.
Program Oversight and Management (29,951)	Program Oversight and Management	Includes the expense costs for the Government employee salaries and benefits; CBP's Integrated Workplace Management System, TRIRIGA; energy and environmental initiatives that allow CBP to realize cost-savings through innovative

		environmental and energy solutions; and other operational costs including office supplies and program support. Government employees execute and support every aspect of the Border Patrol Facilities program. TRIRIGA enables CBP to integrate real property and project management functions for the portfolio lifecycle into a single web-based platform. This system allows CBP to make more informed and comprehensive decisions for all aspects of CBP's real property inventory. Allows CBP to make cost-effective decisions that also sustain CBP's facilities throughout the lifecycle of the asset.
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Mission Support Facilities

The Mission Support Facilities (MSF) PMO develops, plans, executes, and sustains the facilities and infrastructure inventory necessary to support the mission of the CBP Mission Support Offices nationwide. These facilities include administrative offices, training centers, laboratories, warehouses, tactical communications sites, and consolidated/co-located facilities/campuses. The Mission Support PMO also manages CBP Consolidation/DHS Co-Location Facilities, Residential Housing, all National Capital Region Facilities and any Facilities impacted in a National Emergency. The focus of the MSF PMO is shifting from lease acquisition of new space for relocations or expansions for business partners to sustainability function managing maintenance and repair of owned facilities, administering leases of existing space, and reconfigurations where necessary to modify functional spaces to support additional staffing where expansions are no longer feasible.

This construction project is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- Facilities Program Management \$15.781million
- Facilities, Construction, & Sustainment \$50.818 million
- Rent \$148.301 million

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Facilities Management
Program Oversight and Management
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Program Oversight and Management

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	253	217	51,155
2014 Enacted	513	483	80,880
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	3	3	16,188
2015 Current Services	516	486	97,068
2015 Total Request	516	486	97,068
Total Change 2014 to 2015	3	3	16,188

CBP requests \$97.068 million for Program Oversight and Management. This request includes:

		Positions	FTE	Amount
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	483	513	80,880
Adjustments to Base	Annualize FY Increase to CBPO Staffing			18
	2015 Pay Raise			509
	PPA Realignment to Support Essential PO&M Activities			9,341
	Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise			171
	FY 2014 Pay Raise			221
	Increased Retirement Contributions			551
	Realignment to Support Advanced Training Center Facilities	3	3	377
	Increase in Funding to Support TRIRIGA			5,000
FY 2015 Request	Facilities Program Management	486	516	97,068

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

CBP requests 486 FTE and \$97.068 million in FY 2015 for the PO&M PPA, which provides resources to maximize operational efficiencies and guide strategic initiatives of the Construction and Facilities Management Program. This PPA includes salaries and operational resources for Federal real property personnel. The inclusion of salaries and operational requirements in this PPA provides necessary flexibility to allocate resources to the highest priority requirements of CBP's real property portfolio. This alignment, and the associated flexibility between pay and non-pay requirements, allows CBP to consistently plan, finance, acquire, manage, oversee, and administer the Construction and

Facilities Management Program to best fulfill mission needs. The FTEs funded by the PO&M PPA also support Border Patrol tactical infrastructure activities funded by the Border Security, Fencing, and Infrastructure Technology (BSFIT) appropriation, and rent activities funded by the Salaries and Expenses appropriation Rent PPA.

CBP aligns the PO&M workforce to its real property portfolio strategy. To this end, CBP is transitioning the focus of its workforce from project management to facilities management to address the growing sustainment needs of CBP's newly acquired facilities and the existing portfolio. CBP real property personnel offer architectural, environmental, energy, real estate, and engineering services, along with long-term strategic planning expertise. These highly skilled specialists strengthen operational support and enhance efficiencies for CBP's multifaceted facilities portfolio, as well as CBP rent and tactical infrastructure. Since FY 2010, the real property program has consolidated functions previously dispersed across CBP, such as management of utilities, rent, tower leasing, and sustainment services. Centralizing these functions allows CBP to manage its real property portfolio efficiently, while enabling operational offices to focus solely on their frontline responsibilities.

Resources in the FY 2015 PO&M PPA provide for several critical areas of the Construction and Facilities Management Program, including Government employee salaries and benefits; CBP's Integrated Workplace Management System, TRIRIGA; energy and environmental initiatives; and program-level operational requirements and services. TRIRIGA enables CBP to integrate real property and project management functions for the portfolio lifecycle into a single web-based platform. This system provides critical data to inform cost-effective decision making to sustain CBP facilities over the long-term. The system also improves CBP's ability to enhance energy efficiencies, including tracking LEED requirements, which permits CBP to comply with regulations for energy efficiency. CBP-wide energy and environmental initiatives and studies also ensure that CBP complies with energy and environmental laws, regulations, Executive Orders, and Federal mandates. This mitigates the risk of violations or lawsuits which could impact operational components. Operational requirements and services funded by PO&M equip real property personnel to manage CBP's facilities in the most economical, efficient manner through recertification training, access to industry-leading best practices, and professional communications and management services.

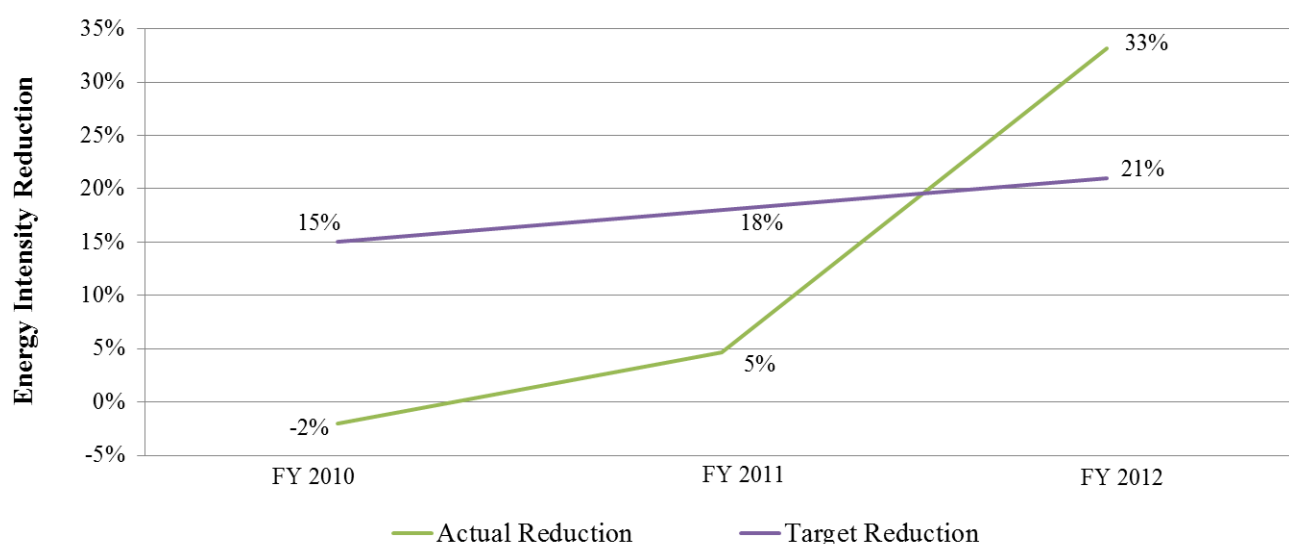
Table 6 provides a crosswalk of the FY 2013 – 2015 PO&M PPA by activity. Note that the allocation between activities is subject to change to ensure CBP's highest priorities for critical facilities solutions are funded.

Exhibit 6: PO&M PPA – FY 2013 to FY 2015 Spend Plan Crosswalk
(\$ in Thousands)

Activity	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Government Salaries and Benefits	29,999	55,796	57,204
TRIRIGA Maintenance	8,848	3,854	9,085
Environmental and Energy Initiatives	5,025	5,250	10,725
Operational Requirements and Services	7,284	15,980	20,054
Total	51,156	80,880	97,068

The PO&M PPA provides funding for personnel and resources required to conduct and implement numerous environmental, energy, and planning initiatives that allow CBP to meet mission goals while realizing cost-savings and environmental goals. These personnel and resources help to ensure and improve CBP's compliance with the Endangered Species Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, as well as numerous Executive Orders and other Federal mandates. Environmental and energy assessments, audits, and studies funded through the PO&M PPA have allowed CBP to improve the energy efficiency and sustainability of its facilities. Currently, 39 percent of CBP-owned and direct-leased square footage is LEED-certified. CBP is expanding its centralized utilities management to include the entire CBP portfolio, realizing administrative cost-savings and economies of scale. These cost savings allow CBP to redirect funds to the highest priority sustainment activities. CBP has made substantial progress in its Energy Intensity Reduction efforts since FY 2010 as shown in Chart 2. In FY 2012, CBP realized annual savings in energy intensity of \$5.5 million in CBP-owned facilities and actual reductions exceeded target reductions by 12 percent.

Chart 2: DHS Scorecard Measure: Energy Intensity Reduction – FY 2010 to FY 2012⁵



Additionally, the PO&M PPA provides funding for the personnel and resources required to pursue CBP's space reduction and cost saving initiatives including the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Freeze the Footprint policy and the June 2010 Presidential Directive "*Disposal of Unneeded Federal Real Estate*." CBP personnel are reviewing space utilization rates and developing master plans for the consolidation space and also leveraging information technology and workplace transformation solutions to realize operational efficiencies, which are anticipated to ultimately reduce CBP's square footage. An early example of these efforts includes the CBP-piloted Mobile Work Initiative in the National Capital Region (NCR) that was completed in FY 2013. Through this effort CBP was able to reduce costs and space. CBP personnel will be using this model and other innovative solutions to further reduce space in the NCR and nationally.

⁵ Percent reduction is from base year FY 2003. Energy unit measure is British Thermal Units/Gross Square Footage.

Program Oversight and Management – Select Adjustments to Base

The PO&M PPA includes a \$9.341 million realignment request from the FC&S PPA and an increase of \$5.000 million to fully support TRIRIGA at fully functional levels.

The realignment of \$9.341 million from FC&S PPA is necessary to fund critical PO&M activities at fully operational levels. This funding will be used to fully execute essential programs related to Energy and Environmental Management programs. Funding these essential programs ensures CBP will be in compliance with a multitude of laws, regulations, Executive Orders, and Federal mandates. This realignment will allow CBP to participate in the key industry memberships, including Construction Management Association of America, Corporate Executive Board-Real Estate Board, and the Federal Facilities Council, to provide CBP with the leading practices for managing its real property program.

The \$5.000 million will allow CBP to fully support TRIRIGA, including necessary upgrades, system modifications, and user training. The additional funding will ensure CBP facility managers and budgeting personnel can use the information maintained in TRIRIGA to formulate out-year planning requirements, manage facilities inventory and track in real-time the identification and subsequent remediation of documented deficiencies. Through TRIRIGA system upgrades and training, CBP will be able to track the backlog of maintenance and repair consistently in real time, vice relying solely on periodic assessments. Without these required funds, CBP will be unable to complete necessary upgrades to the TRIRIGA system to realize the full capability of the system inclusive of additional modules that will increase CBP's ability to support the tracking and support of the real property inventory. Additionally, CBP will be unable to perform all of the required training for its user. CBP users would not receive all of the required training, including tailoring online classes, which would hinder the ability of staff to efficiently and effectively use TRIRIGA.

Exhibit 7 identifies the permanent transfers into the PO&M PPA from CBP's Business Partners' accounts. In FY 2015, a total of \$377 thousand was transferred into the PO&M PPA for real property personnel consolidation.

Exhibit 7: PO&M PPA: FY 2015 Permanent Business Partner Transfers

FY 2015 Permanent Business Partner Transfers	PPA (From)	PPA (To)	OCC (To)	Amount
Consolidation of Sustainment Personnel	Office of Training and Development	Program Oversight & Management	Personnel Compensation	\$293,069
Consolidation of Sustainment Personnel	Office of Training and Development	Program Oversight & Management	Personnel Benefits	\$83,524
Total				\$376,593

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Facilities Management
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Increase for OBP Deferred Maintenance and Consolidation
PPA: Facility Construction and Sustainment
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$8,900

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	74,223
Program Increase							-	-	8,900
Total Request	-	-	66,879	-	-	73,251	-	-	83,123

Description of Item:

The requested increase of \$8.9 million will provide necessary funding for the facilities operations and maintenance program for CBP's real property portfolio funded out of the FC&S PPA. This PPA enables CBP to effectively execute facility solutions for operational components' mission needs and to maintain over 26 million square feet of CBP's real property inventory. Requested funding will enable CBP to address a portion of its significant deferred maintenance backlog, focusing on identified deficiencies at the Office of Border Patrol (OBP) facilities in critical mission areas along the northern and southern borders. Additionally, resources will fund the consolidation of OBP facilities in Swanton Sector, Vermont. This includes consolidating the leased Swanton Sector Headquarters facility, Swanton storage and the old Swanton Border Patrol Station into the newly constructed Swanton BPS that was completed in FY 2013.

The allocation of the requested \$8.9 million increase is shown in the table below. (Note that the allocation between activities is subject to change as cost estimates and project details are further refined).

Activity	Cost (\$ in Thousands)
OBP Deferred Maintenance Projects	\$ 4,900
Swanton Consolidation	\$ 4,000
Total	\$ 8,900

Justification

The proposed increase will allow CBP to allocate funding directly to critical building systems, such as HVACs and roofs, that are beyond the intended useful life and are at risk of failure and must be replaced, along with addressing other facility issues including inadequate plumbing systems, broken doors and windows, and developing mold on water pipes. In FY 2013, through Facility Condition Assessments performed at 35 percent of CBP-owned facilities, \$144 million of deficiencies were identified. This portion of the \$8.9 million increase will assist in reducing that backlog by addressing the highest priority needs in FY 2015. This increase will not only positively impact the backlog of deferred maintenance needs, but also minimize the potential “down-time” at OBP facilities due to complete failure of a critical building system. Any down-time at OBP facilities would impact the ability of Border Patrol agents to perform their essential law enforcement functions without critical infrastructure support. The additional funding will assure the continued safety and security for the general public and CBP personnel operating out of those facilities.

Additional funding will also be used for the Swanton consolidation project which will allow for the termination of costly leases for the Sector Headquarters and Swanton Storage facilities thus saving CBP rent funds in the future. The funding will address the moving of personnel and equipment from existing facilities to the new facility along with the fit-out including installation of LAN and equipment for the new personnel that will be consolidated to the new Border Patrol Station.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The increase allows CBP to address 3 percent of its currently identified \$144 million backlog of deficiencies and past due renewals and consolidate facilities in Swanton that reduces CBP’s overall footprint and realizes rent savings.

This increase will assure that CBP continues to meet the DHS Strategic Goal: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security and CBP Strategic Goal 1: Secure the Nation’s borders to protect America from the entry of dangerous people and goods and prevent unlawful trade and travel. By using \$4.9 million to address the identified issues assures that the operational mission performed at OBP facilities is not negatively impacted.

Furthermore, the Swanton consolidation will reduce the overall footprint of CBP facilities in compliance with the May 2012 OMB memorandum titled “Promoting Efficient Spending to Support Agency Operations.” This consolidation will reduce CBP’s footprint by more than 23,000 square feet and provide a rent savings of nearly \$550,000 annually.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses to plan, acquire, construct, renovate, equip, furnish, operate, manage, and maintain buildings, facilities, and related infrastructure necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to customs, immigration, and border security, including land ports of entry where the Administrator of General Services has delegated to the Secretary of Homeland Security the authority to operate, maintain, repair, and alter such facilities, and to pay rent to the General Services Administration for use of land ports of entry, [\$456,278,000] **\$482,205,000¹** to remain available until September 30, [2018: *Provided*, That the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall submit to the ~~Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives~~, at the time the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2015 is submitted pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, an inventory of the real property of U.S. Customs and Border Protection and a plan for each activity and project proposed for funding under this heading that includes the full cost by fiscal year of each activity and project ~~proposed and underway in fiscal year 2015~~ **2019²**. (*Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

¹ ... [\$456,278,000] \$482,205,000...	<i>Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.</i>
² ... [2018] 2019	<i>Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.</i>

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Facilities Management FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	253	217	\$209,527
FY 2014 Enacted	513	483	\$456,278
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Realignment to Support NTC Facilities	-	-	\$212
Utilities Consolidation	-	-	\$2,011
Realignment to Support Advanced Training Center Facilities	3	3	\$377
Total Transfers	3	3	\$2,600
Increases			
2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$509
Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise	-	-	\$171
Annualize FY 2014 Increase to CBPO Staffing	-	-	\$307
Consolidation of National Targeting Center	-	-	\$4,800
FY 2014 Pay Raise ⁶	-	-	\$221
Increase for LPOE Rent and Sustainment	-	-	\$16,000
Increase in Funding to Support TRIRIGA	-	-	\$5,000
Increased Retirement Contributions	-	-	\$551
Total, Increases	-	-	\$27,559
Decreases			
Greater Cost Recovery due to AQI Fee Increase	-	-	(\$13,132)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$13,132)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$14,427
Total Adjustments-to-Base	3	3	\$17,027
FY 2015 Current Services	516	486	\$473,305
Program Changes			
Increases			
Increase for OBP Deferred Maintenance and Consolidation	-	-	\$8,900
Total, Increases	-	-	\$8,900
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$8,900
FY 2015 Request	516	486	\$482,205
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	3	3	\$25,927

⁶ "Covers requirements resulting from the 1% pay raise that went into effect January 1, 2014."

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Facilities Management
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	253	217	\$209,527
FY 2014 Enacted	513	483	\$456,278
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Transfers	3	3	\$2,600
Increases	-	-	\$27,559
Decreases	-	-	(\$13,132)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	3	3	\$17,027
FY 2015 Current Services	516	486	\$473,305
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$8,900
Total, Program Changes	-	-	\$8,900
FY 2015 Request	516	486	\$482,205
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	3	3	\$25,927

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Facility Construction and Sustainment	-	-	\$375,398	-	-	\$839	-	-	\$8,900	-	-	\$385,137	-	-	\$9,739
Program Oversight and Management	513	483	\$80,880	3	3	\$16,188	-	-	-	516	486	\$97,068	3	3	\$16,188
Total	513	483	\$456,278	3	3	\$17,027	-	-	\$8,900	516	486	\$482,205	3	3	\$25,927

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Facilities Management Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$21,848	\$49,461	\$50,405	\$944
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$6	\$139	\$140	\$1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$133	\$515	\$519	\$4
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,324	\$20,240	\$21,120	\$880
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$28,311	\$70,355	\$72,184	\$1,829
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$925	\$1,037	\$1,055	\$18
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$366	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$10	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$15,332	\$29,661	\$34,029	\$4,368
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$87,961	\$39,404	\$50,621	\$11,217
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$761	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$35,639	\$283,773	\$288,979	\$5,206
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$686	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,295	\$338	\$338	-
31.0 Equipment	\$8,183	\$18,510	\$16,999	(\$1,511)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$30,058	\$13,200	\$18,000	\$4,800
Total, Other Object Classes	\$181,216	\$385,923	\$410,021	\$24,098
Total, Direct Obligations	\$209,527	\$456,278	\$482,205	\$25,927
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$209,527	\$456,278	\$482,205	\$25,927
Full Time Equivalents	217	483	486	3

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Facilities Management Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	1	1	1	-
GS-15	22	30	30	-
GS-14	49	67	67	-
GS-13	111	152	153	1
GS-12	48	67	68	1
GS-11	10	13	13	-
GS-9	4	6	6	-
GS-7	5	7	7	-
GS-6	2	2	2	-
GS-4	1	1	1	-
Other Graded Positions	-	167	168	1
Total Permanent Positions	253	513	516	3
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	96	124	124	-
U.S. Field	157	389	392	3
Total, Facilities Management:	253	513	516	3
Full Time Equivalents	217	483	486	3
Average ES Salary	170,545	171,824	173,529	1,705
Average GS Salary	97,091	97,917	98,828	911
Average Grade	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Construction and Facilities Management Appropriation

- \$482.205 million
- CBP Construction and Facilities Management includes:
 - Facilities Construction and Sustainment
 - Program Oversight and Management

PROGRAM	FY 2015 FUNDING REQUEST (\$000)			FUNDING FROM:	
	Current Services Level	New Initiative	Total	Program, Project Activity (PPA)	Appropriation
Facilities Construction & Sustainment	\$376,237	8,900	\$385,137	Facilities Construction & Sustainment	Construction and Facilities Management
Program Oversight & Management	\$97,068	-	\$97,068	Program Oversight & Management	Construction and Facilities Management
Total Investments	\$473,305	\$8,900	\$482,205		

CONSTRUCTION AND FACILITIES INITIATIVES

1. Project Description, Justification, and Scope

The CBP C&FM account provides the facilities solutions and associated infrastructure required to obtain and maintain operational control of the border. It addresses the requirements for new, modernized, expanded, and sustained facilities to fulfill immediate mission-driven operational needs; accommodates increasing capacity demands associated with new agent, officer, pilot, and asset deployments; provides resources to modify and/or correct deficiencies within existing facilities and structures; and allows CBP to proactively manage the real property inventory and facilities portfolio. The FY 2015 request focuses mainly on sustainment activities of CBP's Construction and Facilities Management Program. The FY 2015 budget submission also provides funding for the build out and outfitting of the National Targeting Center facility to enhance mission operations.

2. Significant Changes

The FY 2015 request includes the centralization of facilities resources from across CBP operational and mission support components into the C&FM account. Consolidating facilities resources in this account allows CBP to manage its facilities portfolio more efficiently by funding the highest priorities while enabling offices to focus solely on their core mission responsibilities and can also yield significant cost savings and achieve efficiencies for the Construction and Facilities Management Program. The FY 2015 request includes an annualization for the National Targeting Center to enhance mission operations.

3. Project Schedule

Not Applicable

4. Schedule of Project Funding (Dollars in Thousands)

Facilities Construction and Sustainment				
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Total
Appropriation	\$158,372	\$385,398	\$385,137	\$928,907
Obligation (planned)	\$158,372	\$385,398	\$385,137	\$928,807
Expenditure (planned)	\$91,809	\$192,699	\$192,009	\$476,517

Program Oversight and Management				
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Total
Appropriation	\$51,155	\$86,101	\$97,068	\$234,324
Obligation (planned)	\$51,155	\$86,101	\$97,068	\$234,324
Expenditure (planned)	\$48,984	\$77,491	\$86,663	\$213,138

5. Cost Estimate Detail and Changes (Dollars in Thousands)

Not Applicable

6. Method of Performance

CBP's Facilities Management & Engineering (FM&E) Directorate provides the facilities, infrastructure and related services to CBP's operational components, known as Business Partners, in direct support of their law enforcement and other mission focused functions. As the agent of CBP's multi-billion dollar real property portfolio, it is FM&E's responsibility to be CBP's trusted and valued steward of real property and environmental solutions and services. To best meet this goal, FM&E has aligned its four Program Management Offices (PMOs) to the operational components within CBP. The PMOs include Air and Marine Facilities, Border Patrol Facilities and Tactical Infrastructure (BPFTI), Field Operations Facilities, and Mission Support Facilities.

Through the PMO structure, FM&E is a driver and active participant in the lifecycle of CBP facilities from the time an operational requirement is identified through acquisition, construction, sustainment, and finally in the disposal of the asset at the end of its useful life. In support of the portfolio lifecycle,

FM&E is responsible for assuring that facilities can support the operational components in addressing their evolving missions in a changing threat environment. FM&E's work includes the identification, planning and execution of building operations; maintenance, repairs; construction and alterations; leasing actions associated with renewals and forced moves; environmental and energy compliance and initiatives; portfolio and master planning; tunnel remediation and the historic preservation of qualifying facilities.

As part of the planning and execution process that supports the sustainment of CBP's portfolio, FM&E determines its baseline sustainment needs, for the near term and into the out-years, using industry standards. FM&E specifically uses the Federal Facilities Council (FFC) standard which is based on the Plant Replacement Value (PRV) of the portfolio; CBP's PRV is \$2.9 billion in FY 2015. The FFC standards identify four areas of facilities sustainment activity and the required funding level; CBP's baseline sustainment requirement totals \$338 million in FY 2015. FM&E will then use these industry standards as a guide as the Directorate aligns its sustainment strategy and needs within available funding levels. The following outlines each area of facilities sustainment activity based on FFC standards and the associated funding requirement in FY 2015:

- *Building Operations and Services (5% of PRV and equivalent to \$145million)*
Building Operations and Services are the required day-to-day activities needed to keep CBP-owned facilities open and functional. Activities include: utility costs, pest extermination, waste disposal, grounds upkeep, janitorial services and snow removal.
- *Maintenance and Repairs (4% of PRV and equivalent to \$116 million)*
Maintenance and Repairs includes the required recurring sustainment activities including the routine maintenance of plumbing and heating systems along with the unplanned repairs that may deem a building system, such as fire suppressing sprinkler systems, non-operational. This also includes remediation efforts to address fire-life safety, OSHA and ADA violations.
- *Building Systems Recapitalization (2% of PRV and equivalent to \$58 million)*
Building Systems Recapitalization assures that facility support systems, such as Information Technology, HVAC, security, plumbing and electrical, are compliant and modernized to meet mission needs. The funding will be required either at the end of the assets useful life so the system can be replaced or throughout the assets lifecycle as systems need to be modernized to assure that systems meet mission needs.
- *Lease Renewals and Forced Moves (4% of the Rent Bill and equivalent to \$18 million)*
Lease Renewals and Forced Moves activities are the one-time costs associated with renewing CBP's leased facilities in place or relocating to a new facility. These costs include putting in place the necessary infrastructure to support daily mission operations including perimeter security infrastructure, physical security alarms, cabling, voice, data and IT infrastructure equipment and fixtures and furniture.

Using the FFC standards as a guide, FM&E identifies the minimum 'must have' sustainment requirements to assure the real property portfolio is operationally viable, especially for the day-to-day operational and maintenance contracts at CBP-owned facilities. As the portfolio has grown significantly over the past fiscal years, FM&E continues to pursue cost-efficient efforts to assure that

all CBP-owned facilities are appropriately maintained and operational and extend the useful life of the facility. These cost reducing efforts include regional maintenance contracts, which have proved to reduce overall costs and improve response times to emergency repairs. The day-to-day maintenance efforts may be part of a larger regional contract that supports facilities of multiple Business Partners or are included in a contract designed specifically for the type of facility of a particular portfolio depending upon the location and type of facility. FM&E is constantly reevaluating its approach to sustainment and will consistently review, realign and establish the appropriate levels of service and associated costs to assure facilities are operational and functional.

During the lifecycle of a facility, specific, unbudgeted, issues may arise that must be addressed including repairs or premature replacement of a non-functioning building system. As part of the FFC standards and fiscal planning, PMOs will account for these unexpected issues as part of their overall budget request based off historical figures and the current state of the facilities. These deficiencies are identified through Facility Condition Assessments (FCAs) which are performed on a three-year cycle at CBP-owned facilities. FCAs represent the source metrics for CBP's overall Facility Condition Index (FCI). The FCI allows FM&E to evaluate the health of its owned facilities portfolio. An FCA identifies the condition of the asset, deficiencies, and when renewals will need to be performed as a result of the asset reaching the end of its useful life.

While the FCAs represent one portfolio-wide source, many of the deficiencies are identified through regular site visits to the facilities and recurring, direct communication between the Business Partner and the PMO. Furthermore, through some of its operational and maintenance contracts, FM&E has set up call centers and work ticket systems for facility managers and users to identify and report repair and maintenance needs throughout the course of the fiscal year. When budgeting for repairs and replacements, FM&E records its deficiencies in its integrated workplace management system called TRIRIGA, which allows FM&E to integrate real property and project management functions necessary to manage the lifecycle of the real property portfolio in a single web-based technology platform. TRIRIGA helps to identify needs and assists in the development and execution of spend plans.

For capital facility projects that exceed a \$1 million threshold, FM&E requires a Requirements Documentation and Alternatives of Analysis (RDAA) justification for each project in order for the identified facility solution to be considered for potential funding. Capital projects involve construction, significant alterations to an existing facility, and lease acquisitions that include major tenant improvements. These requirements are most often communicated to the Business Partner through a Mission Need Statement that will require a facility solution to accommodate a change in mission requirements. This may include the relocation of personnel or assets or an increase or refocus of mission in a particular location. The PMO will then determine the facility solution that is the most cost-efficient while also meeting the needs of the operational component. Through the development of the RDAA package, the PMO will scope, schedule and analyze various ownership alternatives including lease versus owned, co-locations, consolidations, interagency agreements, and public private partnerships.

The RDAA package is used as justification at two points during FM&E's budget request process:

1. The RDAA is used to inform the Capital Facilities Investment Plan (CFIP) which identifies and prioritizes the major, out-year, unfunded real property needs as part of the five-year Resource

Allocation Plan (RAP) process. Submitted annually to the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner, the CFIP aligns numerous strategic documents including CBP Integrated Planning Guidance, the CBP Office of Program Development's Programming Guidance, and takes into account the mission impacts and political sensitivities of the operational components. The CFIP is first prioritized using a real property orientated grading criteria and then is reviewed at numerous levels of governance including FM&E senior leadership, the Mission Directors of the Business Partners, and the CBP Assistant Commissioners and Chiefs. The Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner then gives final approval which represents leadership concurrence with CBP's real property priorities.

2. In development of the Budget Year spend plan, the RDAA is used to justify the funding of near-term, discrete project requirements that do not support the sustainment of the existing portfolio. As with the CFIP, these projects are over the \$1 million threshold and developed in response to a Business Partner need. At this point in the budget process, the scope, schedule and cost are finely defined and are ready for execution as soon as funding becomes available. The thoroughly defined RDAA is crucial for FM&E leadership in determining whether a capital project should be given funding over other sustainment requirements. Major CBP programmatic focuses, such as an expansion of mobile work or facility projects that result in a positive return on investment, are factored into the leadership decision.

As, both sustainment and mission facility requirements are identified through recurring maintenance and operations contracts, FCAs, direct communication with the Business Partner or Mission Need Statements, the requirement is classified within FM&E's Category Matrix. These categories include:

- building operations;
- maintenance;
- repairs;
- construction;
- alterations;
- leasing actions associated with lease renewals and forced moves;
- environmental and energy;
- planning;
- tunnel remediation; and
- historic preservation.

These categories are then broken down into sub-categories which provide more detail into the actual activity. Special Identifiers are then used as a third tier and are the most finite level of identification used to distinguish those projects with a particular focus; for example, addressing fire-life safety violations or major strategic initiatives or policies, such as space consolidation.

After identifying the requirements and the associated category of the facility activity, projects are submitted to FM&E leadership for funding consideration. Due to the extensive needs across the real property portfolio, requirements are prioritized using FM&E's Integrated Planning Guidance (IPG), which is aligned to CBP's IPG, FM&E's Strategic Plan and other strategic documents within DHS and CBP. For FY 2015, the primary drivers by which facility requirements were prioritized for funding were:

- meeting legal and regulatory obligations, and providing safe and secure facilities for CBP employees and the general public;
- carrying out stewardship responsibilities by ensuring appropriate maintenance and operations of the existing footprint;
- providing facilities support for mission critical strategic CBP initiatives;
- developing initiatives that produce lifecycle cost savings; and,
- abiding by “Freeze the Footprint”.

After prioritization and approval from the Business Partners through the Facilities Management Council, FM&E leadership finalizes the upcoming Budget Year Spend Plan which includes the funded facility projects for that fiscal year. Leadership will consider any political factors and pressing needs that may have arisen during the requirement development process.

After project requirements are analyzed, prioritized, approved for funding, and appropriated funds, FM&E executes procurements through the CBP Office of Procurement, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) for the execution of its capital and some sustainment work. Due to the recent transfer of wage-grade personnel from the Border Patrol to the BPFTI PMO, some sustainment activities at Border Patrol facilities are executed directly by FM&E personnel. Additionally, through a memorandum of agreement, USACE provides services to CBP on an as needed basis. These services include consolidated program management services for real estate planning and acquisition, planning and programming, environmental planning and compliance, design and cost engineering, construction and warranty enforcement, and integrated occupancy services.

During the year of execution, approved facilities projects are tracked through Program Management Reviews, conducted by FM&E leadership, on a bi-monthly basis for each PMO portfolio. Projects in-progress, which may be completed over several fiscal years, are consistently tracked and reported by project managers in the field. This tracking monitors the project delivery for alterations construction and leasing activities through industry standards, including each project’s schedule, scope, and budget. Obligation plans and project completion schedules are tracked within the CBP accounting system and FM&E’s integrated workplace management system, TRIRIGA. These systems include modules that store specific information on all aspects of each asset. The real property profile performance data can be used to produce financial, procurement, real property, and project indices for measuring the performance of the assets and the services that support it.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Facilities Management
Facility Construction and Sustainment
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	655	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	366	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	9	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	14,989	29,180	33,548	4,368
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	67,590	31,245	28,121	(3,124)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	761	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	35,639	283,773	288,979	5,206
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	173	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	1,126	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	7,863	18,000	16,489	(1,511)
32.0 Land and Structures	29,201	13,200	18,000	4,800
Total, Other Object Classes	158,372	375,398	385,137	9,739
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	158,372	375,398	385,137	9,739
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Facility Construction and Sustainment Mission Statement

Facilities Construction and Sustainment provides facilities management, acquisition, construction, leasing, and sustainment of CBP occupied facilities, and associated infrastructure and services, that the U.S. Customs and Border Protection needs to perform its enforcement and trade facilitation mission.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$14,989	\$29,180	\$33,548	\$4,368

An increase of \$2,011,000 is for Utilities Consolidation. An increase of \$2,357,000 is to Increase for OBP Deferred Maintenance and Consolidation.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$67,590	\$31,245	\$28,121	(\$3,124)

A decrease of -\$3,124,000 is for PPA Realignment to Support Essential PO&M Activities.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$35,639	\$283,773	\$288,979	\$5,206

A decrease of -\$4,417,000 is for PPA Realignment to Support Essential PO&M Activities. A decrease of -\$13,132,000 is for Greater Cost Recovery due to AQI Fee Increase. An increase of \$16,000,000 is to Increase for LPOE Rent and Sustainment. An increase of \$212,000 is for the Realignment to Support NTC Facilities. An increase of \$6,543,000 is to Increase for OBP Deferred Maintenance and Consolidation.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$7,863	\$18,000	\$16,489	(\$1,511)

An increase of \$289,000 is for Annualize FY 2014 Increase to CBPO Staffing. A decrease of -\$1,800,000 is for PPA Realignment to Support Essential PO&M Activities.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$29,201	\$13,200	\$18,000	\$4,800

An increase of \$4,800,000 is for the Consolidation of National Targeting Center.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Facilities Management
Program Oversight and Management
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	21,848	49,461	50,405	944
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	6	139	140	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	133	515	519	4
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	6,324	20,240	21,120	880
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	28,311	70,355	72,184	1,829
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	270	1,037	1,055	18
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	1	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	343	481	481	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	20,371	8,159	22,500	14,341
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	513	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	169	338	338	-
31.0 Equipment	320	510	510	-
32.0 Land and Structures	857	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	22,844	10,525	24,884	14,359
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	51,155	80,880	97,068	16,188
Full Time Equivalents	217	483	486	3

Program Oversight and Management Mission Statement

Program Oversight and Management provides for the programmatic studies, services, initiatives, as well as contract support and services required to support the administration and management of facilities and construction programs, program management oversight, and project management oversight.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	21,848	49,461	50,405	944
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	6	139	140	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	133	515	519	4
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	6,324	20,240	21,120	880
Total, Salaries & Benefits	28,311	70,355	72,184	1,829

An increase of \$509,000 is for 2015 Pay Raise. An increase of \$171,000 is for Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$221,000 is for the FY 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$551,000 is for Increased Retirement Contributions. An increase of \$377,000 is for the Realignment to Support Advanced Training Center Facilities.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$270	\$1,037	\$1,055	\$18

An increase of \$18,000 is for Annualize FY 2014 Increase to CBPO Staffing.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$20,371	\$8,159	\$22,500	\$14,341

An increase of \$9,341,000 is for PPA Realignment to Support Essential PO&M Activities. An increase of \$5,000,000 is to Increase in Funding to Support TRIRIGA.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	219	217	483
Increases			
Land Port of Entry Delegation of Authority	-	104	-
Realignment of wage grade facilities positions	-	167	-
Realigning OTIA Funding: TI	-	24	-
Realignment to Support Advanced Training Center Facilities	-	-	3
Subtotal, Increases	-	295	3
Decreases			
Managed Hiring & Support Services	(2)	(29)	-
Subtotal, Decreases	(2)	(29)	-
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	217	483	486
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(2)	266	3

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction*



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Air and Marine Interdiction

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Air and Marine Interdiction:

CBP protects the Nation through the coordinated use of integrated air and marine forces to detect, interdict, and prevent acts of terrorism and the unlawful movement of people, illegal drugs, and other contraband toward or across the borders of the United States. The CBP Office of Air and Marine's (OAM) core competencies include air and marine interdiction, air and marine law enforcement, and air and national border domain security.

OAM has a staff of over 1,700 personnel, including pilots and aircrew, air and marine law enforcement officers, operations specialists, logistics and maintenance support personnel, and administrative personnel. Mission critical assets for FY 2015 are: 213 aircraft (including fixed wing, rotary helicopters, and unmanned aircraft systems), 305 marine vessels, the Air and Marine Operations Center (AMOC), fixed and mobile surveillance equipment, ground vehicles, training facilities, maintenance facilities, aircraft hangars, and marine facilities located along the land and maritime borders and at key interior support locations.

B. Budget Activities:

The Air and Marine Interdiction appropriation is comprised of three major Program, Project, and Activities (PPAs): Salaries and Expenses, Operations and Maintenance, and Procurement.

Funding for the Office of Air and Marine is divided amongst the following key functions and capabilities:

Key Mission Areas and/PPA	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Salaries & Expenses	Salaries and Expenses funds salaries and benefits for OAM's personnel force, permanent change of station (PCS), overtime/premium pay, ammunition, tactical law enforcement gear and equipment, administrative training and travel, and school tuition for dependents of employees in foreign countries.	293,016
Operations and Maintenance	The Operations and Maintenance PPA funds aircraft and marine vessel maintenance and logistic support, training, fuel, material repairs, operating base support, and engineering.	362,669

Key Mission Areas and/PPA	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Procurement	Procurement funds are used to purchase new aircraft and marine vessels and to recapitalize existing assets to extend service lives, enhance mission effectiveness and/or lower life-cycle maintenance costs.	53,000

Treasury Account Symbol	Amount (in millions)	Purpose of Funds by PPA	Projected Obligation Date
70 X 0544	\$43.1	Proc \$35.4M, O&M \$7.7M	Proc FY14 Q2-4, O&M FY14 Q2-4
70 3/5 0544	\$8.2	O&M \$8.2M	FY14 Q2-4
70 2/4 0544	\$13.1	Proc \$12.3M, O&M \$8M	Proc FY14 Q2-4, O&M FY14 Q2-3

C. Budget Request Summary:

DHS requests \$708,685,000 for FY 2015 Air and Marine Interdiction. This request includes \$53.0 million for procurements, \$362.669 million to Operations and Maintenance, and \$293.016 million for Salaries and Expenses. This funding level is -\$96.383 million less than FY 2014.

D. Savings and Reductions:

Some of the efficiencies and reductions shown below are spread across multiple sub object class codes.

Other contract Services Efficiencies

\$0.36 million

Efficiencies (\$0.15 million): This efficiency is a CBP agency-wide IT Standardization initiative that will identify a common set of standards for IT hardware, reducing the variation of devices and number of vendors, increasing the opportunity for volume purchase power behind larger buys. CBP has also identified savings across the agency in FY 2015 that will be achieved by further reducing the use of mobile electronic devices.

Professional Services Contracts (\$0.21 million): This efficiency is a CBP agency-wide contracts savings initiative that will identify an across-the-board 5 percent cut to contract services in common service areas. The intent is to reduce the variation and number of contracts, increasing the opportunity for better-defined needs, stronger funding controls, and strategic sourcing.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection Air and Marine Interdiction

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity FY 2015 Request (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013 ¹			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Operations and Maintenance	-	-	\$367,750	-	-	\$392,000	-	-	\$362,669	-	-	(\$29,331)	-	-	(\$29,249)	-	-	(\$82)
Procurement	-	-	\$117,053	-	-	\$126,250	-	-	\$53,000	-	-	(\$73,250)	-	-	\$53,000	-	-	(\$126,250)
Salaries and Expenses	1,719	1,744	\$273,460	1,714	1,711	\$286,818	1,720	1,717	\$293,016	6	6	\$6,198	-	-	(\$3,500)	6	6	\$9,698
Subtotal, Discretionary	1,719	1,744	\$758,263	1,714	1,711	\$805,068	1,720	1,717	\$708,685	6	6	(\$96,383)	-	-	\$20,251	6	6	(\$116,634)
Total, Air and Marine Interdiction:	1,719	1,744	\$758,263	1,714	1,711	\$805,068	1,720	1,717	\$708,685	6	6	(\$96,383)	-	-	\$20,251	6	6	(\$116,634)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	1,719	1,744	\$758,263	1,714	1,711	\$805,068	1,720	1,717	\$708,685	6	6	(\$96,383)	-	-	\$20,251	6	6	(\$116,634)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	1,719	1,744	\$758,263	1,714	1,711	\$805,068	1,720	1,717	\$708,685	6	6	(\$96,383)	-	-	\$20,251	6	6	(\$116,634)

¹ For FY 2013, the official President's Budget request reflects actual obligations and FTE; however, the DHS FY 2013 column is the revised FY 2013 Enacted Authority, to include the impact of the sequester, across-the-board rescissions, and transfer and reprogramming actions.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction
Salaries and Expenses
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Salaries and Expenses

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	1,719	1,744	273,460
2014 Enacted	1,714	1,711	286,818
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	6	6	9,698
2015 Current Services	1,720	1,717	296,516
2015 Program Change	-	-	(3,500)
2015 Total Request	1,720	1,717	293,016
Total Change 2014 to 2015	6	6	6,198

CBP requests 1,720 positions, 1,717 FTE, and \$293,016 million in FY 2015 for the Air and Marine Operations Personnel Compensation PPA. The request includes:

		Positions	FTE	Amount
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	1,714	1,711	286,818
Adjustments to Base	CBP-wide IT Efficiencies			(153)
	2015 Pay Raise			2,116
	Professional Services Contracts Efficiencies			(206)
	Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise			712
	Restore FY 2014 Pay Raise			2,278
	Increased Retirement Contributions			4,029
	Realignment for TARS Operational Management	6	6	922
Program Changes	Reduction to Flight Hours			(3,500)
FY 2015 Request	Air & Marine Salaries	1,720	1,717	293,016

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

OAM supports the DHS Strategic Plan (FY 2012 – FY 2016), Mission 2, *Securing and Managing Our Borders*, Goal 2.1 to *Secure U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Borders*, and the Five Year Homeland Security Program (FYHSP) *Securing America's Borders*, by preventing contraband, illegal migrants, terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the U.S. It includes the personnel that perform the mission.

In the latter half of FY 2013, OAM initiated an assessment of the efficiency and effectiveness of its force laydown to determine where assets, people, and maintenance support should be concentrated in order to continue meeting CBP and DHS mission needs within the resources projected for the out-years. The assessment clearly showed a mismatch of aircraft types, numbers, and crew along the Northern Region, and a growing gap in support along the Southwest Region, in particular the Rio Grande Valley. The evolving mission along the Northern Region now calls for a smaller number of light helicopters and light aircraft, best suited for surveillance missions and support for investigations conducted mainly by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI), the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), and state and local law enforcement, and also ideal for Border Patrol support. The exception was the Great Lakes region and the operating areas around Bellingham, WA, where longer range maritime missions still required more capable, twin-engine aircraft. At the same time, OAM recognized a rapidly growing Border Patrol support mission around McAllen and Laredo, TX, reflected in a dramatic rise in the operating tempo through FY 2013 and into FY 2014. The border security mission needs were initially met by temporary assignments of aircraft and crew, as well as maintenance and logistics personnel, from branches and units in the general area of responsibility. The best available information pointed to the need for a more permanent solution, so in late FY 2013 OAM began a gradual re-alignment of assets and people from the Northern Region to the Southwest Border.

The implementation of the re-alignment will take between three and five years, and will be budget neutral. Each year, trade-offs will be conducted among staffing, permanent change of station (PCS) actions, and premium / weekend overtime pay needed to support prime time operations in order to re-balance OAM to the mission and its operating tempo. It should be emphasized that no Northern Region branches or units will be closed, but the aircraft, marine vessel, and staffing mix will change.

Unrelated to the re-alignment, OAM will close the UAS launch site at Canaveral AFS, FL, in favor of operating the two unmanned aircraft assigned there from Corpus Christi, TX, and Sierra Vista, AZ. Over time, the inefficiency of the Canaveral operation became apparent and the need to have additional UASs closer to the Southwest Border became compelling. Moving these UASs to the Southwest Border allows OAM to more effectively employ the new Vehicle Dismount and Exploitation Radar (VADER) broad area sensor over the land border, and coordinate maritime UAS operations in the Gulf, along the coast of California, and to the drug Source and Transit Zones in the Eastern Pacific and Gulf, from South America to the coasts of Mexico and the U.S.

Table 1: Mandatory Personnel Retirements

OAM Mandatory Retirements Projected for FY 2015

Northern	Souhwest	Southeast	NATC OK	Total
2	9	6	2	19

Note: NATC, OK is the National Aviation Training Center in Oklahoma City, OK.

Table 2 summarizes OAM on-board staffing by major occupation and location:

**Table 2: OAM On-Board Staffing by Major Occupation
and Location as of FY 2014 Pay Period 22**

Major Occupation	Mission Support	Ops. & HQ Liaison	AMOC	TSS*	NASO	Northern	Southeast	Southwest	Totals
Air Interdiction Agent	3	17	1	33	135	124	101	313	727
Marine Interdiction Agent		8		11		101	138	81	339
Aviation Enforcement Agent		1	7	4	26	7	46	27	118
Detection Enforcement Officer			72		53				125
Intel Research Specialist			9		1		1	1	12
Aviation Maintenance Officer/Inspector	6			3	6	9	3	23	50
Other 1801 LEO's		13	15	4	33	4	7	9	85
Mission Support/Administrative	68	17	37	13	31	24	29	43	262
Total	77	56	141	68	285	269	325	497	1718

*Includes National Air Training Center, National Marine Training Center

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction
Operations and Maintenance
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Operations and Maintenance

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	367,750
2014 Enacted	-	-	392,000
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(82)
2015 Current Services	-	-	391,918
2015 Program Change	-	-	(29,249)
2015 Total Request	-	-	362,669
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(29,331)

CBP requests \$362.669 million for Operations and Maintenance. The request includes:

		Positions	FTE	Amount
Base	FY 2014 Enacted			392,000
Adjustments to Base	Rent Consolidation			(82)
Program Changes	Reduction to Flight Hours			(29,249)
FY 2015 Request	Air & Marine Operations & Maintenance	0	0	362,669

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Aviation and Marine Missions, Operating Levels, and Readiness

OAM supports a variety of missions and receives assignments from a variety of mission owners, consistent with DHS and CBP priorities, effectively utilizing the available intelligence on threats and how they are evolving, as well as the experience of the air and marine field leaders. OAM conducts periodic reviews and assessments of its missions, their operational requirements, and resource distributions that inform its long term strategy and dictate annual changes to asset deployments, staffing assignments, and flight hour allocations. Each year, based on available funds, OAM allocates flight hours and associated fuel funding to the branch levels, and for each aircraft type. In general, OBP is allocated 72 percent of all flight hours for border security missions, while ICE is given a fairly consistent 11 percent. All other federal agencies (FBI, DEA, USSS, DOD, DOE, and DOI) are

generally allocated about 12 percent, while state, local, and tribal law enforcement activities are given up to 5 percent.

Support for the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) varies greatly from year-to-year and is generally provided above appropriated levels because recovery efforts related to man-made and natural events are reimbursable under the Stafford Act (PL 100-107). Within these percentages, the P-3 long range patrol aircraft allocation to the Joint Interagency Task Force – South (JIATF-S) for drug source and transit zone missions varies from 8 percent to 10 percent each year, depending on available resources, while Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) operations are growing and the program comprises 7 – 8 percent of the total hours for the last two years.

OAM operations and maintenance budgets are driven by the number of operating sites supported, the types and numbers of aircraft (along with their ages), and the operating tempo. They are also influenced by industry inflation, which can exceed inflation in other sectors of the economy by a few percentage points. Within the total O&M budget for a given year, fixed costs consume most of the available funding and include maintenance and logistics contracts with their associated work forces, directed programs, such as Long Range Radar, inter-agency or foreign partner agreements, base operating expenses, and training. Variable costs, such as fuel, spare parts, travel, the repair of repairable components, and other consumable supplies average near 20 percent of the total. In the short term, variable cost funding levels determine the available flight hours and levels of aircraft and marine vessel readiness. Over the long term, funding levels can drive changes to fixed cost components, requiring a more or less permanent change to operating locations, support contracts, asset levels, and staffing as well as to OAMs operating tempo and mission sets. As mentioned above, OAM conducted an operational assessment in the second half of FY 2013 that concluded a re-alignment of assets and personnel was needed in order to more efficiently support CBP and DHS priority missions. The FY 2015 request for O&M funding shows little change at the macro level, but at the branch and unit level will reflect the ongoing migration of resources to the Southwest Border.

Air and Marine Mission Sets

OAM's implementation strategies are based on positioning CBP's aviation and maritime assets to provide expertise and responsiveness in several strategic mission sets, each critical to the overall success of priority CBP and national missions. The Budget supports maintaining flight hours in FY 2015 at the same level as FY 2013. OAM will continue to provide support to CBP's primary missions along the Southwest Border, the drug Source and Transit Zones, and the Secretary's priority mission in and around Puerto Rico. The following mission sets reflect OAM's core competencies:

- Air to Land Enforcement – Involves the capability to search, detect, identify, track, and respond to suspect ground targets of interest moving by vehicle or on foot. Interdiction can occur on approach to the land border, at crossing points, or after the border has been breached. Air to land interdiction is conducted in all geographic conditions and at all borders.
- Air to Air Enforcement – Involves the capability to search, detect, track, and sort airborne suspect targets of primarily general aviation aircraft. In a national security role, this serves the function of determining hostile intent of the suspect aircraft. Air interdiction is conducted over both land and sea in all weather conditions and operating environments. This mission includes,

but is not limited to, an apprehension capability far before a suspect air target approaches the border, as the border is crossed, and well into interior airspace.

- Water to Water Enforcement – Involves the capability to search, detect, identify, and track waterborne suspect targets of interest. Marine interdiction can involve an integration of aviation and maritime asset capabilities. Waterborne apprehensions include, but are not limited to, preventing persons or items from illegally entering the United States from foreign ports of call.
- Air and Marine Domain Awareness - Involves the employment of OAM's reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition (RSTA) capabilities to provide situational awareness in all operating environments. This includes determining suspect targets requiring enforcement actions. OAM has ground based, airborne, and coastal/riverine RSTA capabilities with hemispheric reach to manage this capability.
- Major National Natural and Man-Made Events – Involves OAM's response to natural disaster areas to assist in recovery operations and to fly low-level damage surveillance missions over varied terrain, airspace security over national events including the Presidential Inauguration, political conventions, and major public events such as the Super Bowl.

Flight Hours

As indicated above, annual flight and float hours are projected for each budget request, then allocated to the branch and aircraft type levels as funds are appropriated each year. OAM must also adjust the flight hours allocated based on when funds become available. Table 1 provides the flight hour history for OAM, along with a preliminary projection for FY 2015.

Table 1: OAM Flight Hours FY 2006 – FY 2015

**Program Flight Hours: FY 2014 Allocated and the FY 2015 Budget Request
Actuals, Allocations, and Projections by Region and Major Mission**

	Actuals								Allocated	Projected
	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
	84,737	78,381	90,667	100,226	106,070	94,857	81,045	73,576	90,735	73,474

	Actuals								Allocated		Projected	
	FY 2010	%	FY 2011	%	FY 2012	%	FY 2013	%	FY 2014	%	FY 2015	%
Southwest Region	57,490	54.2%	51,887	54.7%	43,892	54.2%	40,857	55.5%	51,694	57.0%	41,321	56.2%
Southeast Region	12,198	11.5%	11,003	11.6%	9,805	12.1%	8,908	12.1%	10,605	11.7%	9,000	12.2%
Northern Region	18,244	17.2%	13,659	14.4%	10,205	12.6%	7,967	10.8%	10,130	11.2%	6,000	8.2%
NASO P-3	10,119	9.5%	8,253	8.7%	6,507	8.0%	6,661	9.1%	6,652	7.3%	6,700	9.1%
NASO UAS	2,440	2.3%	4,553	4.8%	5,735	7.1%	5,118	7.0%	6,000	6.6%	5,400	7.3%
NASO Mongoose	997	0.9%	1,328	1.4%	1,262	1.6%	537	0.7%	900	1.0%	832	1.1%
National Capital	1,612	1.5%	1,139	1.2%	1,644	2.0%	1,696	2.3%	2,350	2.6%	2,000	2.7%
Nat'l Air Train Ctr	2,970	2.8%	3,035	3.2%	1,995	2.5%	1,832	2.5%	2,404	2.6%	2,221	3.0%
	106,070	100.0%	94,857	100.0%	81,045	100.0%	73,576	100.0%	90,735	100.0%	73,474	100.0%

Note 1: OAM originally estimated FY 2013 Enacted flight hours at 80,000; however an operations slow-down in response to sequestration in March 2013, along with the interval between budget enactment and the apportionment of funds, left insufficient time in FY 2013 to reach 80,000 hours. The hours above reflect the attendant adjustment.

Note 2: The P-3 Program received \$2.5M in forfeiture funds, including S&E for weekend/night pay, to increase flight hours above the allocated amount.

Note 3: The FY 2014 enacted budget provided funding sufficient to increase flight hours to 107,000 hours, however, funds were not apportioned until February, leaving insufficient time to execute all of the hours; the 90,735 shown above is the amended objective.

Note 4: The FY 2015 President's Budget provides for funding sufficient to restore flight hours to FY 2013 levels; slightly more should be achievable, as shown, if funds are apportioned in the first quarter of the year.

As with flight hours, float hours vary based on budget and vessel availability. Table 2 shows underway hours for FY 2012, FY 2013 and FY 2014. It is expected that FY 2015 float hours will be comparable to those in FY 2014.

Table 2: Marine Vessel Underway Hours

	FY 2012 Actuals	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Projected	FY 2015 Projected
Coastal	46,586	43,442	45,000	45,000
Riverine	77,514	67,949	70,000	70,000
Total	124,100	111,391	115,000	115,000

Readiness

Since the award of the national maintenance contract in FY 2010, readiness has generally improved over time. Initial backlogs of repairs and material orders, work force shortages, and better subcontract management have enabled OAM to ensure quality maintenance, better logistic support, and more responsive turn-around times for maintenance actions. Early issues with the material condition of the aircraft assigned to the southwest border that were not maintained under the legacy central

maintenance contract have been overcome, though OAM still uncovers unauthorized repairs during major phase inspections that pre-date OAM and, in the worse cases, the aircraft are retired earlier than planned. However, industry-wide just-in-time management approach that limits shelf stock, shift and overtime work, and the size of contractor work forces, have resulted in long lead time for new spare parts, longer repair times at industrial depots, and higher costs. OAM has some advantages in logistic support since its aircraft are either military or commercial variants and can be supported for their expected lifetimes, however, competition for spares and repair services can be an obstacle to improving readiness. The overall readiness objective for OAM is 80 percent, as expressed in its commercial support contracts; however, achieving that objective depends directly on available resources and the ability to shift assets and people where they are needed.

Graph 1 shows readiness trends since the new national maintenance contract went into full effect in FY 2011. While the overall trend is positive, exceeding the 80 percent objective for substantial periods of time, the upward spike in readiness in the middle of FY 2013 was due to a drop in the operating tempo that allowed the maintenance and logistic support to “catch-up.” However, the trend has been downward for the last half of FY 2013. The main reason for the downturn is the rapid expansion of operations in Texas, specifically in the Rio Grande Valley. The operating tempo for the sector has now exceeded that of Tucson, AZ, and there were insufficient assets, crew, maintenance personnel, and spares to cover the demand. In addition, mandatory phased maintenance inspections “stacked-up” as assets were rotated from other branches and units to supplement the small number of aircraft in McAllen and Laredo. In response, OAM hired temporary FAA-certified maintenance technicians, worked with the aircraft manufacturers to accelerate spares deliveries, and provided parts “pack-ups” for the phased inspections. In the Southeast Region, the main readiness issue involves major phase inspections for the DHC-8 patrol aircraft and ongoing issues with the older twin engine patrol aircraft, due for retirement by the end of FY 2014. The DHC-8 inspection is at the depot level and this is the first time they are being accomplished on the OAM aircraft. Initial inspections were taking in excess of two months, prompting OAM to seek assistance from commercial depots that routinely care for the over 2,000 DHC-8 series aircraft in use across North America. In addition, substantial investments in DHC-8 radar system spare parts made in FY 2012 and FY 2013 will begin delivering in the fall of 2014, and should, with the reduced depot inspection time, drive DHC-8 readiness up. Black Hawk readiness across the two southern regions will only improve after all UH-60A models are recapped and converted to UH-60L models.

Graph 1: Logistics and Maintenance (L&M) Aircraft Fleet Data¹

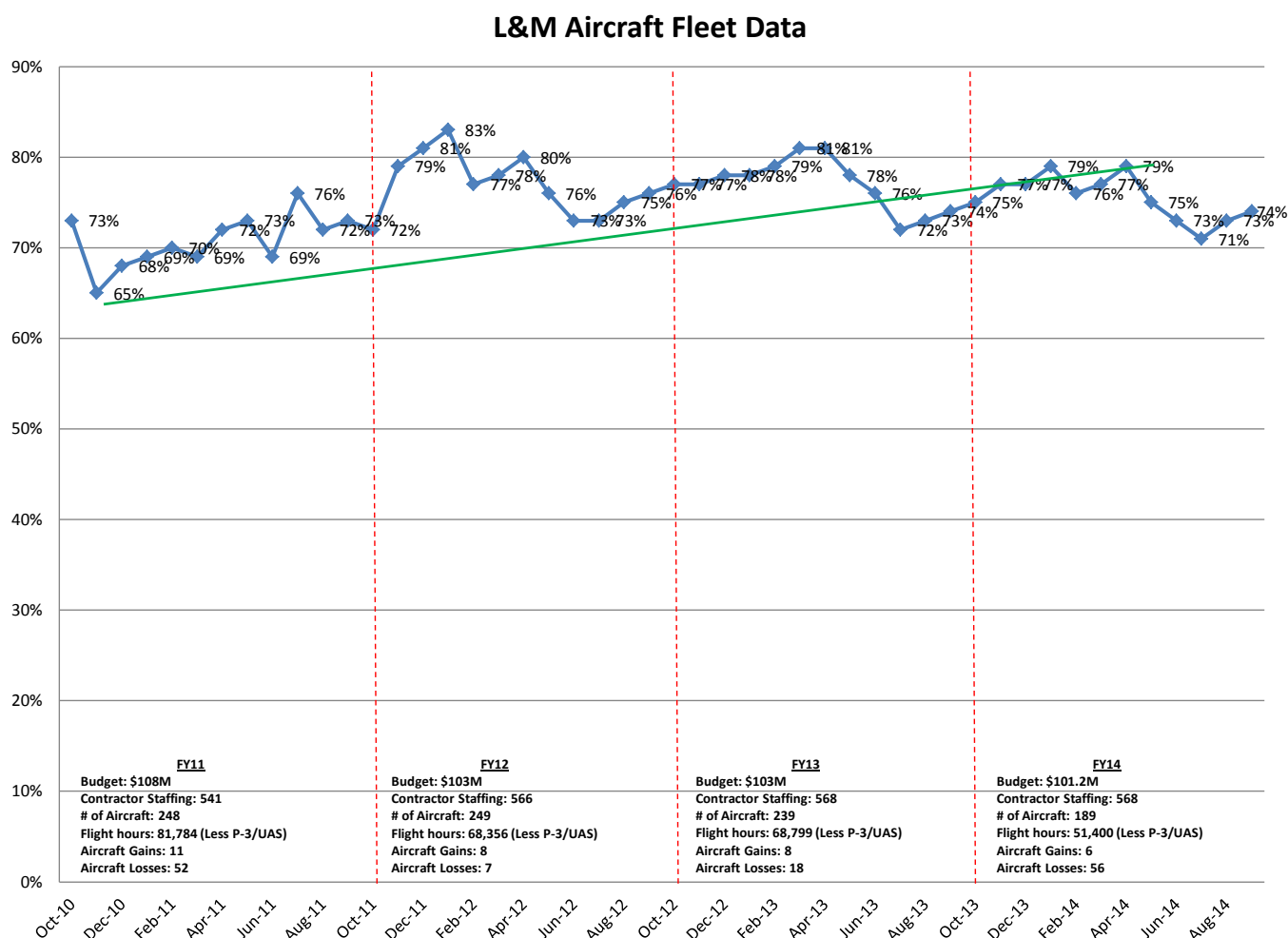


Table 3 displays detailed O&M budget allocations for FY 2011 through the projection for FY 2015 that support both readiness and the flight hour levels discussed above. As can be seen, just minor funding changes in key variable cost areas can affect the flight hours achieved and the support needed to maintain readiness.

OAM expects to have sufficient O&M carryover and recoveries in FY 2013 to support increases to the national maintenance contract, the P-3 maintenance contracts, UAS operations, the national marine contract, and fuel in FY 2014. Until the final carryover and recoveries are calculated, and the final budgets are determined for FY 2014, the flight hour forecast for the year will remain unchanged

¹ Aircraft figures shown in the graph differ from the planned aircraft retirements shown in the Procurement PPA section because contract actions are required to adjust the National Maintenance Contract scope of work.

Table 3: O&M Budget Allocations

	Enacted				Request
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Long Range Radar (FAA Program)	48.3	47.8	43.6	41.8	39.8
Canadian Radar Feed	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.0
National Marine Center	14.0	14.5	15.2	15.4	13.2
P-3 Lockheed Contract	50.9	45.0	45.0	46.0	44.2
Other P-3 Contracts/Support	22.7	20.7	21.0	18.7	19.4
National Maintenance Contract	108.0	103.0	103.0	105.0	105.0
UAS Program	36.3	36.5	36.5	40.5	33.7
Corpus Christi ATC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NAWC-AD Contract	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.3
National Air Training Center	19.0	18.5	16.2	16.6	17.1
AMOC Contract/Circuit Costs	5.0	5.0	5.3	7.0	5.2
Lease/Facilities/FPS/Utilities	4.4	2.1	5.1	3.9	0.0
TOMIS/AMOR Data Systems	4.0	0.9	2.2	2.2	1.0
Base Operating Costs	22.6	22.6	21.7	19.5	22.2
COTHEN Radio Support	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Mt Weather Agreement	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Travel	22.3	17.4	14.2	18.0	13.3
Radar Repairs	1.0	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
Emergency Aircraft/Vessel Repairs	8.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	0.0
Survival Training	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
Other Tech/Ops Contracts	2.0	5.3	5.4	5.5	4.5
Aircraft Fuel	38.0	41.7	38.0	39.7	34.0
Marine Fuel	3.4	3.6	3.6	4.1	3.1
Totals:	418.3	394.1	386.0	406.0	362.6
Budgeted:	370.9	365.1	367.8	392.0	
Carryover Applied:	47.4	29.0	18.2	14.0	
Carried Forward	15.0	5.0	6.0	10.0	
Note: The FY13 Enacted includes the Spend Plan re-programming request (\$9.4M from O&M for S&E and Procurements)					

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction
Procurement
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Procurement

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	117,053
2014 Enacted	-	-	126,250
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(126,250)
2015 Current Services	-	-	-
2015 Program Change	-	-	53,000
2015 Total Request	-	-	53,000
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(73,250)

CBP requests \$53.000 million for Procurement. The request includes:

		Positions	FTE	Amount
Base	FY 2014 Enacted			126,250
Adjustments to Base	Non-Recur Air & Marine Procurement			(126,250)
Program Changes	KA-350CER MEA			43,700
	Sensor Upgrades for Tactical Aircraft			9,300
FY 2015 Request	Air & Marine Procurement	0	0	53,000

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Procurement investment funds are used to purchase new aircraft and marine vessels and recapitalize existing assets to extend their service lives, enhance mission effectiveness, and lower maintenance costs.

In August 2006, when the original Strategic Air and Marine Plan (StAMP) was submitted to Congress, four specific objectives were delineated:

- to unify and integrate CBP Air (and later, Marine) and all of its forces;
- to enhance border security and surveillance;

- to recapitalize aging aviation and marine assets, creating a more flexible and responsive air and marine force; and,
- to continue support for traditional missions, specifically support for ICE investigations and drug Source, Transit, and Arrival Zone missions under the integrated command of the Joint Interagency Task Force South (JIATF-S).

Over the past eight years, CBP has initiated 14 distinct programs and projects directly tied to, or in association with, the StAMP. As a result, significant progress has been made toward replacing or recapitalizing aged aircraft and marine vessels, and providing CBP with a highly effective and flexible range of assets, supporting sensors, and equipment. The following is a summary of the assets and supporting capabilities delivered to date:

A. Helicopters

- 20 EC-120 Light Observation Helicopters
- 46 AS-350 Light Enforcement Helicopters
- 6 UH-60L/M Black Hawk Medium Lift Helicopters (recapitalized and new)
- 3 S-76B Medium Lift Helicopters (received from the Drug Enforcement Administration)
- 3 UH-119 Huey Air Mobility Helicopters

B. Fixed-Wing Aircraft

- 5 DHC-8 medium range patrol aircraft
- 9 P-3 long range patrol aircraft (service life extensions completed)
- 6 KA-350CER Multi-role Enforcement Aircraft (MEAs)
- 10 Predator B / Guardian Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS)
- 3 Upgraded C-550 twin-jet interceptors

C. Marine Vessels

- 26 SAFEBoat (33-foot and 38-foot)
- 6 Interim Coastal Interceptor Vessels (CIVs)
- 1 Prototype New Generation Coastal Interceptor Vessel (CIV)
- 4 Prototype Riverine Shallow Draft Vessels (RSDV)
- 12 Midnight Express Interceptors (service life extensions completed)
- 12 Coastal Enforcement Vessels
- 12 airboats

D. Capabilities and Support

- Various sensors, downlink capabilities, and enhanced operating picture software
- A new national aviation maintenance contract
- Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination Cells at the Air and Marine Operations Center and National Air Security Operations Center – Grand Forks
- BigPipe downlink video distribution network
- 2 new broad area electronic sensors on contract for delivery in early FY 2015

Over the final years of the StAMP, CBP will continue to recapitalize its aged UH-60A helicopters through the U.S. Army, continue to purchase additional KA-350CER MEAs, and complete the last two remaining marine vessel procurements. Though the StAMP will officially end in FY 2016, it is expected that the UH-60 and KA-350 programs will continue with low level production rates that will

take those programs well into the late 2020s. The marine vessel programs are expected to go into full production in FY 2014, and should conclude before the official end date of the StAMP in FY 2016.

Table 1: Planned Acquisitions

	FY 2013 Enacted		FY 2014 Enacted		FY 2015 Request	
	Amount (\$M)	Quantity	Amount (\$M)	Quantity	Amount (\$M)	Quantity
P-3 SLEP	39.0	0	24.0	0	0.0	0
New AS-350 Helicopters	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
UH-60 A-L Black Hawk Recap.	17.5	1	35.0	2	0.0	0
MQ-9 Predator/Guardian UAS	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
KA-350CER Multi-Role Enforcement Aircraft	42.0	2	43.0	2	43.7	2
Broad Area Electronic Sensor	18.6	2	17.3	0	0.0	0
Sensor Upgrades	0.0	0	3.5	3	9.3	Various
Marine Vessels	0.0	0	3.5	5	0	0
Total	117.1		126.3		53.0	

Aged Aircraft Investigation

The Final Phase

FY 2014 is the last year of the aged aircraft investigation effort which commenced in FY 2010. The investigations involved:

1. Service life assessments by aircraft type to determine the risk of keeping the assets in operation;
2. Increased maintenance inspections and repairs to ensure that operations could continue safely and to help determine when risks had grown too great; and,
3. Visibility into aging aircraft trends to help determine when types/models might be retired.

The initial investigations targeted three specific assets that were experiencing age-related problems and might be retired in the near term. Since OAM had increasing mission requirements at the time, and new and upgraded aircraft deliveries lagged, OAM attempted to keep each type of aircraft in service for as long as possible. Over time, the aged aircraft investigations and new aircraft deliveries converged, and OAM began to retire larger numbers of aircraft, including entire types and models.

In FY 2012, aircraft retirements began to accelerate in response to growing concerns over corrosion, stress cracks, unauthorized structural repairs that pre-dated the formation of OAM, and material failures. By early FY 2013, several type/model/series of aircraft were purged from the inventory. The following chart displays all aircraft types/models retired through the end of FY 2014 when the effort will formally end. A small number of older model Black Hawk helicopters will remain in the inventory until they can be recapitalized or retired.

Table 2: Aircraft Inventory by end of Aged Aircraft Investigation

**U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Office of Air and Marine
Aircraft Inventory by the End of the Aged Aircraft Investigation
Ver 110713**

Inventory at Start of FY 2014 Helicopters			End FY 2014 Inventory	Changes	
Aircraft Category	Type	Quantity			
Single Engine	EC-120	19	19		Note 1
	AS-350	85	85		
	MD-500	Retired			
	MD-600	Retired			
	OH-6	Retired			
	UH-1H/II	11	3	-8	
	Total	115	107	-8	
Twin Engine	AW-139	2	0	-2	
	UH-60L/M	20	20		
	S-76B	3	3		
	UH-1N	8	8	0	
	Total	33	31	-2	
Inventory at Start FY 2014 Fixed Wing Aircraft			End FY 2014 Inventory	Changes	
Aircraft Category	Type	Quantity			
Single Engine	C-172	Retired			
	C-182	Retired			
	C-206	16	16		
	C-210	19	0	-19	
	PA-18	Retired			
	PC-12	3	3		
	Total	38	19	-19	
Twin Engine	B-200	5	5		
	C-404	Retired			
	C-12	10	3	-7	Note 2
	C-12M	Retired			
	DHC-8	7	7		
	PA-42	Retired			
	KA-350	4	8	4	Note 3
	Total	26	23	-3	
Jet Engine	C-550	24	9	-15	Note 4
Multi-Engine	P-3A	Retired			
	P-3B	14	14		
	Total	14	14		
Unmanned Aircraft	MQ-9	10	10		

- 1) OAM will investigate swapping the EC-120 helicopters for more AS-350s
- 2) As new MEA are received, all C-12C aircraft will be retired.
- 3) MEA figure was adjusted to show only those aircraft to be on-hand in FY14.
- 4) All but the 9 "Lot III" C-550 jet interceptors will be retired.

Summary Comparison	Start FY14	End FY14	Change
Total Rotary Wing	148	138	-10
Total Fixed Wing	112	75	-37
Total Inventory	260	213	-47

Table 3: Aircraft and Marine Vessel Procurement Budgets

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Office of Air and Marine																						
CBP Aircraft & Marine Vessel Procurement Budgets											(\$ Millions)											
As of: FY 2015 President's Budget											Requested FY06 - FY14 959.2											
											Enacted Above the Request FY06 - FY14 725.6											
		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2015		Totals
Total Requested / Enacted		230.9		383.2		217.3		148.0		177.6		144.6		138.9		118.0		126.3		53.0		1,737.8
		Req	Enact	Req	Enact	Req	Enact	Req	Enact	Req	Enact	Req	Enact	Req	Enact	Req	Enact	Req	Enact	Req	Enact	
Requested / Enacted Above the Request		70.9	160.0	128.7	254.5	123.3	94.0	122.6	25.4	131.6	46.0	131.6	13.0	109.5	29.4	67.0	51.0	74.0	52.3	53.0	0.0	
P-3 A/C Service Life Extension (Note 1)			16.0	70.0		47.0		56.0		65.0		47.7		42.0		28.1	10.9	24.0				406.7
Unmanned Aircraft Systems		10.2	45.0	10.4	24.0	10.6		23.6	6.0	22.1	32.0	14.0		4.0								201.9
Light Helicopters (EC-120/AS-350)			70.0	35.0	30.0		33.1			28.0		38.0		36.8								270.9
Medium Helicopters (UH-60 Black Hawk)		30.6			64.0	52.4		4.0				15.4	13.0	22.0	6.9	17.5		35.0				260.8
Air Mobility Helicopters (UH-1) (Notes 2&5)																						
Medium Range Patrol Aircraft (DHC-8)		30.1			107.5																	137.6
Multi-role Enforcement Aircraft (KA-350)						43.6	28.6	7.0						22.5	20.5	21.5	43.0		43.7			230.4
Jet Interceptor Sensor Upgrades (C-550)				11.4		9.4		7.7		10.0												38.5
Aircraft Sensors (Radars/Cameras)			15.0	1.9		1.9						10.0						3.5		9.3		41.6
Broad Area Electronic Sensor																18.6		17.3				35.9
Northern Border Stand-Up & Marine Sites					12.0		12.0															24.0
Marine Vessels					7.0	2.0		2.7	7.4	6.5	8.0	6.5		4.7		0.9		3.5				49.2
Congressional Initiatives (Note 3)			14.0		10.0		5.3		5.0		6.0											40.3
Note 1: The \$16M for the P-3 was originally appropriated in base O&M, then applied for the repair of cracked wing boxes.																						
Note 2: UH-1 to UH-11 recap funded with expired contract recoveries; no funds appropriated to date.																						
Note 3: Includes the Manned Covert Surveillance Aircraft (USCG lead), the Wireless Airport Surveillance System (WASP), and AMOC Phase B																						
Note 4: \$18.7M was re-programmed from the DHC-8 MPA to the KA-350 MEA in FY 2008, enabling the purchase of 5 aircraft.																						
Note 5: The contract for the UH-1 has expired; OAM reallocated the \$4.9M for FY11 into the UH-60 Black Hawk line.																						
Note 6: The \$22.1M for UAS in FY 2010 was used to acquire ground control stations, antennas, sensors and support equipment, not aircraft.																						
Note 7: The \$32M for 2 unmanned aircraft systems was included in the President's FY 2010 Supplemental Request.																						

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: KA-350CER MEA
PPA: Procurement
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$43,700

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	43,700
Total Request	-	-	20,500	-	-	43,000	-	-	43,700

Description of Item

The budget requests \$43.7 million for two King Air (KA)-350CER Multi-Role Enforcement Aircraft (MEA).

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. MEA Production Aircraft | \$ 8.5M |
| 2. Sensors | \$ 4.5M |
| 3. Communications Equipment | \$ 1.0M |
| 4. Systems Integration | \$ 7.85M (Includes a/c mods and missionization) |
| Total | \$21.85M |

Project Schedule:

Milestone	Projected Completion Date
Acquire 2 MEA's	FY 2016

Primary Contractor(s): Sierra Nevada

Project Location(s): Hagerstown, MD

Key Events: The MEA contract will be re-competed.

Justification

The Multi-role Enforcement Aircraft Program



The MEA was introduced to fill the gaps created by the end of the DHC-8 medium range patrol aircraft production line, the termination of the PC-12 single-engine aircraft contract, and the planned retirement of at least 26 aging twin-engine patrol aircraft that CBP inherited from a variety of sources. The MEA is a multi-role aircraft with a multi-mode radar for use over water and land and for air-to-air situational awareness. It also has an Electro-Optic/Infrared sensor, basic and advanced Law Enforcement

Technical Collection packages, and Ku-Band and Iridium downlink system capabilities which allow for communication by voice and sensor data anywhere in its operating area in near real time. It is the most capable new, twin-engine aircraft to be purchased by CBP. A total of eight aircraft have been ordered, with three in operation in San Diego, California, and Jacksonville, Florida. Three additional aircraft should be delivered by October 2014 and the ninth by January 2015. Funds for the minimum production quantity of two per year are included in the President's FY 2014 and FY 2015 requests, with deliveries expected a little over a year after the orders are placed. By the end of FY 2015 a total of 12 aircraft would be either delivered or in production.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

This aircraft and associated sensor capabilities provide direct support to CBP efforts to secure the Nation's borders. Unlike the older, less capable aircraft they are replacing, the MEA addresses threats along the border from the land and sea. Apprehensions and seizures will increase through the use of this aircraft because the aircraft is more capable than the aircraft it has replaced. It has more flight endurance, a marine search radar, electro-optical infrared camera system, and a satellite communications system. The aircraft has begun operations off the Southern California coast to respond to growing threats from the go-fast vessels attempting to reach the coast of California and deposit bulk cocaine where it can be quickly distributed inland. During FY 2013, the two aircraft deployed to the southwest border have flown 729.4 hours of Reconnaissance, Surveillance, and Target Acquisition (RSTA) missions.

Funding for the minimum production quantity of two aircraft per year will ensure the MEA production line will not close. This funding will ensure OAM would not have to reconfigure the mission operating system through a new contractor, at considerable cost, and contend with supporting a mixed fleet of "old" and "new" aircraft configurations.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Sensor Upgrades for Tactical Aircraft
PPA: Procurement
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$9,300

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	9,300
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	9,300

Description of Item

The budget requests \$9.3 million to purchase up to nine sensors for up to three tactical aircraft sensor replacements.

Project Schedule:

Milestone	Projected Completion Date
EO/IR Sensor Order	30 days after Receipt of Funding
EO/IR Sensor Receipt	90 days after Receipt of order by OEM at a rate of 2 EO/IR sensors per month
Special Tools procurement	60 days after order submitted
Training	30 days after receipt of 1st EO/IR sensor
EO/IR Acceptance	One week after receipt (dependent on completion of training)
Deployment	2 weeks after acceptance (dependent on training and acceptance)
Obsolete EO/IR disposition	As EO/IR sensors are deployed

Primary Contractor(s):

Defense Support Services (DS2): Contractor Logistics Support (CLS) provider
Original Equipment Manufacturer as determined via procurement method

Project Location(s):

- 1) Washington, DC
- 2) Jacksonville, FL
- 3) CBP Southwest Region, United States area of operations.

Justification

As the Strategic Air and Marine Program is drawing to a close, OAM must begin to replace and upgrade multiple types of sensors on aircraft slated for continued service, but not included in the overall ten year recapitalization effort. These sensors are obsolete and/or no longer supportable through traditional spare parts or maintenance sources, and the effort should not be considered a capability increase. Initially, OAM will replace or upgrade sensors on a one-for-one basis just to maintain current inventory levels. Over time, and consistent with available funding, additional spare sensors may be purchased to account for industry repair lead times in order to improve operational readiness.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Office of Air and Marine

Aircraft Sensor Replacement Summary Costs & Phasing FY 2015 Plan (\$ Millions)

			Quantities
Sensors	To Replace	Aircraft Type(s)	FY 2015
TBD High Def EO/IR	Safire II EO/IR Ultra-LE EO/IR Ultra 7500/B EO/IR Ultra 8500 EO/IR	AS-350B2 Light Helicopter	5
		AS-350B2/3 Light Helicopter	5
		AS-350B2/3 Light Helicopter	
		AS-350B2/3 Light Helicopter	
		C-206 Light Patrol Aircraft	
MX-15HDi EO/IR	MX-15 EO/IR	DHC-8 Multi-role Patrol Acft	
		PC-12 Single-Engine Patrol Acft	
TBD High Def EO/IR	Star Safire II / HD	AS-350B2/3 Light Helicopter	4
		UH-60L/M Black Hawk	
Total Sensors			14
Estimated Cost			15.2
FY 2015 OMB Submit			9.3
Funds from Exchange / Sales			5.9
Delta Shortfall			0.0

Notes:

- 1) The Electro-Optical/Infrared (EO/IR) high definition cameras shown as TBD in the first column will be purchased competitively; or via IAA to access another Government Agency's contract
- 2) The estimated costs could change depending on the results of the procurement via competitive or other Government Agency's contract, EO/IR sensor configuration and when units are purchased;
- 3) OAM will standardize sensors within aircraft types, and across types when feasible, over time;
- 4) The delta funding from exchange / sales is estimated, and no guarantee that all funds shown will be available; a shortfall in any year will cause a slip in purchases into the following year or beyond;
- 5) UH-60L/M Black Hawks and Multi-role Patrol Aircraft (MEA) are outfitted with new sensors during recap / production.
- 6) Only 3 C-550 jet interceptors have new sensors; once a decision is made on the future end-state of the aircraft, additional sensors may be replaced.

Key Points:

- The overall sensor replacement and upgrade effort of 70 sensors and 97 tactical radios will take place over multiple years;
- The sensors and equipment being replaced are obsolete or cannot be logistically supported through normal supply channels;
- As a part of the effort, OAM will work to standardize sensor configurations across aircraft types to reduce maintenance and logistics costs, and to increase operational flexibility;
- The cost of a replacement or upgrade varies from \$800 thousand to over \$1 million per unit; and,
- During FY 2015, OAM expects to replace at least 9 sensors at an average cost of \$1 million each; these include the SAFIRE II and Ultra-Media LE Low Light (UM-LE) electro optical / infrared (EO/IR) day/night cameras on the older AS-350 Light Enforcement Helicopters, located across the country, but mainly on the Southwest Border.

CBP aircraft are operating with EO/IR sensors that are up to 35 years old. The technology used to produce these older sensors is obsolete, which renders them marginally effective in comparison to newer EO/IR systems. Sixty-nine percent of CBPs sensors are no longer in production and 46 percent of the EO/IR sensors owned by CBP are no longer supported by the original equipment manufacturer (OEM), and can only be supported through parts cannibalization.

Newer, more capable sensors provide better detection and identification capabilities, greater stand-off ranges for more covert operation and safety, and laser range finder and illumination functionality, which enhance mission coordination between airborne and ground agents. Newer sensors are fully supported by OEMs for software upgrades and integration with other new, mission-enhancing technologies.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

With the replacement EO/IR sensors, aircraft will not have to share assets, thereby decreasing the risk of damage during system swap-outs. Additionally, operational missions will be flown with a sensor, greatly increasing operational effectiveness, especially during night missions when criminal activity is highest. The sensors provide greater surveillance and situation awareness over ground and maritime borders, and enable CBP to more effectively and efficiently secure and manage the Nation's borders.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Reduction to Flight Hours (O&M)
PPA: Operations and maintenance
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(29,249)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	391,918
Program Decrease							-	-	(29,249)
Total Request	-	-	367,750	-	392,000	-	-	-	362,669

Description of Item

The budget requests a \$29.2M decrease to the CBP flight hour program which will reduce the FY 2014 level from 90,735 hours to approximately 73,474 hours in FY 2015.

Justification

The FY 2015 President's Budget supports an estimated 73,474 flight hours for all borders and all missions performed by OAM, maintaining the level of flight hours realized in FY 2013. The FY 2014 enacted budget provided funding sufficient to increase flight hours to 107,000, however, funds were not apportioned until February, leaving insufficient time to execute all the hours; OAM expects to reach 90,735 hours in FY 2014. OAM will continue to prioritize deployments to meet the needs of DHS and CBP. Additionally, OAM recognizes that both the return on investments of new aircraft and the accelerated retirement of older, more expensive to operate and maintain aircraft, help reduce some flight costs. These factors contribute to OAM's ability to maximize the use of available funds.

The discussion that follows will describe how operations are supported today, and how they might be accommodated by the requested budget:

Over the southwest border (SWB), OAM provides direct support to Border Patrol agents on the ground, and is responsible for interdicting general aviation and maritime threats over the border and approaching the coast. Mission planning will be much more focused and tied to high confidence sensor hits, visually verified VADER detections, or based on solid intelligence. Missions based on uncertain intelligence will likely be a lower priority as CBP maximizes investments in sensor technologies, other border surveillance equipment, and applications of geospatial data to prioritize deployment decisions.

Even though ICE missions will still be supported, the level of support will likely decline as each sector weights its mission priorities. ICE support declines by 6 percent in FY 2013 and though the decrease was consistent with the overall decrease for the year, FY 2015 could see ICE support decline in a disproportionate way in some sectors due to higher priority border security mission needs. OAM expects that support to other federal (e.g., FBI, DEA, and ATF), state, and local may also decrease, except where missions are complimentary or officer safety is involved.

Along the southeast coastal region (SER), where the mission is maritime interdiction plus ICE support in and around major cities, air branch flight hour allocations may drop going into FY 2015. The flight hour reductions may also impact maritime patrols along the oil rig line in the Gulf of Mexico.

Over the last seven years, CBP has disrupted over 1.2 million pounds of bulk cocaine passing through the drug source, transit, and arrival zones of the eastern Pacific, Caribbean, and Gulf of Mexico. The maritime mission in the source and transit zones is being augmented with the Guardian UAS, and early results show a similar drug shipment disruption rate similar to the P-3, of 22 pounds per flight hour.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Decrease to Strategic Goals)

Although impacts have been fully discussed above, below are summary bullets.

Projected reductions in OAM flight hour funding may reduce the level of support provided to the following activities:

- aerial surveillance to OBP; and,
- fewer requests for airlift support may be granted.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 2: Reduction to Flight Hours (S&E)
PPA: Salaries and Expenses
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(3,500)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							1,720	1,717	296,516
Program Decrease							-	-	(3,500)
Total Request	1,719	1,744	273,460	1,714	1,711	286,818	1,720	1,717	293,016

Description of Item

The budget requests a \$3.5 million decrease to flight hours. This reduction should be considered a companion request with the flight hour reduction program change as they go hand in hand. All discussions and impacts presented in the flight hour program decrease apply equally to this request.

Justification

The FY 2015 President's Budget request funding for flight hours to maintain FY 2013 levels to support both operations along the southwest border and operations within the Transit Zone.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Decrease to Strategic Goals)

May reduce the level of support provided to the following activities:

- PCS moves;
- potential decrease in staffing from the 1,742; and,
- overtime.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses for the operations, maintenance, and procurement of marine vessels, aircraft, unmanned aircraft systems, and other related equipment of the air and marine program, including operational training and mission-related travel, the operations of which include the following: the interdiction of narcotics and other goods; the provision of support to Federal, State, and local agencies in the enforcement or administration of laws enforced by the Department of Homeland Security; and, at the discretion of the Secretary of Homeland Security, the provision of assistance to Federal, State, and local agencies in other law enforcement and emergency humanitarian efforts, [\$805,068,000] **\$708,685,000; of which [\$286,818,000] \$293,016,000 shall be available for salaries and expenses; and of which [\$518,250,000] \$415,669,000 shall¹** remain available until September 30, [2016] **2017²**: *Provided*, That no aircraft or other related equipment, with the exception of aircraft that are one of a kind and have been identified as excess to U.S. Customs and Border Protection requirements and aircraft that have been damaged beyond repair, shall be transferred to any other Federal agency, department, or office outside of the Department of Homeland Security during fiscal year [2014] **2015³** without the prior notice to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives [*Provided further*, that the Secretary of Homeland Security shall report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, on any changes to the 5-year strategic plan for the air and marine program required under this heading in Public Law 112-74].⁴

¹ ... [\$427,701,000] \$708,685,000; of which \$293,016,000 shall be available for salaries and expenses; and of which \$415,669,000 shall...	Change reflects the movement of air and marine related salaries and expenses to the air and marine account and to treat the salaries and expenses amounts as one-year funds.
² ... [2016] 2017 ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ ... [2014] 2015 ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁴ [<i>Provided further</i> , that the Secretary of Homeland Security shall report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, on any changes to the 5-year strategic plan for the air and marine program required under this heading in Public Law 112-74]	This report was submitted to Congress in December 2012 followed by an update in 2013. Propose deletion of requirement.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection Air and Marine Interdiction FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	1,719	1,744	\$758,263
FY 2014 Enacted	1,714	1,711	\$805,068
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Rent Consolidation	-	-	(\$82)
Realignment for TARS Operational Mangement	6	6	\$922
Total Transfers	6	6	\$840
Increases			
2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$2,116
Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise	-	-	\$712
Increased Retirement Contributions	-	-	\$4,029
Restore FY 2014 Pay Raise	-	-	\$2,278
Total, Increases	-	-	\$9,135
Decreases			
CBP-wide IT Efficiencies	-	-	(\$153)
Non-Recur Air & Marine Procurement	-	-	(\$126,250)
Professional Services Contracts Efficiencies	-	-	(\$206)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$126,609)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(\$117,474)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	6	6	(\$116,634)
FY 2015 Current Services	1,720	1,717	\$688,434
Program Changes			
Increases			
KA-350CER MEA	-	-	\$43,700
Sensor Upgrades for Tactical Aircraft	-	-	\$9,300
Total, Increases	-	-	\$53,000
Decreases			
Reduction to Flight Hours (O&M)	-	-	(\$29,249)
Reduction to Flight Hours (S&E)	-	-	(\$3,500)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$32,749)
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$20,251
FY 2015 Request	1,720	1,717	\$708,685
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	6	6	(\$96,383)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	1,719	1,744	\$758,263
FY 2014 Enacted	1,714	1,711	\$805,068
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Transfers	6	6	\$840
Increases	-	-	\$9,135
Decreases	-	-	(\$126,609)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	6	6	(\$116,634)
FY 2015 Current Services	1,720	1,717	\$688,434
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$53,000
Decreases	-	-	(\$32,749)
Total, Program Changes	-	-	\$20,251
FY 2015 Request	1,720	1,717	\$708,685
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	6	6	(\$96,383)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Operations and maintenance	-	-	\$392,000	-	-	(\$82)	-	-	(\$29,249)	-	-	\$362,669	-	-	(\$29,331)
Procurement	-	-	\$126,250	-	-	(\$126,250)	-	-	\$53,000	-	-	\$53,000	-	-	(\$73,250)
Salaries and Expenses	1,714	1,711	\$286,818	6	6	\$9,698	-	-	(\$3,500)	1,720	1,717	\$293,016	6	6	\$6,198
Total	1,714	1,711	\$805,068	6	6	(\$116,634)	-	-	\$20,251	1,720	1,717	\$708,685	6	6	(\$96,383)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Collections by Source:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Department of Energy	-	-	\$338	-	-	\$338	-	-	\$338	-	-	-
FEMA	-	-	\$206	-	-	\$206	-	-	\$206	-	-	-
Various	-	-	\$318	-	-	\$318	-	-	\$318	-	-	-
Department of Defense	-	-	\$423	-	-	\$423	-	-	\$423	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security	-	-	\$143	-	-	\$143	-	-	\$143	-	-	-
US Coast Guard	-	-	\$2,497	-	-	\$2,497	-	-	\$2,497	-	-	-
Department of State	-	-	\$136	-	-	\$136	-	-	\$136	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$4,061	-	-	\$4,061	-	-	\$4,061	-	-	-

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Air and Marine Operations, Personnel Compensation and Benefits	-	-	\$4,061	-	-	\$4,061	-	-	\$4,061	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	\$4,061	-	-	\$4,061	-	-	\$4,061	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$156,373	\$161,052	\$164,569	\$3,517
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$45	\$33	\$33	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$35,057	\$41,372	\$38,576	(\$2,796)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$78,171	\$78,920	\$84,756	\$5,836
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$269,646	\$281,377	\$287,934	\$6,557
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$10,568	\$16,773	\$16,773	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1,937	\$2,378	\$2,378	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$852	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$7,890	\$6,459	\$6,377	(\$82)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$11,587	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$28,852	\$65,689	\$48,037	(\$17,652)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$55,585	\$81,909	\$81,909	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$2,861	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$36	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$211,280	\$152,682	\$120,010	(\$32,672)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$103,138	\$130,148	\$100,996	(\$29,152)
31.0 Equipment	\$53,491	\$67,653	\$44,271	(\$23,382)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$540	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$488,617	\$523,691	\$420,751	(\$102,940)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$758,263	\$805,068	\$708,685	(\$96,383)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$758,263	\$805,068	\$708,685	(\$96,383)
Full Time Equivalents	1,744	1,711	1,717	6

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	8	8	8	-
GS-15	57	57	53	(4)
GS-14	289	289	287	(2)
GS-13	744	741	747	6
GS-12	450	448	485	37
GS-11	103	103	85	(18)
GS-9	51	51	37	(14)
GS-7	13	13	13	-
GS-5	-	-	1	1
GS-4	4	4	4	-
Total Permanent Positions	1,719	1,714	1,720	6
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	229	228	234	6
U.S. Field	1,490	1,486	1,486	(0)
Total, Air and Marine Interdiction::	1,719	1,714	1,720	6
Full Time Equivalents	1,744	1,711	1,717	6
Average ES Salary	165,817	167,061	168,731	1,670
Average GS Salary	92,081	92,774	93,728	954
Average Grade	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

INITIATIVE NAME	FY 2015 FUNDING REQUEST (\$000)			FUNDING FROM:	
	Total	In MCL	New Initiative	Budget Activity	Program/s Name
Strategic Air Plan	53,000	53,000	\$0	CBP0002.03	CBP – Strategic Air Plan
	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Total Non- IT investments \$5 million or more	53,000	53,000	\$		
Total Non-IT initiatives under \$5 million	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Total Non-IT Investments	53,000	53,000	\$0		
Total of IT Investments	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Total all IT and Non-IT	53,000	53,000	\$0		

1. Project Description, Justification and Scope

Project Description

In the summer of 2006, CBP OAM developed and submitted to Congress a Strategic Air Plan that defined the end state for the nation-wide air service based on ongoing threat assessments and mission requirements determined by the agency and higher authority. In 2007, this plan was updated to incorporate the CBP marine service and the Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) Program, and was re-named the Strategic Air and Marine Program (StAMP). The separate UAS PPA was formally merged into the CBP OAM Procurement PPA in FY 2007.

In April 2010, CBP accelerated the transition of StAMP from an acquisition program to a sustainment program. While no new types of acquisition are planned, aged assets will be maintained in operating condition as long as they are safe to fly. CBP will continue to standardize the types of aircraft and marine vessels, emphasizing the use of multi-mission assets that can be deployed to multiple locations as the threat changes over time. The OAM Procurement PPA is used to acquire new aircraft and marine vessels, upgrade older aircraft and vessels to extend their service lives, purchase new aircraft and marine sensors, acquire UASs, enhance surveillance and data/video distribution and sharing capabilities, and support the expansion of aviation and marine mission capabilities along the borders, in response to ongoing threat assessments and mission assignments directed by higher authority. FY 2016 marks the end of the StAMP program, with only two remaining aircraft and two remaining vessel

procurements.

CBP has established new Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Accountability (PPBA) processes, along with a new line of business budget structure, that will supersede the StAMP and provide the framework and analyses needed to determine future funding needs for aviation and marine elements supporting homeland security missions.

Program Justification

CBP protects the American people and the Nation's critical infrastructure through the coordinated use of integrated air and marine forces to detect, interdict and prevent acts of terrorism and the unlawful movement of people, illegal drugs and other contraband toward or across the borders of the United States. Terrain, weather, and distance are significant obstacles along much of the southern, northern, and coastal borders. CBP OAM support acts as a force multiplier, allowing personnel and equipment to be transported efficiently and effectively, ground and maritime interdiction missions to be supported, air interdiction missions to be executed, and interior investigations to be supported. OAM also provides rapid-response relocation of personnel and equipment to safeguard people and critical infrastructure from acts of terrorism, natural disasters and other emergencies. The Air Safety and Life Extension Contract supports the aircraft that makes it possible for CBP OAM to perform this mission.

2. Significant Changes

The funds requested will enable continued support for program operations through FY 2015.

3. Project Schedule

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
MEA	0	1	2	2	2
Sensors Acquired	10	0	0	3	9

4. Schedule of Project Funding (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request
Appropriation	117,053	126,250	53,000
Obligation (planned)	117,053	126,250	53,000
Expenditure (planned)	117,053	126,250	53,000

5. Cost Estimate Detail and Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Not Applicable

6. Method of Performance

1	Is there a project (investment) manager assigned to the investment?	If so, what is his/her name?
	Yes	John A. Wells
2	Is there a contracting officer assigned to the investment?	If so, what is his/her name?
	Yes	Susan Baptist
3	Is there and Integrated Project Team (IPT)?	If so, list the skill set represented.
	Yes	The IPT is comprised of individuals from the CBP Office of Air and Marine, Office of Administration, Office of Information and Technology, Technology Systems Program Office, Office of Chief Counsel, Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition, and Office of Border Patrol representing systems acquisition, project management, systems engineering, legal review and test and acceptance.
4	Is there a sponsor/owner for this investment?	If so, identify the sponsor/process owner by name and title and provide contact information.
	Yes	Randolph D. Alles, Assistant Commissioner, Office of Air and Marine.

Fiscal Year	Strategic Goal(s) Supported	Performance Measure / Type	Explanation or Description	Target or Goal	Actual Performance Results	Performance Metric Improvement
2013	DHS Prevention Goal 2 and Objective 2.1 Secure our Borders Against Terrorists, Means of Terrorism, Illegal Drugs, and other Illegal Activity	Percent of detected conventional aircraft incursions resolved along all borders of the United States Long Term/ Output	The measure represents the percent of conventional aircraft, once detected visually or by radar, that are suspected of illegal cross border activity and are brought to a successful law enforcement resolution. In some cases, Office of Air and Marine assets are launched to interdict the aircraft. In most cases, resolution of the aircraft identity is made by the Air and Marine Operations Center (AMOC) working with interagency partners such as the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). If the incursion is deemed legal, OAM considers the incursion resolved. If not resolved, AMOC working with our partners including OAM assets - could not identify the target and is thus considered illegal.	100 percent	99 percent	<p>OAM will not likely ever achieve a 100% resolution on aircraft incursions without a substantial investment in 1) additional sensors providing detection and continuous tracking throughout the border environment 2) personnel to monitor and evaluate the tracks and 3) a sufficient force of quick response assets to “resolve” the incursions.</p> <p>With these limiting factors in consideration, AMOC continuously improves processes and partnerships and ingests new technologies that can mitigate our vulnerabilities and gaps thus reducing the number of “unresolved” aircraft incursions.</p>

2013	DHS Prevention Goal 2 and Objective 2.1 Secure our Borders Against Terrorists, Means of Terrorism, Illegal Drugs, and other Illegal Activity	Percent of air support launches accomplished to support Homeland Security missions Long Term/ Output	A primary and important measure for Air and Marine is its capability to launch an aircraft when a request is made for aerial support. This measure captures the percent of all requests made for air support to which the program was able to respond.	>95 percent	96 percent	
2013	DHS Prevention Goal 2 and Objective 2.1 Secure our Borders Against Terrorists, Means of Terrorism, Illegal Drugs, and other Illegal Activity	Percent of Joint Interagency Task Force – South (JIATF-S) annual mission hour objective achieved	CBP Air and Marine’s core competencies are air and marine interdiction, air and marine law enforcement, and air domain security. In this capacity, the Office of Air and Marine (OAM) targets the conveyances that illegally transport narcotics, arms, and aliens across our borders and in the Source, Transit and Arrival Zones. In support of Source and Transit Zone interdiction operations, the Air and Marine Strategic Air Asset Program (P-3, Dash 8, Chet, and C12M fixed wing aircraft, Blackhawk rotor wing and Guardian UAS) have a	100 percent	100 percent	

			dedicated minimum of 7,200 hours a year in support of Joint Interagency Task Force – South.			
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**7. Related Annual Funding Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	FY 2015	
	Current Estimate	Previous Estimate
Procurement	53,000	-

8. Budget Allocation to Programs

Program	Allocated Budget (\$ thousands)		
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Procurement	\$117,053	\$126,250	53,000

9. Compliance with applicable Public Laws, Regulations, Standards and Executive Orders

- 40 CFR (all parts) – Code of Federal Regulations, Protection of the Environment (latest version);
- Executive Order 12144 – Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Federal Actions; and
- Executive Order 13148 – Greening of the Government Through Leadership in Environmental Management.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction
Operations and Maintenance**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	10,338	16,332	16,332	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	1,527	1,240	1,240	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	778	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	7,678	6,409	6,327	(82)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	11,152	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	26,214	45,695	45,695	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	50,991	81,909	81,909	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	1,361	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	36	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	162,379	110,962	110,962	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	86,600	127,703	98,454	(29,249)
31.0 Equipment	8,156	1,750	1,750	-
32.0 Land and Structures	540	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	367,750	392,000	362,669	(29,331)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	367,750	392,000	362,669	(29,331)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Operations and Maintenance Mission Statement

The Office of Air & Marine (OAM) is responsible for the protection of the borders of the United States. OAM identifies, deters, interdicts, and investigates acts of terrorism and smuggling arising from unlawful movement of people and goods into and out of the United States with an integrated and coordinated air and marine force. OAM has historically conducted missions along the southern borders of the United States, Mexico, South America and the Caribbean. Since September 11, 2001, OAM has established a presence along the northern border. OAM has a staff of over 1,895 pilots, law enforcement officers, operational support, and administrative positions. Mission critical assets consist of aircraft (including fixed wing and rotary helicopters), marine vessels, P-3 surveillance aircraft, surveillance equipment, maintenance facilities and hangers. With the transfer of the Unmanned Aircraft Vehicles (UAS) and Border Patrol assets, U. S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has been able to achieve increased effectiveness and economies of scale in the operation, procurement and maintenance of CBP's assets.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	-	-	-

No change from FY 2014 Enacted to FY 2015 Request.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$7,678	\$6,409	\$6,327	(\$82)

A decrease of -\$82,000 is for Rent Consolidation.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$86,600	\$127,703	\$98,454	(\$29,249)

A decrease of -\$29,249,000 is for a Reduction to Flight Hours.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction
Procurement
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	81	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	3	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	184	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	106	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	277	17,730	437	(17,293)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	4,594	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	1,500	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	48,901	41,720	9,048	(32,672)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	16,270	1,150	1,247	97
31.0 Equipment	45,137	65,650	42,268	(23,382)
Total, Other Object Classes	117,053	126,250	53,000	(73,250)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	117,053	126,250	53,000	(73,250)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Procurement Mission Statement

The Office of Air & Marine (OAM) is responsible for the protection of the borders of the United States. OAM identifies, deters, interdicts, and investigates acts of terrorism and smuggling arising from unlawful movement of people and goods into and out of the United States with an integrated and coordinated air and marine force. OAM has historically conducted missions along the southern borders of the United States, Mexico, South America and the Caribbean. Since September 11, 2001, OAM has established a presence along the northern border. OAM has a staff of over 1,895 pilots, law enforcement officers, operational support, and administrative positions. Mission critical assets consist of aircraft (including fixed wing and rotary helicopters), marine vessels, P-3 surveillance aircraft, surveillance equipment, maintenance facilities and hangers. With the transfer of the Unmanned Aircraft Vehicles (UAS) and Border Patrol assets, U. S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has been able to achieve increased effectiveness and economies of scale in the operation, procurement and maintenance of CBP's assets.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	-	-	-

No change from FY 2014 Enacted to FY 2015 Request.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$277	\$17,730	\$437	(\$17,293)

An increase of \$437,000 is for KA-350CER MEA. A decrease of -\$17,730,000 is to Non-Recur Air & Marine Procurement.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$48,901	\$41,720	\$9,048	(\$32,672)

A decrease of -\$41,720,000 is to Non-Recur Air & Marine Procurement. An increase of \$7,560,000 is for P-3 SLEP. An increase of \$1,488,000 is for Sensor Upgrades for Tactical Aircraft.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$16,270	\$1,150	\$1,247	\$97

An increase of \$437,000 is for KA-350CER MEA. A decrease of -\$1,150,000 is to Non-Recur Air & Marine Procurement. An increase of \$810,000 is for P-3 SLEP.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$45,137	\$65,650	\$42,268	(\$23,382)

An increase of \$42,826,000 is for KA-350CER MEA. A decrease of -\$65,650,000 is to Non-Recur Air & Marine Procurement. A decrease of -\$8,370,000 is for P-3 SLEP. An increase of \$7,812,000 is for Sensor Upgrades for Tactical Aircraft.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	156,373	161,052	164,569	3,517
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	45	33	33	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	35,057	41,372	38,576	(2,796)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	78,171	78,920	84,756	5,836
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	269,646	281,377	287,934	6,557
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	149	441	441	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	410	1,138	1,138	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	71	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	28	50	50	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	329	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	2,361	2,264	1,905	(359)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	268	1,295	1,295	-
31.0 Equipment	198	253	253	-
Total, Other Object Classes	3,814	5,441	5,082	(359)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	273,460	286,818	293,016	6,198
Full Time Equivalents	1,744	1,711	1,717	6

Salaries and Expenses Mission Statement

The purpose of Air and Marine Salaries is to apply the skills and expertise of CBP air and marine personnel to deter, interdict, and prevent acts of terrorism arising from unlawful movement of people and goods across the borders of the United States. Having aircraft and vessels along the borders reduces the quantity of drugs entering the U.S. and minimizes threat levels. The goal of this program is to deny the use of air, land and coastal waters for conducting acts of terrorism and other illegal activities against the United States.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	156,373	161,052	164,569	3,517
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	45	33	33	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	35,057	41,372	38,576	(2,796)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	78,171	78,920	84,756	5,836
Total, Salaries & Benefits	269,646	281,377	287,934	6,557

An increase of \$2,116,000 is for 2015 Pay Raise. An increase of \$712,000 is for Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$2,278,000 is to Restore FY 2014 Pay Raise. An increase of \$4,029,000 is for Increased Retirement Contributions. A decrease of - \$3,500,000 is for a Reduction to Flight Hours. An increase of \$922,000 is for the Realignment for TARS Operational Mangement.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,361	\$2,264	\$1,905	(\$359)

A decrease of -\$153,000 is for CBP-wide IT Efficiencies. A decrease of -\$206,000 is for Professional Services Contracts Efficiencies.

I. Changes in Full Time Employment

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	-	1,744	1,711
Increases			
Realignment for TARS Operational Mangement	-	-	6
Transfer from Other Accounts	1,744	-	-
Subtotal, Increases	1,744	-	6
Decreases			
Managed Hiring, Awards and Support Services	-	(33)	-
Subtotal, Decreases	-	(33)	-
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	1,744	1,711	1,717
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	1,744	(33)	6

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Not Applicable

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
User Fee Overview*



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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Overview

CBP User Fee collections in FY 2015 are projected to be approximately \$2.4 billion for all accounts (reimbursable and direct fee accounts). CBP's reimbursable accounts "reimburse" initial expenses incurred in the annual salaries and expenses appropriation, while the direct accounts "directly" support specific programs. Therefore, direct account funds do not reimburse CBP's annual appropriation. For example, funds received under the Puerto Rico Trust Fund finance a majority of the cost of CBP operations in Puerto Rico. CBP user fees include Immigration Inspection user fees (IUF), fees under the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-272; COBRA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)/Agriculture Quarantine Inspection (AQI) fees, Land Border Inspection Fees (LBIF), the Small Airport Account, Global Entry, Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA), and Immigration Enforcement Fines (IEF).

The collections are primarily composed of charges assessed on passengers, conveyances, and merchandise. Taxes and duties assessed under the Puerto Rico Trust Fund and U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI) Deposit Fund (VIDF) make up the remainder. Fees are charged to recover the costs of inspecting people, goods, and conveyances entering the United States and U.S. territories. Further, CBP also imposes fees for certain international trusted traveler and visa waiver programs. For instance, the Global Entry program fee supports the costs of the expedited processing of international travelers participating in the program upon their arrival to the United States. The ESTA fee helps to implement the program and was established to determine whether any law enforcement or security risks exist in permitting travelers from visa waiver program countries to enter the United States to seek admission under the Visa Waiver Program prior to their departure.

CBP User Fees are forecasted each year in preparation for the President's Budget. The projections are modified as necessary throughout the year in congruence with changes in the domestic and global economies. The current forecast for FY14 and FY15 are as follows.

User Fee Overview

(\$ in thousands)

User Fee	FY 2013 Actual Collections	FY 2014 Projections ¹	FY 2015 Projections
Small Airports	\$8,700	\$8,741	\$8,789
COBRA –Discretionary Fee increase	-	-	131,591
COBRA – Free Trade Agreement ²	-	110,000	180,000
Immigration User Fee - DISCRETIONARY	-	-	200,164
Subtotal, Discretionary Fees	\$8,700	\$118,741	\$520,544
COBRA	\$421,221	\$436,806	\$452,968
Express Consignment Carrier (ECCF)	27,463	28,479	29,533
Subtotal, Mandatory COBRA and ECCF	\$448,684	\$465,285	\$482,501
Land Border Inspection	40,616	42,241	43,931
Immigration Enforcement Fines	699	725	752
Puerto Rico Trust Fund ³	254,086	97,589	98,076
Immigration User Fee	586,048	607,732	630,218
Animal & Plant Heal Inspection Services (APHIS) ⁴	366,370	362,526	464,514
ESTA	51,079	52,969	54,929
Global Entry	63,926	75,994	91,192
Virgin Islands Deposit Fund	11,672	11,730	11,789
Subtotal, Remaining Mandatory Fees	\$1,374,496	\$1,251,506	\$1,395,401
Total, Fees	\$1,831,880	\$1,835,532	\$2,398,446

¹ Amounts may differ from FY 2014 Enacted figures in some cases. The projections are considered updates from previously enacted figures for FY 2014

² Amounts available for CBP operations

³ FY 2013 Puerto Rico Trust Fund collections include Janssen related activity (\$166 million). The Janssen activity is the result of a contingent liability resulting from litigation of duties deposited into the Puerto Rico Trust Fund at the Court of International Trade. CBP is monitoring these collections in FY 2014 and will adjust projections as necessary.

⁴ CBP anticipates receiving an additional \$92.7 million from APHIS in FY 2015. USDA completed a comprehensive fee study on its fees in FY 2012. In FY 2013, USDA drafted the updated regulation to adjust the user fee rates.

Prior Rate changes

The table below displays CBP's user fee portfolio by account, statutory authority, and subtype. Additionally, the current rates charged to passengers and conveyances are listed along with prior rates. Lastly, the date of the last rate change is listed.

Account	Fee	Prior Rates (Before the last rate increase)	Current Rates (Unit Fee/Annual Cap)	Statutory Authority	Date of Last Rate Change
COBRA				19 USC 58c	Legislative change occurred on October 2004. However, all COBRA individual fees were increased by 10 percent beginning April 1st, 2007. 72 Fed. Reg. 3730 (Jan. 26, 2007). The listed fees reflect the higher rate per 19 CFR 24.22.
	Commercial Vessels	\$397/\$5,955	\$437/\$5,955		
	Commercial Trucks	\$5.00/\$100	\$5.50/\$100		
	Railroad Cars	\$7.50/\$100	\$8.25/\$100		
	Private Aircraft (Decal)	\$25.00	\$27.50		
	Private Vessel (Decal)	\$25.00	\$27.50		
	Commercial Aircraft Passenger (User Fee)	\$5.00	\$5.50		
	Commercial Vessel Passenger (User Fee – Non Exempt)	\$5.00	\$5.50		
	Commercial Vessel Passenger - Exempt	\$1.75	\$1.93		
	Dutiable Mail	\$5.00	\$5.50		
	Broker Permit	\$125	\$138		
	Barges and Other Bulk Carriers	\$100/\$1,500	\$110/\$1,500		

Account	Fee	Prior Rates (Before the last rate increase)	Current Rates (Unit Fee/Annual Cap)	Statutory Authority	Date of Last Rate Change
ECCF	Carriers operating Express Consignment Facilities are required to pay the fee.	\$0.66	\$1.00 (.50 CBP	19 USC 58c	<p>Increased in July 2007. The Express Consignment Fee reimbursement rate of \$0.66 per airway bill was authorized in Section 337 of P.L. 107-210 in FY 2002. The law stipulated that the fee could be increased to a maximum of \$1, again with half going to the Treasury's General Fund. The fee was increased to \$1 effective July 9, 2007. See 72 Fed. Reg. 31,719 (June 8, 2007); 19 C.F.R. § 24.23.</p>
			+ .50 Treasury)		

Account	Fee	Prior Rates (Before the last rate increase)	Current Rates (Unit Fee/Annual Cap)	Statutory Authority	Date of Last Rate Change
MPF				19 USC 58c	<p><u>Increased October 2011.</u> H.R. 2832 (codified as P.L. 112-40) raised the Ad Valorem rate by to 0.3464 percent (from 0.21 percent), which equated to a 65 percent increase. Under P.L. 112-40, the increased rate is effective from FY 2012 to the beginning of FY 2016. H.R. 3080, the U.S.– Korea Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (codified as P. L. 112- 41), extends the increase from FY 2016 to FY 2021.</p>
	Formal Entries (merchandise with a value over \$2,000)	\$25 minimum fee (entries valued below \$11,905)	\$25 minimum fee (entries valued below \$11,905)		
		.21% ad valorem rate (entries valued between \$11,905- \$230,952)	.3464% <i>ad valorem</i> rate (entries valued between \$11,905- \$230,952)		
		\$485 maximum fee (entries valued over \$230,952)	\$485 maximum fee (entries valued over \$230,952)		
	Informal Entries	\$3 manual surcharge	\$3 manual surcharge		
		\$2 automated	\$2 automated		
		\$6 manual (non- Customs prepared)	\$6 manual (non- Customs prepared)		
		\$9 manual (Customs prepared)	\$9 manual (Customs prepared)		

Account	Fee	Prior Rates (Before the last rate increase)	Current Rates (Unit Fee/Annual Cap)	Statutory Authority	Date of Last Rate Change
APHIS				<p>21 U.S.C. 136a. Section 2509 of the <i>Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990</i> (P.L. 101-624). Homeland Security Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-296) transferred certain inspection functions from the USDA to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Under a Memorandum of Agreement between CBP and USDA, CBP receives approximately 60.64 percent of the collections from the APHIS user fee.</p>	<p>Rates were last adjusted in FY 2010 for Commercial Vessels, 2006 for Commercial Trucks, 2007 Railroad Cars, 2009 for Aircraft Clearance, and 2006 for Passenger Commercial Air. The AQI user fees contained in that interim rule covered fiscal years (FYs) 2005 through 2010. A final rule affirming the interim rule without change was published in the Federal Register on August 24, 2006.</p>
	Commercial Vessel	\$494 (\$7,410 Max)	\$496 (\$7,440 Max)		
	Commercial Truck	\$5.00 (\$100 annual decal)	\$5.25 (\$105 annual decal)		
	Railroad Car	\$7.50 (\$150 prepaid)	\$7.75 (\$155 prepaid)		
	Aircraft Clearance	\$70.50	\$70.75		

Account	Fee	Prior Rates (Before the last rate increase)	Current Rates (Unit Fee/Annual Cap)	Statutory Authority	Date of Last Rate Change
	Passenger Commercial Air	\$4.95	\$5		
IUF				8 U.S.C. 1356(h). Department of Justice Appropriation Act of 1987. Carrier fines collected for violations of sections 243(c), 271, and 273 of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 are deposited into the IUF account.	<u>Rates increased November 2001.</u> Section 109 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002, (P. L. 107-77 dated November 28, 2001) increased the user fee from \$6 to \$7. \$3 exempt component established in 2002.
	Commercial Aircraft Passenger (User Fee)	\$6	\$7		
	Commercial Vessel Passenger (User Fee – Non Exempt)	\$6	\$7		
	Commercial Vessel Passenger (Cruise/Ferry)	\$3	\$3		
LBIF				8 U.S.C. 1356(q)	Various dates for rate increases. The fees for Dedicated Commuter Lanes have been in effect since 1996
	Arrival/Departure Land Border (I- 94)	\$6	\$6		
	Non-Immigrant Visa Waiver (I- 94W)	\$6	\$6		

Account	Fee	Prior Rates (Before the last rate increase)	Current Rates (Unit Fee/Annual Cap)	Statutory Authority	Date of Last Rate Change
	Canadian Boat Landing Permit Individual (I-68)	\$16 (individual); \$32 (family)	\$16 (individual); \$32 (family)		when 8 CFR 103.7 was amended to add them. The fees for I-68, I- 94/94W, and I- 190 have been in effect since 1995 when 8 CFR 103.7 was amended to add them. NEXUS, SENTRI, and FAST rates were established in FY 2002. SENTRI converted from requiring renewal every 2 years to requiring renewal every 5 years as of October 30, 2006.
	NEXUS	NEXUS \$50 (every 5 years)	NEXUS \$50 (every 5 years)		
	NEXUS replacement card	\$25	\$25		
	Free and Secure Trade Program (FAST) Driver Application Fee	\$50 (every 5 years)	\$50 (every 5 years)		
	Secure Electronic Network for Travelers Rapid Inspection (SENTRI)	\$122.25 (includes \$14.50 fingerprinting fee under Global Entry) (individuals); \$160 maximum (families): Fee is for 2- year membership	\$122.25 (includes \$14.50 fingerprinting fee under Global Entry) (individuals); \$160 maximum (families): Fee is for 2- year membership		
	In addition to SENTRI application fee, SENTRI includes the following:				
	SENTRI - Dedicated Commuter Lane Fees	\$80	\$80		
	SENTRI - Dedicated Commuter Lane additional vehicle (DCL):	\$42	\$42		

Account	Fee	Prior Rates (Before the last rate increase)	Current Rates (Unit Fee/Annual Cap)	Statutory Authority	Date of Last Rate Change
	Replacement of Papers for Non- resident Mexican Crossing (I-190)	\$26	\$26		
IEF (Enforcement Fines)				Section 382 of the <i>Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996</i> (P.L. 104- 208; IIRIRA).	Enforcement Fines have not been raised in recent years. U.S. Department of the Justice published a regulation adjusting for inflation the civil monetary penalties assessed or enforced by the Department. This rule became effective September 29, 1999. Section 31001 of the Improvement Act also provides that the first adjustment of a civil monetary penalty made pursuant to the amendment may not exceed 10 percent of such penalty. Adjustment for inflation must occur every 4 years. Legacy INS published its increase in fines in 8
	No I-94 or wrong type of I-94 upon arrival.	\$330	\$330		
	Non-submission or improper completion of I- 94 at departure.	\$330	\$330		
	No advance notice of aircraft arrival or aircraft landing at unauthorized place.	\$2,200	\$2,200		
	Breach of Transit Without Visa (TWOV) Agreement (Liquidated Damages).	\$500	\$500		
	Failure to remove passenger as ordered [ref. 241(d)(3)].	\$2,000	\$2,000		
	Failure to pay passenger removal expenses as ordered [ref. 241(e)].	\$2,000	\$2,000		

Account	Fee	Prior Rates (Before the last rate increase)	Current Rates (Unit Fee/Annual Cap)	Statutory Authority	Date of Last Rate Change
	Failure to receive back passenger as ordered [ref. 241(d)(1)].	\$2,000	\$2,000		C.F.R. § 280.53(c).
	Failure to detain stowaway until inspected [ref. 241(d)(2)].	\$2,000	\$2,000		
	Failure to pay for stowaway removal as ordered [ref. 241(e)].	\$2,000	\$2,000		
	Failure to remove stowaway as ordered [ref. 241(d)(2)(C)].	\$5,000	\$5,000		
	Failure to provide complete list of alien crew upon arrival.	\$220	\$220		
	Failure to report illegally-landed alien crew.	\$220	\$220		
	Failure to provide complete list of alien crew upon departure.	\$220	\$220		
	Performance of unauthorized longshore work by alien crew [ref. 258].	\$5,500	\$5,500		

Account	Fee	Prior Rates (Before the last rate increase)	Current Rates (Unit Fee/Annual Cap)	Statutory Authority	Date of Last Rate Change
	Failure to detain alien crewman prior to inspection.	\$3,300	\$3,300		
	Failure to detain alien crewman as ordered.	\$3,300	\$3,300		
	Failure to remove alien crewman as ordered.	\$3,300	\$3,300		
	Employment on passenger vessels of crewmen with certain afflictions.	\$1,100	\$1,100		
	Improper discharge of alien crewman.	\$3,300	\$3,300		
	Bringing alien to the U.S. as crewman with intent to evade INS laws.	\$11,000	\$11,000		
	Failure to prevent unauthorized landing of aliens	\$3,300	\$3,300		
	Bringing an alien subject to refusal on a health- related ground.	\$3,300	\$3,300		

Account	Fee	Prior Rates (Before the last rate increase)	Current Rates (Unit Fee/Annual Cap)	Statutory Authority	Date of Last Rate Change
	Bringing an alien without a valid unexpired entry document.	\$3,300	\$3,300		
	Taking a fee, deposit or consideration in attempt to avoid 273(a)(1) liability.	\$3,300	\$3,300		
Small Airports	Inspector Fee	\$118,000 for the first year and \$88,500 for succeeding years	\$140,874 for the first year and \$123,438 for succeeding years	Authorized under 19 U.S.C. 58b and administered under 19 U.S.C. 58c(b)(9)(A)(i).	The existing rates were established for FY 2004.
	Automatic Data Processing costs per inspector	N/A	\$17,042 to \$21,062 (1st year) and \$13,620 to \$17,640 for succeeding years, depending on the location		
	Other associated costs, such as overtime	Various charges	Various charges		
Puerto Rico	Duties and taxes collected in Puerto Rico	Various taxes and duties (numerous based on type of import).		48 U.S.C. § 740	Various taxes and duties (numerous on type of import). Est. Apr. 12, 1900

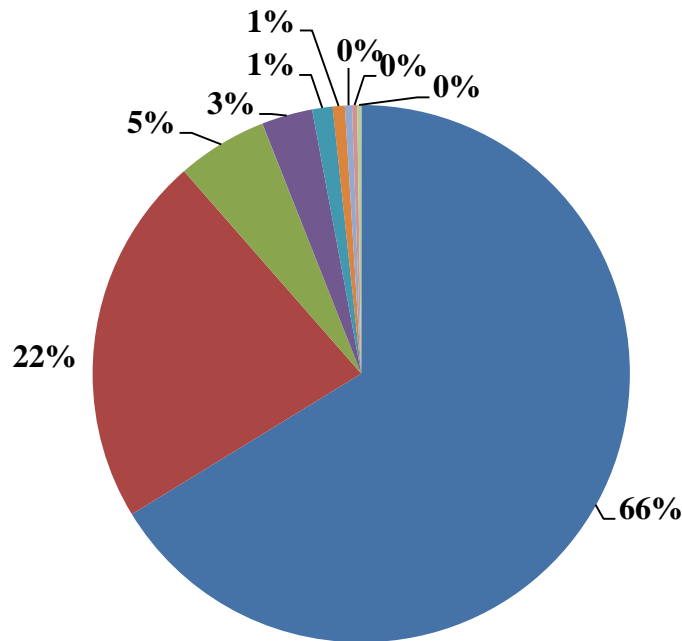
Account	Fee	Prior Rates (Before the last rate increase)	Current Rates (Unit Fee/Annual Cap)	Statutory Authority	Date of Last Rate Change
Virgin Islands	Not CBP governed fees. Duties and taxes levied by the USVI Legislature that are deposited into the Virgin Islands Deposit Fund (VIDF) for use as revenue for the USVI	The United States Virgin Islands (USVI) is an unincorporated territory of the United States. The unincorporated status establishes the USVI as outside of the more specific customs territory of U.S. Section 36 of the 1936 <i>Organic Act</i> , codified as 48 U.S.C. § 1406i. This Act gives U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) the authority to collect duties and taxes levied by the USVI Legislature that are deposited into the Virgin Islands Deposit Fund (VIDF) for use as revenue for the USVI		Agreement between CBP and USVI. Section 36 of the 1936 Organic Act, codified as 48 U.S.C. § 1406i. Under 19 U.S.C. § 1469c, CBP may also provide reimbursable services to the USVI at the USVI's behest. This reimbursable arrangement is denoted in a 1994 Memorandum of Agreement	Aug. 8, 1994. Fees under authority of the USVI Government
Global Entry	Enrollment Fee	\$100 per applicant	\$100 per applicant	<i>Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008</i> (P.L. 110-161) Section 565(3) (A). The implementing regulation to establish an application fee was issued in November 2009 (74 FR 59936 (2009-11-19)).	The implementing regulation to establish an application fee was issued in November 2009 (inception) (74 FR 59936 (2009-11-19)).

Account	Fee	Prior Rates (Before the last rate increase)	Current Rates (Unit Fee/Annual Cap)	Statutory Authority	Date of Last Rate Change
	F.B.I. Fingerprint Fee (applicable to SENTRI, NEXUS, FAST, and Global Entry)	\$14.50 per applicant; (\$17.25 for SENTRI applicants)	\$14.50 per applicant; (\$17.25 for SENTRI applicants)		
ESTA	Processing Fee	\$4.00	All applicants requesting an electronic travel authorization are charged \$4.00 for the processing of the application. Revenue from the processing fee is retained by CBP to fund the costs of operation. The CBP budget request for ESTA only includes the processing fee collection.	P. L.110-53, or the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007	September 2010 (inception)

Account	Fee	Prior Rates (Before the last rate increase)	Current Rates (Unit Fee/Annual Cap)	Statutory Authority	Date of Last Rate Change
	Surcharge	\$10.00	If the application is approved and the individual receives authorization to travel to the United States under the Visa Waiver Program, an additional \$10.00 will be charged. Revenue from the surcharge fee is not available for CBP use. This revenue is reserved for the U.S. Travel and Tourism Advisory Board, also known as Brand USA		

FY 2013 Obligations by Budget Object Class

- In FY 2013, majority of the gross obligations were incurred to support salaries and benefits. In FY 2015, CBP expects to use the user fees in a similar fashion that majority of the user fees will be used to support the personnel costs of law enforcement officers performing agricultural, customs, and immigration inspectional activities.



Personnel Compensation	\$ 1,085	66%
Personnel Benefits	365	22%
Other Contractual Services	89	5%
Rent, Communication, and Utilities	50	3%
Equipment	20	1%
Printing and Reproduction	12	1%
Supplies and Materials	7	0%
Transportation of Things	5	0%
Travel and Transportation of Persons	4	0%
Total Gross Obligations	\$ 1,637.9	100%

Current Services – Agency mission(s) supported by fees

These activities involve Customs and Border Protection officers (CBPOs) ensuring that all carriers, passengers, and their personal effects entering the United States are compliant with:

- **Consolidated Omnibus Reconciliation Act (COBRA) and Express Consignment Carrier Fees** - U.S. customs laws
- **Animal, Plant, Health Inspection Services (APHIS)** - Agricultural health of the U.S.
- **Immigration User Fees (IUF) and Immigration Enforcement Fines (IEF)** - U.S. immigration laws
- **Land Border Account** - Inspection services provided at land border ports of entry

CBP User Fees also support funding requirements for specific programs, certain Trusted Traveler Programs, and areas with a CBP presence:

- **Global Entry** - Expedited clearance of pre-approved low-risk air travelers into the U.S.
- **Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA)** - Determines the eligibility of visitors to travel to the U.S. under the Visa Waiver Program (VWP)
- **Puerto Rico Trust Fund** - Screen all people, vehicles, and goods entering Puerto Rico, while facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel into Puerto Rico
- **Virgin Islands Deposit Fund** - Screen all people, vehicles, and goods entering Puerto Rico, while facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel into Puerto Rico
- **Small Airport User Fee** - Inspection services provided to participating small airports on a fully reimbursable basis

Background and Fee Execution

User financing in the form of user fees, user charges, or excise taxes is one approach to financing federal programs or activities. User fees assign part or all of the costs of these programs and activities—the cost of providing a benefit that is beyond what is normally available to or consumed by the general public—to the identifiable users/beneficiaries of those programs and activities. Since user fees represent a charge for a service provided by the government or for a benefit from a government program, payers expect and deserve a tight correlation between their payments and the cost of providing the services or benefits, and they have expectations about the quality of the related services or benefits.

CBP User Fees are either collected directly by CBP or by an outside party, or then remitted to CBP. CBP's air passenger user fees (primary source of fee revenue) are collected by ticket-issuing agent (e.g., carrier, travel agent, tour wholesalers, or other parties issuing tickets or travel documents) collects the fees and remits them to CBP. The carrier or tour wholesaler should remit payments within 31 days after the close of each quarter. Other Fees are remitted directly to CBP without the assistance of an additional party.

To achieve this objective, CBP uses the activity-based costing (ABC). The major processes for an ABC accounting are: (1) identifying the activities performed to produce outputs, (2) assigning or mapping resources to activities, (3) identifying the outputs for the activities performed, and (4) assigning activity costs to the outputs.

The ABC assigns both direct and indirect costs to the mission activities. Each CBP user fee program is made up with multiple mission activities. CBP employs ABC to capture the cost information of the user fee programs. The ABC delineates the funding profile of each user fee program. The funding profile details the funding sources used to carry out the user fee activities and thus identifies the user fee programs which are not full cost recovery. CBP collects user fees for services provided by CBP and other agencies from the trade and travel community. Statutory authority determines how an agency can use collections from user fees. Under CBP's current fee rate structure, the revenue from user fees do not fully recover the costs of performing agricultural, customs, and immigration inspections. Thus, costs for these activities in excess of fee revenue are funded by appropriated funding. In the FY 2015 President's Budget, CBP is

proposing fee increases for its COBRA and IUF fees, and proposing to remove the partial IUF fee exemption for sea passengers traveling from certain regions.

Depending on the situation for the fiscal year, CBP must adhere to budgetary rules in order to execute revenue from user fees. In the event of a sequester, CBP must operate within available resources from prior year fee carryover and current year revenue to maintain operations. Additionally, CBP follows guidelines for executing fee funding during continuing resolution situations. In short, CBP must operate within appropriated funding levels as specified by Congress during continuing resolution and sequestration scenarios.

In general, there are multiple considerations that govern the use of the fees. More specifically, statute dictates whether the user fee collections may be dedicated to a related program or, alternatively, must be deposited into the general fund of the U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury) where the collections remain unavailable for the agency's use.

In addition, user fees may support multiple federal agencies. Generally, an agreement between the involved agencies dictates how fees can be allocated to each agency depending on the costs each incurs in providing the service or benefit. User fee collections represent a significant portion of the CBP budget and are critical in meeting the agency's mission. CBP's annual financial plan includes estimated funding amounts and allocates these amounts to various components of CBP based on eligible expenses for the following mission-related activities. These activities are summarized below:

- **Front-line CBP activities:** Guarding the nation's physical and economic security. Fee funding assists in funding the costs of inspections for legal access to the United States and protecting the U.S. borders, while facilitating international trade, travel, mission-support activities; and preventing the entry of persons and weapons of terror into the United States.
- **User Fee business processes:** The design, development, programming, testing, implementation, training, and maintenance of CBP automated systems related to user-fee funded programs.
- **Financial management and accountability:** Accounting, budgeting, revenue collection, and performance management.
- **Overseeing the effectiveness and efficiency of CBP operations.**
- **Investigative and security functions and programs:** Applicant and employee background investigations and clearances pertaining to certain user fees programs.
- **CBP training programs:** Centralized leadership and direction of all CBP training programs. Ensure that all training efforts support the CBP mission and strategic goals, meet the needs of a diverse and dispersed workforce, and contribute to measurable outcomes and results

- **Human Resources:** Promoting and enabling mission accomplishment through human capital planning and utilization of strategic leadership to CBP employees.
- **Critical Infrastructure:** Integrated air and marine forces to detect, interdict, and prevent acts of terrorism and the unlawful movement of people, illegal drugs, and other contraband toward or across the borders of the United States.

Additionally, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) receives a portion of IUF collections as its primary mission implicates specific eligible expenses under the governing statute, 8 U.S.C. § 1356(h)(2)(A), concerning certain detention and removal services, and removal and asylum proceedings. ICE and CBP, among other things, provide law enforcement support to detect and remove those individuals who are inadmissible under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a), including those who are inadmissible by attempting to unlawfully enter the United States by avoiding inspection at air and sea ports of entry. The portion of IUF fees transferred to ICE finance a portion of the costs of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) operations to deter, detect, detain, adjudicate, and remove passengers attempting to make an unauthorized landing or to unlawfully bring aliens into the United States through air or sea ports. These ICE operations encompass, among others, providing detention and removal services . . . for any alien who is inadmissible under section 1182(a) of this title who has attempted illegal entry into the United States through avoidance of immigration inspection at air or sea ports-of-entry' 8 U.S.C. 1356(h)(2)(A)(v).

Each year, several thousand passengers are determined to be inadmissible at air and sea ports of entry by CBP, transferred to ICE, and processed through the Immigration Enforcement Lifecycle. ICE is also permitted to request reimbursement for aliens who are inadmissible under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a) due to avoiding inspection at air or sea ports of entry. Currently the user fee collections are split between ICE and CBP with ICE receiving 17.37 percent and CBP receiving 82.63 percent.

User Fee Projection Methodology

CBP relies primarily upon two economic indicators to make fee revenue estimates: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and international travel forecasts. These two indicators strongly correlate to fee revenue. International travel forecasts are particularly important when estimating fee revenues because the largest portion of fees derives from those charged to travelers arriving in the United States from abroad. Two such fees include CBP's COBRA fees and CBP's share of the IUF fees. These two fees are generally remitted to CBP by the ticket-issuing agents on a quarterly basis. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement uses 17.37 percent of the IUF fee collections to defray certain detention, removal, and other related expenses. On average, more than 80 percent of the total COBRA fee collections and more than 90 percent of IUF collections are attributable to air passengers arriving in U.S. ports of entry. An increase or decrease in international travel to the United States will yield a comparable increase or decrease in fee revenue.

In forecasting the future year international travel outlook, CBP leverages multiple sources. A major source of data is projections published by the Office of Travel and Tourism Industries,

which is a Federal tourism office managed under the U.S. Department of Commerce. The international travel forecasts published by the Office of Travel and Tourism Industries take into account multiple economic indicators, which are indexed into the projection forecast. These figures include inputs from traditional indicators, such as GDP, planned airline capacity, and employment rates. The forecasts take into account other measurable items as well, including currency exchange rates, stock market trends, and the effects of the Travel Promotion Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-145, §9). This Act was enacted to enable the Federal government to work with the private sector to promote international travel to the United States. For all fees driven by international travel, CBP assumes collections will mimic the patterns projected in the travel forecast. For fees not correlated to the international travel, CBP believes GDP and historical trends provide the best support for projecting future year revenue.

CBP also focuses on the economies of specific regions of the United States to project revenue in certain accounts. Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands each have unique fiscal structures. More specifically, the revenues in the Puerto Rico Trust Fund and Virgin Island Deposit Fund are duties collected for the entry of goods into Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, respectively. Thus, CBP relies on indicators provided by the Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico and the Government of the Virgin Islands to construct future-year revenue outlays. Government and Economic Reports for Puerto Rico utilize Gross National Product as opposed to GDP estimates for that account.

In 2013, CBP contracted with a private firm to initiate a study examining CBP's fee portfolio. The goal of the study was to refine the current projection methodology for CBP fee revenue, while accomplishing a number of additional goals: providing a more accurate projection of CBP fee revenues, improving execution year monitoring of revenue, and enhancing future year budgeting abilities. At this time, CBP is assessing which of the multiple projection alternatives contained in the study will provide the most accurate projections in the future.

Carryover Maintenance

One of the long-standing challenges in managing CBP's user fee portfolio is maintaining sufficient user fee carryover (unused balances from prior years) throughout the course of the year. Under the current laws governing COBRA and IUF, two major CBP accounts, the bulk of the collections from these accounts are remitted to CBP on a quarterly basis. A ticket-issuing agent (e.g., carrier, travel agent, tour wholesalers, or other parties issuing tickets or travel documents) collects the fees and remits them to CBP. Under 19 U.S.C. 58c and 8 U.S.C. 1356, ticket-issuing agents remit collections to CBP under schedules specified by each statute. While the two statutes contain substantial similarities, one notable feature unique to the IUF is that its fourth-quarter remittance (of the calendar year) from airline passengers must be remitted to CBP 10 days before the end of the Federal fiscal year (September 20). The next significant remittance, which includes the remainder of calendar-year fourth-quarter collections collected after – i.e., not remitted by – the previous September 20 deadline, is not required to be remitted to CBP until the first business day of March in the next year.

Because of the timing of this payment structure, cash flows occur unevenly when observed on a monthly basis during the course of the federal fiscal year (October through September). The

exception for the fiscal year first quarter (October to December) remittance further delays the remittance schedule for IUF. The last IUF remittance to CBP (September 20 of each year) is often fully expended in the same fiscal year (i.e., by September 30 of each year) in order to support costs related to immigration inspections in that year. As stated above, the next major IUF remittance to CBP does not occur until the beginning of March of the following year.

FY 2013 Fee Collections (in thousands)		
Month	COBRA	IUF
October	\$16,291	\$5,380
November	82,218	279
December	11,183	311
Quarter 1	\$109,692	\$5,970
January	\$12,573	\$13,686
February	85,017	157,231
March	3,086	1,209
Quarter 2	\$100,676	\$172,126
April	\$17,038	\$21,481
May	103,205	141,544
June	2,496	602
Quarter 3	\$122,739	\$163,627
July	\$15,662	\$18,405
August	97,127	133,698
September	2,788	92,222
Quarter 4	\$115,577	\$244,325
Total	\$448,684	\$586,048

To mitigate the risk associated with the cash flows in the first quarter of the federal fiscal year, CBP typically aims to set aside 10 percent of collections⁵ from the prior year in reserve as carryover. It should be noted that the 10 percent figure is only a best practice guideline. Further, the 10 percent amount provides enough revenue to sustain CBP operations during the first quarter of the fiscal year, which is typically a low collections period because of the aforementioned remittance schedule.

⁵ This practice is applied to other CBP fee accounts, including Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection Fees, Enforcement Fines, and Land Border fees.

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Small Airport User Fee*



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Small Airport User Fee

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Small Airport User Fee

The Small Airport User Fee is authorized under 19 U.S.C. 58b and administered under 19 U.S.C. 58c(b)(9)(A)(i). The Small Airport User Fee program supports CBP inspectional services at participating small airports on a fully reimbursable basis. The fee charged under this program is set forth in a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the user fee airports and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). It may be adjusted annually as costs and requirements change.

B. Budget Activities

A User Fee Airport (UFA) is a small airport that has been approved by the Commissioner of CBP to receive, for a fee, the services of a CBP Officer (CBPO) for the processing of aircraft entering the United States including their passengers, and cargo. The applicant must meet the following criteria for UFA consideration:

- The volume or value of business at the airport is insufficient to justify the availability of inspectional services at such airport on a non-reimbursable basis.
- The current Governor of the State in which the airport is located declares support for the designation, in writing to the Commissioner of CBP.
- The requestor (e.g. airport authority) agrees to reimburse CBP for all costs associated with customs services, including all expenses of staffing a minimum of one full-time Officer.
- The requestor completes an Agriculture Compliance Agreement (ACA) with fixed base operators and garbage haulers for handling the international garbage.

The basic steps required in considering an application for designation as an UFA include:

- Receipt of a letter from the current Governor of the state supporting the user fee airport designation, addressed to the Commissioner.
- An initial site visit in which CBP officials discuss workload and services.
- A final site visit in which CBP officials verify that facilities are 85 percent complete and adequate for inspectional services to be provided.
- Completion of a MOA with CBP, which states the responsibilities, fees, and hours of service.
- Completion of an ACA with CBP for handling international garbage.

An approved UFA receiving CBP services is responsible for payment of the following fees:

- Per CBPO - \$140,874 for the first year and \$123,438 for succeeding years.
- Automatic Data Processing costs per CBPO - \$17,042 to \$21,062 (1st year) and \$13,620 to \$17,640 for succeeding years, depending on the location.
- Other associated costs, such as overtime.

The Small Airport User Fee provides funding for the full costs of inspectional services by CBPOs. As of December 16, 2013, CBP supported 49 small airports. There are numerous pending applications for UFA status:

Pending (10):

Cobb County Airport-McCollum Field (Kennesaw, GA)
Ellington Field (Houston, TX)
Griffiss International (Rome, NY)
Charlotte-Monroe Executive Airport (Monroe, NC)
South Texas International Airport (Edinburg, TX)
Marathon Airport (Marathon, FL)
Ocean Reef Airport (Key Largo, FL)
Witham Airport (Stuart, FL)
Lone Star Executive Airport (Conroe, TX)
South Bend Airport (South Bend, IN)

C. Budget Request Summary

In FY 2015, CBP requests 69 full-time equivalent employees and \$8,789,108 in anticipated collections for the Small Airport User Fee program. The projections are based on the number of CBPOs required to fulfill agreements with the small airports. Some agreements require more than one CBPO. CBP estimates collections as follows:

Exhibit 1: Collections by Fiscal Year (In thousands)¹

Small Airports Collections	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2014 Base	FY 2015 Request	FY 2016
	\$8,700	\$5,000	\$8,741	\$8,789	\$9,097

¹ For the purposes of accuracy, CBP has used the \$8.741 million base as the comparison in the FY 2014 Enacted column in the exhibits throughout this document. The FY 2014 enacted amount for \$5.000 million was a scoring error. Thus, CBP used the \$8.741 million as a base for comparison against the FY 2015 Request of \$8.789 million.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Small Airport User Fee**

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014 ²			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Small Airport User Fee	69	69	\$8,700	69	69	\$8,741	69	69	\$8,789	-	-	\$48	-	-	-	-	-	\$48
Total, Small Airport User Fee	69	69	\$8,700	69	69	\$8,741	69	69	\$8,789	-	-	\$48	-	-	-	-	-	\$48
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	69	69	\$8,700	69	69	\$8,741	69	69	\$8,789	-	-	\$48	-	-	-	-	-	\$48
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	69	69	\$8,700	69	69	\$8,741	69	69	\$8,789	-	-	\$48	-	-	-	-	-	\$48

² The FY 2014 enacted column reflects anticipated billing.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Small Airport User Fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Small Airport User Fee

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	69	69	8,700
2014 Enacted	69	69	8,741
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	48
2015 Current Services	69	69	8,789
2015 Total Request	69	69	8,789
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	48

CBP requests 69 full-time equivalent employees and \$8.789 million in anticipated collections. This request includes:

		Positions	FTE	Amount
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	69	69	8,741
Current Services	Increase in User Fee Collections			48
FY 2015 Request	Small Airports	69	69	8,789

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Small Airport User Fee program supports inspection services provided to participating small airports on a fully reimbursable basis. The amount charged is determined by how many CBP Officers are stationed at the port and whether it is a new or existing facility. Revenue from the Small Airport User Fee program funds processing of aircraft, passengers, and cargo entering the United States.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Small Airport User Fee FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	69	69	\$8,700
FY 2014 Enacted	69	69	\$8,741
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Increase in Collections	-	-	\$48
Total, Increases	-	-	\$48
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$48
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$48
FY 2015 Current Services	69	69	\$8,789
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	69	69	\$8,789
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	\$48

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Small Airport User Fee
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	69	69	\$8,700
FY 2014 Enacted	69	69	\$8,741
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$48
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$48
FY 2015 Current Services	69	69	\$8,789
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	69	69	\$8,789
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	\$48

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Small Airport User Fee	69	69	\$8,741	-	-	\$48	-	-	-	69	69	\$8,789	-	-	\$48
Total	69	69	\$8,741	-	-	\$48	-	-	-	69	69	\$8,789	-	-	\$48

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources
N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Small Airport User Fee Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$5,433	\$5,470	\$5,500	\$30
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$422	\$423	\$426	\$3
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,686	\$2,686	\$2,701	\$15
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$8,541	\$8,579	\$8,627	\$48
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$109	\$111	\$111	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$13	\$14	\$14	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$5	\$5	\$5	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$26	\$26	\$26	-
31.0 Equipment	\$6	\$6	\$6	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$159	\$162	\$162	-
Total, Direct Obligations	\$8,700	\$8,741	\$8,789	\$48
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	\$16,277	\$16,277	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(\$16,277)	(\$16,277)	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$8,700	\$8,741	\$8,789	\$48
Full Time Equivalents	69	69	69	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Small Airport User Fee

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Fee Funded Positions	69	69	69	-
Total Permanent Positions	69	69	69	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
U.S. Field	69	69	69	-
Total, Small Airport User Fee:	69	69	69	-
Full Time Equivalents	69	69	69	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	-	-	-	-
Average Grade	-	-	-	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection Small Airport User Fee Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	5,433	5,470	5,500	30
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	422	423	426	3
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	2,686	2,686	2,701	15
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	8,541	8,579	8,627	48
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	109	111	111	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	13	14	14	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	5	5	5	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	26	26	26	-
31.0 Equipment	6	6	6	-
Total, Other Object Classes	159	162	162	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	16,277	16,277	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(16,277)	(16,277)	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	8,700	8,741	8,789	48
Full Time Equivalents	69	69	69	-

Small Airport User Fee Mission Statement

Small Airport Facilities is authorized under 19 U.S.C. 58b and administered under 19 U.S.C. 58C (b)(9)(A)(i). The User Fee Airports Program authorizes inspection services to be provided to participating small airports on a fully reimbursable basis. The fee charged under this program is set forth in a Memorandum of Agreement between the small airport facility and the agency, and may be adjusted annually as costs and requirements change.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	5,433	5,470	5,500	30
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	422	423	426	3
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	2,686	2,686	2,701	15
Total, Salaries & Benefits	8,541	8,579	8,627	48

In 2015, an increase of \$48,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	69	69	69
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	69	69	69
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	-	-

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee*



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee

The *Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985* (P.L. 99-272; COBRA) created a series of user fees to recover costs incurred by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). P.L. 99-272, codified as 19 U.S.C. 58c (a)(1-8), established processing fees for air and sea passengers, commercial trucks, railroad cars, private aircraft and vessels, commercial vessels, dutiable mail packages, broker permits, barges and bulk carriers from Canada and Mexico, cruise vessel passengers, and ferry vessel passengers.

Effective November 5, 2011, certain exemptions under the *Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985* (P.L. 99-272; COBRA) were eliminated. Section 601 of the *United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act of 2011* (P.L. 112-42) lifted the exemption that excluded air and sea passengers from Canada, Mexico, and Caribbean and adjacent islands¹ from having to pay the COBRA air, sea, and cruise vessel (ferry passengers are still exempted) passenger fees. Due to the elimination of the exemptions, CBP collected additional COBRA revenue (the exemption went into place partially through the fiscal year (FY)) in FY 2012 and in FY 2013. CBP expects to collect \$180,000,000 in FY 2015.

Collections from COBRA user fees are made available through permanent/indefinite appropriation created by the aforementioned user fee statute with the exception of COBRA fees collected from the *United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act of 2011*. The fees are deposited in the Customs User Fee Account (No Year) and are available only to the extent provided in Appropriations acts. The FY 2014 and FY 2015 fee collections associated with lifting the country exemptions are being requested as offsetting receipts. The FY 2015 Budget repeats the legislative proposal enacted in the FY 2014 Omnibus to make these fees collected in FY 2015 available to spend. In the FY 2015 Congressional Justification, these fee collections (\$110 million in FY 2014 and \$180 million in FY 2015) are treated as offsetting receipts to the S&E account.

B. Budget Activities

COBRA collections fund activities that are mandated by law. Supported by fee revenues, Customs and Border Protection officers (CBPOs) help ensure that all carriers, passengers, and their personal effects entering the United States are compliant with U.S. customs laws. To the extent that revenues are available, the estimated FY 2015 collections will fund the activities in

¹ Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda-United Kingdom, British VI-United Kingdom, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada and South Grenadines, Guadeloupe-France, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique-France, Netherlands Antilles, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and North Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands-United Kingdom

the COBRA statute; however, the fees are not legislatively set to fully recover these costs. Therefore, the estimated collections will only partially fund the authorized activities listed:

- All inspectional overtime;
- Premium pay;
- Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund (agency contribution);
- Excess preclearance;
- Foreign language proficiency awards; and,
- Enhanced equipment and support.

The Office of Field Operations (OFO) of CBP uses overtime for inspectional activities and for seizure/arrest processing that goes beyond an employee's regular duty hours. The majority of OFO's inspectional overtime needs are often related to seasonal, daily, and after-hours operations. OFO implements a comprehensive inspectional overtime strategy to augment standard port of entry needs by adding flexibility to support changing operations as a result of surge and peak-time operations. Overtime flexibility ensures that sufficient staffing is available to administer the full range of inspection, intelligence analysis, examination, and law enforcement activities that relate to the arrival and departure of persons, conveyances, and merchandise at our nation's ports of entry.

Additionally, the travel industry requests the approval of services at new locations, new flights at existing locations, and/or to move flights to peak or outside normal operating hours (outliers). Peak arrivals can exceed current facility and CBP capacity, while outlier flights reduce available staff during peaks and/or further impact decreasing overtime budgets.

Based on the current Workload Staffing Model, OFO estimates that a CBPO performs 1,182 hours of frontline work a year. Every hour of overtime buys an additional frontline hour without additional administrative overhead.

Premium Pay and Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund expenses include pay and compensation benefits that enable CBP to fully staff according to mission requirements on holidays and weekends and to compensate eligible employees for benefits governed by 19 U.S.C. 267 (overtime and premium pay for Customs Officers).

The *Trade Act of 2002* (P.L. 107-210) section 337, codified as 19 USC 58c (b) (9) (A) (ii) and (b) (9) (B), authorized the establishment of the Express Consignment Courier Facilities (ECCF) fee to reimburse CBP for the processing costs incurred at those facilities. The original fee was set at 66 cents per individual airway bill or bill of lading and was later increased to \$1 effective July 2008. Congress also mandated that 50 percent of the ECCF fee collection be transferred to the Treasury's General Fund. Because the ECCF fees are deposited in the Customs User Fee Account, for budgetary purposes, they are reported as part of the COBRA user fees. The fee rates under the current law are as follows:

Barge/Bulk Carrier Fee (\$110; \$1,500 cap): This fee applies to barge or bulk carrier arrivals in the United States from Mexico or Canada. A barge or bulk carrier is considered to be arriving from Mexico or Canada when all of its cargo was loaded in either country, even if the

vessel went to another country to discharge cargo prior to arriving in the United States. If all or part of the cargo was laden in another country, the vessel is considered to have arrived from that country (for user fee purposes only), even if the barge or bulk carrier called in Canada or Mexico to unlade and/or lade some cargo just prior to arriving in the United States.

Broker Permit (\$138 annually): Customs brokers are private individuals, partnerships, associations or corporations licensed, regulated, and empowered by CBP to assist importers and exporters in meeting federal import and export requirements.

Commercial Truck (\$5.50; \$100 cap): A driver, owner, agent, or other person in charge of the vehicle can pay a single arrival fee or prepay the fee by purchasing an annual transponder.

Commercial Vessel (\$437; \$5,955 cap): Masters, licensed deck officers, or pursers of commercial vessels of 100 net tons or more arriving within the limits of a U.S. port from a foreign location are required to pay regardless of the number of arrivals at U.S. Ports in the course of a single voyage.

Dutiable Mail (\$5.50): The addressee of each item of international mail that contains dutiable merchandise is required to pay the fee.

Passenger Commercial Air (\$5.50): Passengers arriving in the U.S. by commercial airline whose journeys originate in a place outside the U.S. are required to pay the fee.

Passenger Commercial Vessel (\$5.50; Cruise and Ferry \$1.93): Passengers arriving in the U.S. by commercial vessel are required to pay the fee. This fee is commonly known as a cruise or ferry vessel fee.

Private Vessel and Aircraft (\$27.50 annually): Master or other individual in charge of a private aircraft and private vessel is required to pay the fee.

Railroad Car (\$8.25; \$100 cap): Railroad companies moving or receiving loaded or partially loaded passenger or commercial freight rail cars into the U.S. are required to pay the fee for each loaded car. In lieu of this fee, an annual prepayment per calendar year may be made for each rail car.

Express Consignment Carrier Fee (\$1.00; \$0.50 CBP; \$0.50 remitted to Treasury): Carriers operating Express Consignment Facilities are required to pay the fee.

All COBRA fee rates were last adjusted in April 2007

C. Budget Request Summary

CBP requests 3,325 full-time equivalent employees and \$794,092,000 in FY 2015 for COBRA user fees and the ECCF fees to partially recoup the costs incurred for performing COBRA- related inspections. Of the \$794,092,000 in total collections, mandatory COBRA fees represent \$482,501,000, which includes ECCF collections of \$29,533,000. Revenue associated with the *United States- Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act of 2011* represents \$180,000,000 and discretionary COBRA fees (fee increases) represents \$131,591,000.

For FY 2014, the anticipated projected collections in COBRA fees from Canada, Mexico, Caribbean, and the adjacent islands, CBP is proposing to further offset its directly appropriated accounts by \$70 million. To avoid a shortfall, this offset requires the necessary legislative authority, which is requested as a general provision (similar to the provision enacted in the FY 2014 Omnibus), coupled with the requested budgetary scoring. This increase in collections will permit CBP to become more cost recoverable with its COBRA eligible costs, thereby reducing the need for directly appropriated funding.

Future year collections are based primarily upon international travel projections for passengers and all conveyances under COBRA. Additional factors such as anticipated economic growth and inflation were also considered.

Exhibit 1: COBRA and ECCF Collections (In thousands)

	FY 2015
COBRA	\$452,968
ECCF	29,533
Total, Regular Collections	\$482,501
COBRA – Fee Increase	\$123,537
ECCF – Fee Increase	\$8,054
Total, Fee Increase	\$131,591
COBRA FTA Collections	\$180,000
Total	\$794,092

This level reflects a legislative proposal in the President’s FY 2015 Budget to increase the commercial aircraft passenger and commercial vessel passenger components of the COBRA user fees by \$2 and

proportional increases to all other COBRA components. Assuming enactment by FY 2015, this proposal will increase collections by \$131 million, allowing CBP to hire up to 795 additional CBPOs.

User Fee	Additional Funding	Number of CBPOs
Increase for regular collections	\$131,591	795

Rationale for Proposed User Fee Increase

CBP's Fiscal Year 2013 Report to Congress on Resource Optimization at Ports of Entry, submitted with the FY 2015 Budget, and includes the results of the Workload Staffing Model (WSM) – the primary tool used by CBP to inform staffing decisions at POEs. The WSM identified a need for additional workforce capacity at our POEs today, assuming current processes, procedures, technology, facilities, and use of overtime. The 2,000 new CBPOs funded in the FY 2014 Omnibus will help address current gap in capabilities. Additionally, the WSM projects the need for additional staff in FY 2015 due to expanding facilities, technology deployments, and expected growth in travel and trade. Combined, CBP's total additional requirement through FY 2015 is the equivalent of nearly 2,400 additional personnel. This requirement can be met by a mix of CBPOs, mission and operational support staff, and technology.

To address these needs, the President's FY 2015 Budget requests funding for new hand-held screening equipment, resources to begin replacing large and small scale Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) systems, and support for new CBPOs and support staff. While these requests are critical to increase efficiencies (e.g. hand-held inspection equipment) and prevent the loss of ground gained (e.g., replacement of aging NII equipment), the most notable step to address the workload need is additional CBPOs along with the appropriate level of mission and operational support staff. The President's Budget seeks Congressional approval for legislative proposals to increase current immigration and customs user fees, and to lift the IUF exemption on some sea passengers. These proposals will support an additional 2,000 CBPOs and 400 mission and operational support staff. The additional positions, along with the workforce multiplier impacts of technology deployments and transformation initiatives, fully support the WSM requirement.

Recent staffing deployments continue to indicate that additional CBPOs (realized through either new staff or the equivalent of new staff as a result of technology deployments or business transformation initiatives) reduces wait times and transaction costs for cross border travel and trade, improves cargo release time frames, and increases enforcement effectiveness. In fact, an additional 2,000 CBPOs is projected to add nearly 66,000 new jobs, add \$4 billion to GDP, and result in 46,000 more seizures of illegal items, including potentially over \$5.5 million in counterfeit and fraudulent goods. As part of its efforts to address the WSM results, CBP proposes raising three user fees associated with CBP processing: the Immigration User Fee (IUF), the *Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985* (COBRA) user fee, and Express Consignment Courier Facilities (ECCF) user fee.

Exhibit 2: Collections by Fiscal Year (In thousands)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2014² Base	FY 2015 Request	FY 2016
Collections	\$448,684	\$500,134	\$465,285	\$482,501	\$500,443
FTA Revenue	\$0	110,000	\$110,000	\$180,000	\$221,686
Fee Increase	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$131,591	\$181,979
Collections with Fee Increase	\$448,684	\$610,134	\$575,285	\$794,092	\$904,108

Estimating and allocating COBRA collections

CBP uses trend analysis in conjunction with economic indicators to forecast collections. Trend analysis is primarily used to determine the periods within the fiscal year where travel volumes are affected by seasonal changes. To develop forecasts, CBP uses numerous sources and focuses mainly on demand side factors, such as anticipated economic growth and inflation. These factors are weighted and applied against trade and travel. GDP and anticipated economic vitality of a region are two factors that are considered in detail.

The bulk of COBRA collections, mainly those attributable to international air travel, are remitted quarterly. The first remittance occurs annually in November and the collections are made available in December. CBP relies on carryover balances to address requirements during the first two fiscal months. In FY 2013, CBP carried over \$34.7 million, which equates to roughly eight percent of the FY 2013 projected collections. CBP mitigates the risks associated with COBRA cash flows by minimizing the reimbursement of costs incurred in the annual appropriations during the first two months of the fiscal year until the initial collections become available in December.

² The FY 2014 Base is the latest updated projection as of October 2013.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection COBRA passenger inspection fee

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
COBRA passenger inspection fee – Mandatory	1,575	1,575	\$448,684	1,575	1,575	\$500,134	1,575	1,575	\$482,501	-	-	(\$17,633)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$17,633)
COBRA passenger inspection fee – Discretionary increase							970	466	\$131,591	970	466	\$131,591				970	466	\$131,591
COBRA passenger inspection fee – Free Trade Agreement				827	827	\$110,000	1,284	1,284	\$180,000	457	457	\$70,000				457	457	\$70,000
Total, COBRA passenger inspection fee	1,575	1,575	\$448,684	1,575	1,575	\$500,134	3,829	3,325	\$794,092	1,427-	923	\$183,958	-	-	-	1,427	923	(\$17,633)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	1,575	1,575	\$448,684	1,575	1,575	\$500,134	3,829	3,325	\$794,092	1,427-	923	\$183,958	-	-	-	1,427	923	(\$17,633)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	1,575	1,575	\$448,684	1,575	1,575	\$500,134	3,829	3,325	\$794,092	1,427-	923	\$183,958	-	-	-	1,427	923	(\$17,633)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee - Mandatory

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	1,575	1,575	448,684
2014 Enacted	1,575	1,575	500,134
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(17,633)
2015 Current Services	1,575	1,575	482,501
2015 Total Request	1,575	1,575	482,501
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(17,633)

PPA: COBRA – Passenger Inspection Fee Discretionary

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
2014 Enacted	-	-	-
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	970	466	131,591
2015 Current Services	970	466	131,591
2015 Total Request	970	466	131,591
Total Change 2014 to 2015	970	466	131,591

PPA: COBRA-Columbia Free Trade Agreement

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
2014 Enacted	827	827	110,000
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	457	457	70,000
2015 Current Services	1,284	1,284	180,000
2015 Total Request	1,284	1,284	180,000
Total Change 2014 to 2015	457	457	70,000

The budget request includes the following:

		Positions	FTE	Amount
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	1,575	1,575	500,134
Current Services	Decrease in User Fee Collections			(17,633)
FY 2015 Request	COBRA—Mandatory	1,575	1,575	482,501

		Positions	FTE	Amount
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	0	0	0
Adjustment to Base	Increase in User Fee Collections	970	466	131,591
FY 2015 Request	COBRA—Discretionary	970	466	131,591

		Positions	FTE	Amount
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	827	827	110,000
Current Services	Increase in User Fee Collections	457	457	70,000
FY 2015 Request	COBRA—FTA	1,575	1,575	180,000

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Effective November 5, 2011, certain exemptions under the *Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985* (P.L. 99-272; COBRA) were eliminated. Section 601 of the *United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act of 2011* (P.L. 112-42) lifted the exemption that excluded air and sea passengers from Canada, Mexico, and Caribbean and adjacent islands³ from having to pay the COBRA air, sea, and cruise vessel (ferry passengers are still exempted) passenger fees. Due to the elimination of the exemptions, CBP collected additional COBRA revenue (the exemption went into place partially through the fiscal year (FY)) in FY 2012 and in FY 2013. CBP expects to collect \$180,000,000 in FY 2015.

³ Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda-United Kingdom, British VI-United Kingdom, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada and South Grenadines, Guadeloupe-France, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique-France, Netherlands Antilles, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and North Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands-United Kingdom

Proposals for Promoting Travel and Trade

Strengthening the U.S. economy through the promotion of travel and trade is a Presidential priority and the FY 2015 Budget includes the following proposals in support of this priority:

- Increasing COBRA (customs inspections) user fees to fund up to 795 more CBP officers;
- Increasing Immigration Inspection user fees to fund up to 1,205 more CBP officers; and
- Lifting a partial exemption to the IUF for sea passengers.

These proposals will address the gap in staffing identified in the FY 2013 Report to Congress on Resource Optimization at Ports of Entry by OFO's Workload Staffing Model (WSM). These new resources will reduce wait-times and increase seizures of illegal items and counterfeit goods.

Background on Legislative Proposal for Fee Increases

CBP is proposing a \$2.00 increase to the commercial aircraft passenger and commercial vessel passenger components of the COBRA user fees (and proportional increases to all other COBRA rates and caps) and to the Immigration Inspection User Fees.

The COBRA commercial aircraft passenger (currently \$5.50) and commercial vessel passenger fees (currently \$5.50 and \$1.93 for ferry/cruise passengers) were established in 1985 at a rate of \$5.00 per person (\$1.75 for ferry/cruise passengers). The rest of the COBRA fees were set at \$397 for commercial vessels (\$5,995 cap), \$5.00 for commercial trucks (\$100 cap), \$7.50 for railroad cars (\$100 cap), \$25.00 for private aircraft and private vessels; \$5.00 for dutiable mail, \$125 for Broker Permits; and \$100 for barges/bulk carriers (\$1,500 cap). ECCF was originally set at \$0.66 per airway bill or bill of lading in 2002.

Under the proposed increase, the rate would increase to \$7.50 for air and sea passengers and \$2.60 for cruise and ferry passengers. The rest of the COBRA fees are proposed for increases as follows: \$594 for commercial vessels (\$8,316 cap); \$7.50 for commercial trucks (\$135 cap); \$11.25 for railroad cars (\$135 cap); \$37.50 for private aircraft and private vessels; \$7.50 for dutiable mail; \$188 for Broker Permits; and \$150 for barges/bulk carriers (\$2,100 cap). ECCF is proposed to increase \$1.36 per airway bill or bill of lading.

If adjusted for inflation since 1985 using the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the fee would be \$10.83 in FY 2013 (latest year for CPI figures) for the air and commercial vessel passengers and \$3.79 for ferry/cruise passengers. If the rest of the COBRA fees were increased based upon CPI, they would be set as follows: \$859.91 for commercial vessels (\$12,985.35 cap); \$10.83 for commercial trucks (\$216.60 cap); \$16.25 for railroad cars (\$216.60 cap); \$54.15 for private aircraft and private vessels; \$10.83 for dutiable mail; \$270.75 for Broker Permits; and \$216.60 for barges/bulk carriers (\$3,249.05 cap).

In future requests, CBP will propose adjustments to COBRA fee rates using CPI.

In FY 2013, CBP recovered 50 percent of all COBRA eligible costs. Since the first quarter of FY 2010, average wait times have increased steadily by 7 minutes, with more dramatic increases experienced at international gateway airports. With the fee increase, CBP would potentially be able to recover 99 percent

of current COBRA eligible costs for customs inspectional activity in the air environment, 19 percent in the land environment, and 98 percent in the sea environment in FY 2015.

The projected cost recovery in FY 2015 assumes FY 2013 costs and service levels and does not take into consideration an estimated 3-4 percent growth in passenger volume in future fiscal years or infrastructure requirements assumed in CBP's Resource Optimization Strategy. Even with increasing volume and requirements in future fiscal years, the proposed increase in collections, a potential 27 percent increase in the air passenger environment alone assuming current service levels, will mean greater security, lower wait times, and increased services for those traveling to the United States.

Figure 2: Percentage of Cost Recovery – (In Thousands)

COBRA/ECCF	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	4 year average
Collections	405,519	463,107	\$448,684	\$575,285	\$473,149
Costs	856,407	864,366	\$901,674	\$928,724	\$887,793
Collections/Costs	47%	54%	50%	62%	53%

COBRA/ECCF	FY 2015
Collections	\$794,092
Costs	\$956,585
Collections/Costs	83%

Figure 3: Collections and Costs by Environment – (In Thousands)

	FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	Collections	Costs	Collections	Costs	Collections	Costs	Collections	Costs
Air	\$332,380	\$534,451	\$389,247	\$539,417	\$377,124	\$562,699	\$483,534	\$579,580
Land	24,752	234,280	24,672	236,457	23,904	246,663	30,648	254,063
Sea	48,386	87,676	49,188	88,491	47,656	92,310	61,103	95,080
Total	\$405,519	\$856,407	\$463,107	\$864,366	\$448,684	\$901,673	\$575,285	\$928,723
	FY 2015							
	Collections	Costs						
Air	\$587,444	\$596,967						
Land	122,305	261,685						
Sea	84,343	97,932						
Total	\$794,092	\$956,584						

Figure 4: Cost Recovery by Environment

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	4 year average
Air	62%	72%	67%	83%	71%
Land	11%	10%	10%	12%	11%
Sea	55%	56%	52%	64%	57%

	FY 2015
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Air	98%
Land	47%
Sea	86%

Figure 5: FY 2012 Allocation of COBRA Fees – (In Thousands)

Program Office	FY 2013 Allocation*	Allocation in %
Office of Field Operations	417,706	100%
Total	417,706	100%

*The difference between FY 2013 allocations vs. FY 2013 collections is covered by carryover

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

The General Provision language

- (a) (1) For fiscal year 2015, the fees imposed in subsection (a) of section 13031 of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(a)) shall be applied by substituting the following amounts for the amounts provided in such subsection:
- (A) For paragraph (1), \$594;
 - (B) For paragraph (2), \$7.50;
 - (C) For paragraph (3), \$11.25;
 - (D) For paragraph (4), \$37.50;
 - (E) For paragraph (5), \$7.50 for the fee imposed in subparagraph (A) and \$2.60 for the fee imposed in subparagraph (B);
 - (F) For paragraph (6), \$7.50;
 - (G) For paragraph (7), \$188; and
 - (H) For paragraph (8), \$150.
- (2) For fiscal year 2014, the dollar amounts in subsection (b) of section 58c of title 19, United States Code, shall be applied by substituting the following amounts for the amounts provided in such subsection:
- (A) For paragraphs (2) and (3), \$135;
 - (B) For subparagraph (A) of paragraph (5), \$8,316;
 - (C) For paragraph (6), \$2,100;
 - (D) For subparagraph (A)(ii) of paragraph (9), \$1.36; and
 - (E) For subparagraph (B)(i) of paragraph (9), not more than \$3.00 per individual airway bill or bill of lading.
- (3) As authorized by section 601(b) of the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 112-42) fees collected from passengers arriving from Canada, Mexico, or an adjacent island pursuant to section 13031(a)(5) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(a)(5)) shall be available until expended.
- (b) For fiscal year 2015, the fees imposed in section 286 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356) shall be applied by substituting the following amounts for the amounts provided in such section:
- (1) For subsection (d), \$9; and
 - (2) For paragraph (3) of subsection (e), \$9.

<p>(a) (1) For fiscal year 2015, the fees imposed in subsection (a) of section 13031 of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(a)) shall be applied by substituting the following amounts for the amounts provided in such subsection: □</p> <p>(A) For paragraph (1), \$594; □</p> <p>(B) For paragraph (2), \$7.50; □</p> <p>(C) For paragraph (3), \$11.25; □</p> <p>(D) For paragraph (4), \$37.50; □</p> <p>(E) For paragraph (5), \$7.50 for the fee imposed in subparagraph (A) and \$2.60 for the fee imposed in subparagraph (B); □</p> <p>(F) For paragraph (6), \$7.50; □</p> <p>(G) For paragraph (7), \$188; and □</p> <p>(H) For paragraph (8), \$150. □</p> <p>(2) For fiscal year 2014, the dollar amounts in subsection (b) of section 58c of title 19, United States Code, shall be applied by substituting the following amounts for the amounts provided in such subsection: □</p> <p>(A) For paragraphs (2) and (3), \$135; □</p> <p>(B) For subparagraph (A) of paragraph (5), \$8,316; □</p> <p>(C) For paragraph (6), \$2,100; □</p> <p>(D) For subparagraph (A)(ii) of paragraph (9), \$1.36; and □</p> <p>(E) For subparagraph (B)(i) of paragraph (9), not more than \$3.00 per individual airway bill or bill of lading.</p>	<p>Language increases by \$2.00 the commercial aircraft passenger and commercial vessel passenger components of the COBRA user fees (and proportional increases to all other COBRA rates and caps).</p>
<p>(3) As authorized by section 601(b) of the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 112-42) fees collected from passengers arriving from Canada, Mexico, or an adjacent island pursuant to section 13031(a)(5) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(a)(5)) shall be available until expended.</p>	<p>This language repeats the provision that was enacted in the FY 2014 Omnibus to make these fees collected in FY 2015 available to spend.</p>
<p>(b) For fiscal year 2015, the fees imposed in section 286 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356) shall be applied by substituting the following amounts for the amounts provided in such section:</p> <p>(1) For subsection (d), \$9; and</p> <p>(2) For paragraph (3) of subsection (e), \$9.</p>	<p>This section will be discussed in the Immigration Inspection User Fee budget justification.</p>

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee Mandatory

FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	1,575	1,575	\$448,684
FY 2014 Enacted	1,575	1,575	\$500,134
Adjustments-to-Base			
Decreases			
Decrease in User Fee Collections	-	-	(\$17,633)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$17,633)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(\$17,633)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$17,633)
FY 2015 Current Services	1,575	1,575	\$482,501
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	1,575	1,575	\$482,501
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	(\$17,633)

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee Discretionary

FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	-
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Increase in User Fee Collections	970	466	\$131,591
Total, Increases	970	466	\$131,591
Total Other Adjustments	970	466	\$131,591
Total Adjustments-to-Base	970	466	\$131,591
FY 2015 Current Services	970	466	\$131,591
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	970	466	\$131,591
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	970	466	\$131,591

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee Columbia Free Trade Agreement FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
FY 2014 Enacted	827	827	\$110,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Increase in User Fees	457	457	\$70,000
Total, Increases	457	457	\$70,000
Total Other Adjustments	457	457	\$70,000
Total Adjustments-to-Base	457	457	\$70,000
FY 2015 Current Services	1,284	1,284	\$180,000
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	1,284	1,284	\$180,000
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	457	457	\$70,000

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee
Mandatory
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	1,575	1,575	\$448,684
FY 2014 Enacted	1,575	1,575	\$500,134
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(\$17,633)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$17,633)
FY 2015 Current Services	1,575	1,575	\$482,501
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	1,575	1,575	\$482,501
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	(\$17,633)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
COBRA passenger inspection fee	1,575	1,575	\$500,134	-	-	(\$17,633)	-	-	-	1,575	1,575	\$482,501	-	-	(\$17,633)
Total	1,575	1,575	\$500,134	-	-	(\$17,633)	-	-	-	1,575	1,575	\$482,501	-	-	(\$17,633)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee
Discretionary
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	-
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	970	466	\$131,591
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	970	466	\$131,591
FY 2015 Current Services	970	466	\$131,591
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	970	466	\$131,591
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	970	466	\$131,591

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
COBRA - DISCRETIONARY	-	-	-	970	466	\$131,591	-	-	-	970	466	\$131,591	970	466	\$131,591
Total	-	-	-	970	466	\$131,591	-	-	-	970	466	\$131,591	970	466	\$131,591

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee
Columbia Free Trade Agreement
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
FY 2014 Enacted	827	827	\$110,000
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	457	457	\$70,000
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	457	457	\$70,000
FY 2015 Current Services	1,284	1,284	\$180,000
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	1,284	1,284	\$180,000
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	457	457	\$70,000

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
COBRA-CFTA	827	827	\$110,000	457	457	\$70,000	-	-	-	1,284	1,284	\$180,000	457	457	\$70,000
Total	827	827	\$110,000	457	457	\$70,000	-	-	-	1,284	1,284	\$180,000	457	457	\$70,000

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee
Mandatory
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$141,870	\$158,138	\$152,562	(\$5,576)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$192,645	\$214,735	\$207,164	(\$7,571)
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$92,544	\$103,155	\$99,518	(\$3,637)
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$427,059	\$476,028	\$459,244	(\$16,784)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,676	\$1,868	\$1,802	(\$66)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$4,679	\$5,215	\$5,031	(\$184)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$6,516	\$7,263	\$7,007	(\$256)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$8,458	\$9,431	\$9,098	(\$333)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$268	\$299	\$288	(\$11)
31.0 Equipment	\$28	\$30	\$31	\$1
Total, Other Object Classes	\$21,625	\$24,106	\$23,257	(\$849)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$448,684	\$500,134	\$482,501	(\$17,633)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	\$25,115	\$25,115	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(\$25,115)	(\$25,115)	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$448,684	\$500,134	\$482,501	(\$17,633)
Full Time Equivalents	1,575	1,575	1,575	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee
Discretionary
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	\$88,612	\$88,612
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	\$21,000	\$21,000
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	\$15,637	\$15,637
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	\$125,249	\$125,249
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	-	\$491	\$491
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	\$1,372	\$1,372
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	\$1,911	\$1,911
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	-	\$2,481	\$2,481
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	-	\$79	\$79
31.0 Equipment	-	-	\$8	\$8
Total, Other Object Classes	-	-	\$6,342	\$6,342
Total, Direct Obligations	-	-	\$131,591	\$131,591
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	-	-	\$131,591	\$131,591
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	466	466

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee
Columbia Free Trade Agreement
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	\$34,781	\$56,914	\$22,133
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	\$47,229	\$77,284	\$30,055
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	\$22,688	\$37,126	\$14,438
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	\$104,698	\$171,324	\$66,626
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	\$411	\$672	\$261
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	\$1,147	\$1,877	\$730
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	\$1,597	\$2,614	\$1,017
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	\$2,074	\$3,394	\$1,320
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	\$66	\$107	\$41
31.0 Equipment	-	\$7	\$12	\$5
Total, Other Object Classes	-	\$5,302	\$8,676	\$3,374
Total, Direct Obligations	-	\$110,000	\$180,000	\$70,000
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	-	\$110,000	\$180,000	\$70,000
Full Time Equivalents	-	827	1,284	457

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee
Mandatory
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Fee Funded Positions	1,575	1,575	1,575	-
Total Permanent Positions	1,575	1,575	1,575	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
U.S. Field	1,575	1,575	1,575	-
Total, COBRA passenger inspection fee:	1,575	1,575	1,575	-
Full Time Equivalents	1,575	1,575	1,575	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	-	-	-	-
Average Grade	-	-	-	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee
Discretionary
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Fee Funded Positions	-	-	970	970
Total Permanent Positions	-	-	970	970
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	-	-	175	175
U.S. Field	-	-	795	795
Total, COBRA - DISCRETIONARY:	-	-	970	970
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	466	466
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	-	-	-	-
Average Grade	-	-	-	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee
Columbia Free Trade Agreement
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Fee Funded Positions	-	827	1,284	457
Total Permanent Positions	-	827	1,284	457
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
U.S. Field	-	827	1,284	457
Total, COBRA-CFTA:	-	827	1,284	457
Full Time Equivalents	-	827	1,284	457
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	-	-	-	-
Average Grade	-	-	-	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee
Mandatory**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	141,870	158,138	152,562	(5,576)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	192,645	214,735	207,164	(7,571)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	92,544	103,155	99,518	(3,637)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	427,059	476,028	459,244	(16,784)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	1,676	1,868	1,802	(66)
22.0 Transportation of Things	4,679	5,215	5,031	(184)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	6,516	7,263	7,007	(256)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	8,458	9,431	9,098	(333)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	268	299	288	(11)
31.0 Equipment	28	30	31	1
Total, Other Object Classes	21,625	24,106	23,257	(849)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	25,115	25,115	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(25,115)	(25,115)	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	448,684	500,134	482,501	(17,633)
Full Time Equivalents	1,575	1,575	1,575	-

COBRA passenger inspection fee Mission Statement

Customs and Border Protection user fees are authorized under Title 19 U.S.C. 58c, fees for certain customs services. The fees were created by the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA). COBRA fees are made available through permanent /indefinite appropriation created by the user fee statute. CBP collects customs fees to cover the cost of providing customs inspections of commercial operations, including, but not limited to, all costs associated with commercial passenger, vessel, vehicle, aircraft, and cargo processing.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	141,870	158,138	152,562	(5,576)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	192,645	214,735	207,164	(7,571)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	92,544	103,155	99,518	(3,637)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	427,059	476,028	459,244	(16,784)

In 2015, a decrease of \$16,784,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,676	\$1,868	\$1,802	(\$66)

In 2015, a decrease of -\$66,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$4,679	\$5,215	\$5,031	(\$184)

In 2015, a decrease of -\$184,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$6,516	\$7,263	\$7,007	(\$256)

In 2015, a decrease of -\$256,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$8,458	\$9,431	\$9,098	(\$333)

In 2015, a decrease of -\$333,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$268	\$299	\$288	(\$11)

In 2015, a decrease of -\$11,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$28	\$30	\$31	\$1

In 2015, an increase of \$1,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee
Discretionary
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	88,612	88,612
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	21,000	21,000
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	15,637	15,637
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	125,249	125,249
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	-	491	491
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	1,372	1,372
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	1,911	1,911
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	-	2,481	2,481
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	-	79	79
31.0 Equipment	-	-	8	8
Total, Other Object Classes	-	-	6,342	6,342
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	-	-	131,591	131,591
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	466	466

COBRA - DISCRETIONARY Mission Statement

Customs and Border Protection user fees are authorized under Title 19 U.S.C. 58c, fees for certain customs services. The fees were created by the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA). COBRA fees are made available through permanent /indefinite appropriation created by the user fee statute. CBP collects customs fees to cover the cost of providing customs inspections of commercial operations, including, but not limited to, all costs associated with commercial passenger, vessel, vehicle, aircraft, and cargo processing.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	88,612	88,612
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	21,000	21,000
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	15,637	15,637
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	-	125,249	125,249

In 2015, an increase of \$125,249,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$0	\$0	\$491	\$491

In 2015, an increase of \$491,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$0	\$0	\$1,372	\$1,372

In 2015, an increase of \$1,372,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$0	\$0	\$1,911	\$1,911

In 2015, an increase of \$1,911,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$0	\$0	\$2,481	\$2,481

In 2015, an increase of \$2,481,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$0	\$0	\$79	\$79

In 2015, an increase of \$79,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$8	\$8

In 2015, an increase of \$8,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee
Columbia Free Trade Agreement
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	34,781	56,914	22,133
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	47,229	77,284	30,055
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	22,688	37,126	14,438
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	104,698	171,324	66,626
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	411	672	261
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	1,147	1,877	730
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	1,597	2,614	1,017
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	2,074	3,394	1,320
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	66	107	41
31.0 Equipment	-	7	12	5
Total, Other Object Classes	-	5,302	8,676	3,374
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	-	110,000	180,000	70,000
Full Time Equivalents	-	827	1,284	457

COBRA-CFTA Mission Statement

Customs and Border Protection user fees are authorized under Title 19 U.S.C. 58c, fees for certain customs services. The fees were created by the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA). COBRA fees are made available through permanent /indefinite appropriation created by the user fee statute. CBP collects customs fees to cover the cost of providing customs inspections of commercial operations, including, but not limited to, all costs associated with commercial passenger, vessel, vehicle, aircraft, and cargo processing.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	34,781	56,914	22,133
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	47,229	77,284	30,055
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	22,688	37,126	14,438
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	104,698	171,324	66,626

In 2015, an increase of \$66,626,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$0	\$411	\$672	\$261

In 2015, an increase of \$261,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$0	\$1,147	\$1,877	\$730

In 2015, an increase of \$730,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$0	\$1,597	\$2,614	\$1,017

In 2015, an increase of \$1,017,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$0	\$2,074	\$3,394	\$1,320

In 2015, an increase of \$1,320,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$0	\$66	\$107	\$41

In 2015, an increase of \$41,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$0	\$7	\$12	\$5

In 2015, an increase of \$5,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee - Mandatory

	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	1,683	1,575	1,575
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	1,575	1,575	1,575
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(108)	-	-

COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee - Discretionary

	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	-	-	-
Increases			
Increase for COBRA Fee Rates	-	-	68
Increase to COBRA Fee Rates	-	-	398
Subtotal, Increases	-	-	466
Decreases			
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	-	-	466
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	-	466

COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee - Columbia Free Trade Agreement

	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	-	-	827
Increases			
Increase to COBRA for Colombia Free Trade Agreement	-	827	457
Subtotal, Increases	-	827	457
Decreases			
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	-	827	1,284
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	827	457

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration Inspection User Fee*



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Immigration Inspection User Fee

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Immigration Inspection User Fee (IUF)

The *Department of Justice Appropriation Act of 1987* (P.L. 99-591) authorized the collection of user fees from international passengers traveling into the United States. This fee is primarily used to fund inspection and detention services at air and sea ports-of-entry. This law, codified as 8 U.S.C. 1356(h), established the air and sea passenger fees to generate revenues that would reimburse the “expenses incurred by the Attorney General in providing immigration inspection and pre-inspection services for commercial aircraft or vessels.”

After the creation of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), most of the immigration inspection functions were transferred to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP); however, the functions funded by the IUF for detention and removal of inadmissible aliens and other investigative activities were transferred to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). As a result, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was established between CBP and ICE in 2004 to determine the allocation of fee collections between the two DHS Components. Although CBP retains 100 percent of Administrative Carrier Fines, CBP receives 82.63 percent of the Airline and Vessel User Fees. The remaining 17.37 percent of the existing Airline and Vessel User Fees go to ICE.

B. Budget Activities

Individuals seeking entry into the United States are inspected at ports of entry by Customs and Border Protection officers (CBPOs) who determine their admissibility. Often, these CBPOs are the first persons to welcome both visitors and citizens to the United States, while performing the full range of their inspectional duties. The inspection process includes all work performed in connection with the entry of aliens and U.S. citizens into the United States, including pre-inspection performed CBPOs outside of the United States. A CBPO is responsible for determining the nationality and identity of each applicant for admission and for preventing the entry of ineligible aliens, including criminals, terrorists, and drug traffickers, among others. U.S. citizens are automatically admitted upon verification of citizenship. Non U.S. citizens are questioned and their documents are examined to determine admissibility based on the requirements of U.S. immigration law.

Under the authority granted by the *Immigration and Nationality Act (INA)* (P.L. 89-236), as amended, a CBPO may question, under oath, any person coming into the United States to determine his or her admissibility. In addition, a CBPO has the authority to search, without warrant, the person and effects of any person seeking admission, when there is reason to believe that grounds of exclusion exist that would be disclosed by such a search.

The INA is based on the law of presumption: an applicant for admission is presumed to be an alien until he or she shows evidence of citizenship; an alien is presumed to be an immigrant until he or she proves that he or she fits into one of the non-immigrant classifications.

In FY 2015, the IUF will be used to fund a portion of the salaries, benefits, and overtime for the CBPOs performing immigration inspection, detention, and removal of inadmissible aliens. By statute, CBP appropriations can be reimbursed for the following activities:

- Providing immigration inspection and pre-inspection services;
- Providing overtime inspection services;
- Administration of debt recovery;
- Detection of fraudulent documents;
- Detention and Removal of inadmissible aliens; and,
- Asylum proceedings at airports and seaports.

The fee rates are as follows:

Passengers Aboard Commercial Aircrafts Originating in Foreign Countries: \$7

Passengers Aboard Commercial Vessels Originating in Foreign Countries: \$7; \$3 for passengers arriving from the U.S., Canada, Mexico, a state, Territory, or possession of the U.S. or adjacent islands.

C. Budget Request Summary

CBP requests 5,599 positions and 4,825 full-time equivalent employees and \$830,382,000 in FY 2015 for the IUF.

The Administrative Carrier Fines portion of IUF differs from the fines collected under the *Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996* (P.L. 104-208). CBP receives 100 percent of the Administrative Carrier Fines and 82.63 percent of the Airline and Vessel User Fees. ICE receives 17.37 percent of the Airline and Vessel User Fees. The percentage split is based on existing collections and is reflected in an MOA between CBP and ICE.

CBP projected the FY 2015 collections (as well as other fiscal years) by taking into account future projections for international travel, both for air and sea passengers.

Exhibit 1: Collections by Fiscal Year¹

IUF	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2014 Base	FY 2015 Request	FY 2016 Estimate
Collections	\$586,048	\$598,235	\$607,732	\$630,218	\$653,652
Fee Increase	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$200,164	\$276,760
Total	\$586,048	\$598,235	\$607,732	\$830,382	\$930,412

The IUF collections are on a quarterly remittance schedule. The first major remittance occurs annually in February. The February collections will not be deposited until March 1. CBP relies on carryover balances to support inspectional activities during the first five fiscal months. CBP mitigates the risks associated with IUF funds availability flows by using IUF carryover from prior years during the beginning of the fiscal year then using current year funding for reimbursements as collections become available.

The funding level in exhibit 1 reflects legislative proposals in the President's FY 2015 Budget to increase IUF and lift a partial fee exemption for sea passengers. The first proposal would increase IUF by \$2.00, bringing the new fee amount to \$9.00. The second proposal, eliminating a partial fee exemption for sea passengers, would mirror the lifting of a COBRA fee exemption that was enacted in FY 2012. Currently, under the Immigration and Nationality Act, each sea passenger arriving in the United States is charged a \$7.00 fee if his or her journey originated from a place outside of United States other than certain, exempt regions. CBP proposes lifting the exemption for passengers traveling from those regions so that the same fee will be applied to all sea passengers. The additional revenue collected from these increases will fund up to 1,205 new CBP officers, which will reduce wait times at air and sea ports of entry, especially as cruise volumes continue to grow as projected in future years. In future budget requests, CBP will tie these fees to the Consumer Price Index so they keep pace with the rising costs of processing international trade and travel.

Rationale for Proposed User Fee Increase

CBP's Fiscal Year 2013 Report to Congress on Resource Optimization at Ports of Entry, submitted with the FY 2015 Budget, and includes the results of the Workload Staffing Model (WSM) – the primary tool used by CBP to inform staffing decisions at POEs. The WSM identified a need for additional workforce capacity at our POEs today, assuming current processes, procedures, technology, facilities, and use of overtime. The 2,000 new CBPOs funded in the FY 2014 Omnibus will help address current gap in capabilities. Additionally, the WSM projects the need for additional staff in FY 2015 due to expanding facilities, technology deployments, and expected growth in travel and trade. Combined, CBP's total additional requirement through FY 2015 is the equivalent of nearly 2,400 additional personnel. This requirement can be met by a mix of CBPOs, mission and operational support staff, and technology.

¹ The FY 2014 Base is the latest updated projection as of October 2013.

To address these needs, the President's FY 2015 Budget requests funding for new hand-held screening equipment, resources to begin replacing large and small scale Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) systems, and support for new CBPOs and support staff. While these requests are critical to increase efficiencies (e.g. hand-held inspection equipment) and prevent the loss of ground gained (e.g., replacement of aging NII equipment), the most notable step to address the workload need is additional CBPOs along with the appropriate level of mission and operational support staff. The President's Budget seeks Congressional approval for legislative proposals to increase current immigration and customs user fees, and to lift the IUF exemption on some sea passengers. These proposals will support an additional 2,000 CBPOs and 400 mission and operational support staff. The additional positions, along with the workforce multiplier impacts of technology deployments and transformation initiatives, fully support the WSM requirement.

Recent staffing deployments continue to indicate that additional CBPOs (realized through either new staff or the equivalent of new staff as a result of technology deployments or business transformation initiatives) reduces wait times and transaction costs for cross border travel and trade, improves cargo release time frames, and increases enforcement effectiveness. In fact, an additional 2,000 CBPOs is projected to add nearly 66,000 new jobs, add \$4 billion to GDP, and result in 46,000 more seizures of illegal items, including potentially over \$5.5 million in counterfeit and fraudulent goods. As part of its efforts to address the WSM results, CBP proposes raising three user fees associated with CBP processing: the Immigration User Fee (IUF), the *Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985* (COBRA) user fee, and Express Consignment Courier Facilities (ECCF) user fee.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection Immigration Inspection User Fee

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Immigration Inspection User Fee - Mandatory	4,126	4,126	\$586,048	4,126	4,126	\$598,235	4,126	4,126	\$630,218	-	-	\$31,983	-	-	-	-	-	\$31,983
Immigration Inspection User Fee – Discretionary increase							1,473	699	\$200,164	1,473	699	\$200,164				1,473	699	200,164
Total, Immigration Inspection User Fee	4,126	4,126	\$586,048	4,126	4,126	\$598,235	5,599	4,825	\$830,382	1,473-	699-	\$232,147	-	-	-	1,473-	699-	\$232,147
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	4,126	4,126	\$586,048	4,126	4,126	\$598,235	5,599	4,825	\$830,382	1,473-	699-	\$2,32,147	-	-	-	1,473-	699-	\$232,147
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	4,126	4,126	\$586,048	4,126	4,126	\$598,235	5,599	4,825,1473	\$830,382	1,473-	699-	\$232,147	-	-	-	1,473-	699-	\$232,147

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration Inspection User Fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Immigration Inspection User Fee - Mandatory

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	4,126	4,126	586,048
2014 Enacted	4,126	4,126	598,235
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	31,983
2015 Current Services	4,126	4,126	630,218
2015 Total Request	4,126	4,126	630,218
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	31,983

PPA: Immigration Inspection User Fee - Discretionary

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
2014 Enacted	-	-	-
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	1,473	699	200,164
2015 Current Services	1,473	699	200,164
2015 Total Request	1,473	699	200,164
Total Change 2014 to 2015	1,473	699	200,164

		Positions	FTE	Amount
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	4,126	4,126	598,235
Current Services	Increase in User Fee Collections			31,983
FY 2015 Request	IUF	4,126	4,126	630,218

		Positions ²	FTE	Amount
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	0	0	0
Adjustments to Base	Increase in User Fee Collections	1,473	699	200,164
FY 2015 Request	IUF--Discretionary	1,473	699	200,164

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

As established in an MOA between CBP and ICE, funds from the IUF account are used by CBP and ICE to recover some of the costs of immigration inspection services, detention, and removal of inadmissible aliens related to the inspection and pre-inspection services for commercial aircraft or vessels. CBP receives 100 percent of the Administrative Carrier Fines and 82.63 percent of the Airline and Vessel User Fees. ICE receives 17.37 percent of the existing Airline and Vessel User Fees. At air and sea ports of entry specifically, the fees cover some of the costs of immigration personnel, the maintenance and updating of systems to track criminal and illegal aliens in areas with high apprehensions, and the repair and maintenance of equipment. However, because these fees are statutorily set, their “buying power” diminishes each year if the fees are not adjusted for inflation.

Projected Performance Impact and Cost Recovery of IUF Increases

CBP currently faces several challenges in providing adequate staffing to meet mission requirements for CBPOs. These challenges are described in detail in CBP’s Resource Optimization at Ports of Entry, Fiscal Year 2013 Report to Congress, and include fluctuating user fee collections, expansion of workload including new or expanded facilities, and historic levels of travel volumes, up 12 percent since FY 2009, and projected to increase 3-4 percent each year for the next three years.

In order to help address these challenges, CBP proposes raising the IUF fee in order to generate funds to decrease the gap between CBP’s reimbursable immigration inspectional activity and the actual reimbursements from IUF. This will allow CBP to dedicate resources to increased CBPO hiring, which will result in improved immigration inspection services provided to those who pay this fee when traveling to the United States.

This proposal is part of CBP’s integrated Resource Optimization Strategy, which incorporates optimizing business processes to maximize current resources, identifying staffing needs, and exploring alternative funding strategies through a comprehensive funding plan to provide for additional CBP officers. The \$2.00 increase to IUF and elimination of the sea passenger exemption are expected to provide an additional \$200.2 million in revenue, which could fund up to 1,205 additional CBPOs. CBP is proposing, via the General Provisions, a \$2.00 increase to the commercial aircraft passenger and commercial vessel passenger Immigration Inspection User Fees. For illustrative purposes only (as decisions on allocation of new CBPOs have not been determined), the new CBP officers requested in the FY 2015 President’s budget are estimated to decrease peak wait times at some ports of entry by 30 minutes or more and have an estimated enforcement impact in increased seizures of \$92.6 million.

² The requested increase supports 1,205 CBPOs and 268 mission support personnel.

User Fee	Additional Funding (\$K)	Number of CBPOs
IUF	\$200,164	1,205

Recent staffing deployments continue to indicate that additional CBPO staffing reduces wait times and transaction costs for cross border travel and trade, improves cargo release time frames, and increases enforcement effectiveness. The following estimated outcomes of hiring 1,205 additional CBP officers could be expected:

- 22,402 more enforcement actions.
 - \$38,960,000 increase in drug seizure value.
 - \$2,678,500 increase in currency seizure value.
 - \$7,645,900 increase in trade penalty assessments.
 - \$2,435,000 increase in IPR seizures.
 - \$40,908,000 increase in liquidated damage assessments.
- \$92,627,400 in Total Economic Impact³**

Even with increasing passenger volume and inspection requirements in future fiscal years, the proposed increase in IUF fee rates will result in greater security, lower wait times, and increased services for those traveling to the United States.

The IUF commercial aircraft passenger and commercial vessel passenger fees were established in 1987 at a rate of \$6.00 per person and \$3.00 (established in 2003) for vessel passengers arriving from the U.S., Canada, Mexico, a state, Territory, or possession of the U.S. or adjacent islands . They were last increased in 2001, when the \$6.00 rate was increased to \$7.00 per passenger. Under the proposed \$2.00 increase, the rate would increase to \$9.00 for air and sea passengers and \$9.00 for vessel passengers arriving from the U.S., Canada, Mexico, a state, Territory, or possession of the U.S. or adjacent islands. If these fees had been adjusted for inflation since 1987 using the Consumer Price Index, the fee would be \$12.31 in FY 2013 for the air and commercial vessel passenger component and \$3.80 for vessel passengers arriving from the U.S., Canada, Mexico, a state, Territory, or possession of the U.S. or adjacent islands.

³ These statistics were formulated using impact statistics found in the 2013 Resource Optimization Report. Updates to these figures are pending the finalization of the National Center for Risk and Economic Analysis of Terrorism Events (CREATE) Study.

Figure 2: Percentage of Cost Recovery– In Thousands of Dollars

IUF	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY2013	FY2014	4 Year Average
Collections	\$545,007	\$566,919	\$586,048	\$607,732	\$576,427
Costs	\$724,910	\$758,883	\$774,043	\$802,683	\$765,130
Collections/Costs	75%	75%	76%	76%	75%

IUF	FY 2015
Collections	\$830,382
Costs	\$832,405
Collections/Costs	99%

Figure 3: Collections and Costs by Environment – In Thousands of Dollars

	FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	Collections	Costs	Collections	Costs	Collections	Costs	Collections	Costs
Air	\$512,425	\$654,585	\$534,761	\$682,629	\$552,805	\$696,266	\$573,259	\$722,028
Sea	32,582	70,326	32,159	76,255	33,244	77,778	34,474	80,656
Total	\$545,007	\$724,910	\$566,919	\$758,883	\$586,049	\$774,044	\$607,733	\$802,684

Figure 4: Collections and Costs by Environment After Fee Increase – In Thousands of Dollars

	FY 2015	
	Collections	Costs
Air	\$748,763	\$760,763
Sea	81,620	83,643
Total	\$830,383	\$844,406

Figure 5: Cost Recovery by Environment

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	4 Year Average	FY 15 Projected
Air	78%	78%	79%	79%	79%	98%
Sea	46%	42%	43%	43%	43%	98%

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Infrastructure

Infrastructure is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- APHIS \$52.378 million
- COPPS \$141.150 million
- Information Technology \$186.787 million
- Global Entry \$0.003 million
- IUF \$90.121 million

OFO Facilities

OFO Facilities is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- APHIS \$26.052 million
- Facilities Program Management \$30.142 million
- Facilities, Construction, & Sustainment \$236.945 million
- IUF \$10.046 million
- Rent \$192.409 million

SAP

The Systems Applications and Products (SAP) database provides for accurate and timely processing of financial, property, and procurement transactions occurring on a daily basis that enable CBP to accomplish its mission. SAP is an integrated enterprise-wide resource planning (ERP) system that replaced ten stove-piped, outdated, and underperforming mainframe systems that CBP deemed insufficient and no longer suited to meeting data processing and reporting needs. SAP permits CBP to accomplish its mission with more efficiency than ever before as well as reduce functional gaps by closing material weaknesses identified during past audits of CBP Financial Statements required by the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act.

SAP is proposed to be funded out of two PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- IUF \$2 million
- Administration \$12.540 million

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

The General Provision language

- (a) (1) For fiscal year 2015, the fees imposed in subsection (a) of section 13031 of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(a)) shall be applied by substituting the following amounts for the amounts provided in such subsection:
- (A) For paragraph (1), \$594;
 - (B) For paragraph (2), \$7.50;
 - (C) For paragraph (3), \$11.25;
 - (D) For paragraph (4), \$37.50;
 - (E) For paragraph (5), \$7.50 for the fee imposed in subparagraph (A) and \$2.60 for the fee imposed in subparagraph (B);
 - (F) For paragraph (6), \$7.50;
 - (G) For paragraph (7), \$188; and
 - (H) For paragraph (8), \$150.
- (2) For fiscal year 2014, the dollar amounts in subsection (b) of section 58c of title 19, United States Code, shall be applied by substituting the following amounts for the amounts provided in such subsection:
- (A) For paragraphs (2) and (3), \$135;
 - (B) For subparagraph (A) of paragraph (5), \$8,316;
 - (C) For paragraph (6), \$2,100;
 - (D) For subparagraph (A)(ii) of paragraph (9), \$1.36; and
 - (E) For subparagraph (B)(i) of paragraph (9), not more than \$3.00 per individual airway bill or bill of lading.
- (3) As authorized by section 601(b) of the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 112-42) fees collected from passengers arriving from Canada, Mexico, or an adjacent island pursuant to section 13031(a)(5) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(a)(5)) shall be available until expended.
- (b) For fiscal year 2015, the fees imposed in section 286 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356) shall be applied by substituting the following amounts for the amounts provided in such section:
- (1) For subsection (d), \$9; and
 - (2) For paragraph (3) of subsection (e), \$9.

<p>(a) (1) For fiscal year 2015, the fees imposed in subsection (a) of section 13031 of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(a)) shall be applied by substituting the following amounts for the amounts provided in such subsection: □</p> <p>(A) For paragraph (1), \$594; □</p> <p>(B) For paragraph (2), \$7.50; □</p> <p>(C) For paragraph (3), \$11.25; □</p> <p>(D) For paragraph (4), \$37.50; □</p> <p>(E) For paragraph (5), \$7.50 for the fee imposed in subparagraph (A) and \$2.60 for the fee imposed in subparagraph (B); □</p> <p>(F) For paragraph (6), \$7.50; □</p> <p>(G) For paragraph (7), \$188; and □</p> <p>(H) For paragraph (8), \$150. □</p> <p>(2) For fiscal year 2014, the dollar amounts in subsection (b) of section 58c of title 19, United States Code, shall be applied by substituting the following amounts for the amounts provided in such subsection: □</p> <p>(A) For paragraphs (2) and (3), \$135; □</p> <p>(B) For subparagraph (A) of paragraph (5), \$8,316; □</p> <p>(C) For paragraph (6), \$2,100; □</p> <p>(D) For subparagraph (A)(ii) of paragraph (9), \$1.36; and □</p> <p>(E) For subparagraph (B)(i) of paragraph (9), not more than \$3.00 per individual airway bill or bill of lading.</p>	<p>Language increases by \$2.00 the commercial aircraft passenger and commercial vessel passenger components of the COBRA user fees (and proportional increases to all other COBRA rates and caps) and to the Immigration Inspection User Fees.</p>
<p>(3) As authorized by section 601(b) of the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 112-42) fees collected from passengers arriving from Canada, Mexico, or an adjacent island pursuant to section 13031(a)(5) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(a)(5)) shall be available until expended.</p>	<p>This section will be discussed in the COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee budget justification.</p>
<p>(b) For fiscal year 2015, the fees imposed in section 286 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356) shall be applied by substituting the following amounts for the amounts provided in such section:</p> <p>(1) For subsection (d), \$9; and</p> <p>(2) For paragraph (3) of subsection (e), \$9.</p>	<p>Language increases by \$2.00 the IUF fee, bringing the new fee amount to \$9.00, and eliminate a partial fee exemption for sea passengers traveling from certain, exempt regions.</p>

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Immigration Inspection User Fee Mandatory

FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	4,126	4,126	\$586,048
FY 2014 Enacted	4,126	4,126	\$598,235
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Increase in User Fee Collections	-	-	\$31,983
Total, Increases	-	-	\$31,983
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$31,983
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$31,983
FY 2015 Current Services	4,126	4,126	\$630,218
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	4,126	4,126	\$630,218
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	\$31,983

Department of Homeland Security
Immigration Inspection User Fee
Discretionary

FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	-
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Increase in User Fee Collections	1,473	699	\$200,164
Total, Increases	1,473	699	\$200,164
Total Other Adjustments	1,473	699	\$200,164
Total Adjustments-to-Base	1,473	699	\$200,164
FY 2015 Current Services	1,473	699	\$200,164
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	1,473	699	\$200,164
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	1,473	699	\$200,164

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration Inspection User Fee
Mandatory
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	4,126	4,126	\$586,048
FY 2014 Enacted	4,126	4,126	\$598,235
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$31,983
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$31,983
FY 2015 Current Services	4,126	4,126	\$630,218
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	4,126	4,126	\$630,218
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	\$31,983

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Immigration Inspection User Fee	4,126	4,126	\$598,235	-	-	\$31,983	-	-	-	4,126	4,126	\$630,218	-	-	\$31,983
Total	4,126	4,126	\$598,235	-	-	\$31,983	-	-	-	4,126	4,126	\$630,218	-	-	\$31,983

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration Inspection User Fee
Discretionary
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	-
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	1,473	699	\$200,164
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	1,473	699	\$200,164
FY 2015 Current Services	1,473	699	\$200,164
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	1,473	699	\$200,164
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	1,473	699	\$200,164

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
IUF - DISCRETIONARY	-	-	-	1,473	699	\$200,164	-	-	-	1,473	699	\$200,164	1,473	699	\$200,164
Total	-	-	-	1,473	699	\$200,164	-	-	-	1,473	699	\$200,164	1,473	699	\$200,164

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources
N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Immigration Inspection User Fee Mandatory Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$346,861	\$354,074	\$373,004	\$18,930
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$71,977	\$73,473	\$77,402	\$3,929
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$139,427	\$142,326	\$149,935	\$7,609
12.4 Allowances	\$215	\$220	\$231	\$11
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$558,480	\$570,093	\$600,572	\$30,479
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$441	\$450	\$474	\$24
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$9,314	\$9,508	\$10,016	\$508
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$5,978	\$6,103	\$6,429	\$326
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$464	\$473	\$499	\$26
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$7,271	\$7,422	\$7,819	\$397
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$3,966	\$4,049	\$4,265	\$216
31.0 Equipment	\$134	\$137	\$144	\$7
Total, Other Object Classes	\$27,568	\$28,142	\$29,646	\$1,504
Total, Direct Obligations	\$586,048	\$598,235	\$630,218	\$31,983
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	\$35,157	\$35,157	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(\$35,157)	(\$35,157)	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$586,048	\$598,235	\$630,218	\$31,983
Full Time Equivalents	4,126	4,126	4,126	-

Department of Homeland Security
Immigration Inspection User Fee
Discretionary
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	\$118,470	\$118,470
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	\$24,584	\$24,584
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	\$47,695	\$47,695
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	\$190,749	\$190,749
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	-	\$151	\$151
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	\$5,223	\$5,223
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	\$158	\$158
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	-	\$2,483	\$2,483
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	-	\$1,355	\$1,355
31.0 Equipment	-	-	\$45	\$45
Total, Other Object Classes	-	-	\$9,415	\$9,415
Total, Direct Obligations	-	-	\$200,164	\$200,164
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	-	-	\$200,164	\$200,164
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	699	699

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security
Immigration Inspection User Fee
Mandatory
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Fee Funded Positions	4,126	4,126	4,126	-
Total Permanent Positions	4,126	4,126	4,126	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
U.S. Field	4,126	4,126	4,126	-
Total, Immigration Inspection User Fee:	4,126	4,126	4,126	-
Full Time Equivalents	4,126	4,126	4,126	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	-	-	-	-
Average Grade	-	-	-	-

Department of Homeland Security
Immigration Inspection User Fee
Discretionary
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Fee Funded Positions	-	-	1,473	1,473
Total Permanent Positions	-	-	1,473	1,473
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	-	-	268	268
U.S. Field	-	-	1,205	1,205
Total, IUF - DISCRETIONARY:	-	-	1,473	1,473
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	699	699
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	-	-	-	-
Average Grade	-	-	-	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration Inspection User Fee
Mandatory**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	346,861	354,074	373,004	18,930
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	71,977	73,473	77,402	3,929
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	139,427	142,326	149,935	7,609
12.4 Allowances	215	220	231	11
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	558,480	570,093	600,572	30,479
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	441	450	474	24
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	9,314	9,508	10,016	508
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	5,978	6,103	6,429	326
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	464	473	499	26
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	7,271	7,422	7,819	397
26.0 Supplies and Materials	3,966	4,049	4,265	216
31.0 Equipment	134	137	144	7
Total, Other Object Classes	27,568	28,142	29,646	1,504
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	35,157	35,157	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(35,157)	(35,157)	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	586,048	598,235	630,218	31,983
Full Time Equivalents	4,126	4,126	4,126	-

Immigration Inspection User Fee Mission Statement

The Department of Justice Appropriation Act of 1987 (P.L. 99-591) authorized the collection of user fees for processing commercial air and sea passengers. This law codified as 8 U.S.C. 1356(h) established the two fees to generate revenues that would reimburse the appropriation for expenses incurred by the Attorney General in providing immigration inspection and pre-inspection services for commercial aircraft or vessels.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	346,861	354,074	373,004	18,930
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	71,977	73,473	77,402	3,929
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	139,427	142,326	149,935	7,609
12.4 Allowances	215	220	231	11
Total, Salaries & Benefits	558,480	570,093	600,572	30,479

In 2015, an increase of \$30,479,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$441	\$450	\$474	\$24

In 2015, an increase of \$24,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$9,314	\$9,508	\$10,016	\$508

In 2015, an increase of \$508,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$5,978	\$6,103	\$6,429	\$326

In 2015, an increase of \$326,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$464	\$473	\$499	\$26

In 2015, an increase of \$26,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$7,271	\$7,422	\$7,819	\$397

In 2015, an increase of \$397,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$3,966	\$4,049	\$4,265	\$216

In 2015, an increase of \$216,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$134	\$137	\$144	\$7

In 2015, an increase of \$7,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration Inspection User Fee
Discretionary**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	118,470	118,470
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	24,584	24,584
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	47,695	47,695
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	190,749	190,749
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	-	151	151
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	5,223	5,223
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	158	158
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	-	2,483	2,483
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	-	1,355	1,355
31.0 Equipment	-	-	45	45
Total, Other Object Classes	-	-	9,415	9,415
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	-	-	200,164	200,164
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	699	699

Immigration Inspection User Fee Mission Statement

The Department of Justice Appropriation Act of 1987 (P.L. 99-591) authorized the collection of user fees for processing commercial air and sea passengers. This law codified as 8 U.S.C. 1356(h) established the two fees to generate revenues that would reimburse the appropriation for expenses incurred by the Attorney General in providing immigration inspection and pre-inspection services for commercial aircraft or vessels.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	118,470	118,470
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	24,584	24,584
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	47,695	47,695
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	-	190,749	190,749

In 2015, an increase of \$190,749,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$0	\$0	\$151	\$151

In 2015, an increase of \$151,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$0	\$0	\$5,223	\$5,223

In 2015, an increase of \$5,223,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$0	\$0	\$158	\$158

In 2015, an increase of \$158,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$0	\$0	\$2,483	\$2,483

In 2015, an increase of \$2,483,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$0	\$0	\$1,355	\$1,355

In 2015, an increase of \$1,355,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$45	\$45

In 2015, an increase of \$45,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

Immigration Inspection User Fee - Mandatory

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	2,706	4,126	4,126
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	4,126	4,126	4,126
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	1,420	-	-

Immigration Inspection User Fee - Discretionary

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	-	-	-
Increases			
Increase in IUF Fee Rates	-	-	699
Subtotal, Increases	-	-	699
Decreases			
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	-	-	699
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	-	699

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Land Border Inspection Fee*



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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**U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Land Border Inspection Fee**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Land Border Inspection Fee

The *Department of Justice Appropriation Act of 1990* (P.L. 101-515), as codified as 8 U.S.C. 1356(q), authorizes the Land Border Inspection Fees (LBIF) to recover the full costs incurred for the inspection services provided at land border ports of entry.

B. Budget Activities

The funds in the LBIF account are used to support the following CBP activities:

- Overtime inspection services;
- Expansion, operation, and maintenance of information technology systems for nonimmigrant control;
- The hiring of temporary and permanent CBP officers;
- Minor construction costs associated with the addition of new traffic lanes;
- Detection of fraudulent travel documents; and,
- Administrative expenses of account.

Collections from LBIF fund the salaries and benefits of CBP Officers, as well as operational and maintenance costs. The following fees are deposited into the LBIF account:

- Arrival/Departure Land Border (I-94): \$6
- Non-Immigrant Visa Waiver (I-94W): \$6
- Canadian Boat Landing Permit Individual (I-68): \$16 (individual); \$32 (family)
- NEXUS: \$50 (every 5 years)
 - o NEXUS replacement card: \$25
- Free and Secure Trade Program (FAST) Driver Application Fee: \$50 (every 5 years)
- Secure Electronic Network for Travelers Rapid Inspection (SENTRI): \$122.25 (individuals); \$160 maximum (families). Fee is for 5-year membership. In addition to application fee, SENTRI includes the following:
 - o Dedicated Commuter Lane Fees: \$80
 - o Dedicated Commuter Lane additional vehicle (DCL): \$42
- Replacement of Papers for Nonresident Mexican Crossing (I-190): \$26

The purpose of each fee is as follows:

I-94: This fee is assessed upon the completion of Form I-94 by foreign citizens that are being admitted to the United States under the nonimmigrant visa status. The fee is issued to visitors who hold a valid U.S. Visa or Border Crossing Card.

I-94W: This fee is charged to individuals who enter the U.S. under the Visa Waiver Program. The Visa Waiver Program allows visitors to travel to the U.S. for business or pleasure for 90 days or less without obtaining a visa. Beginning in FY 2014, CBP will cease collecting I-94W fees in the land environment due to advances in automation technology.

I-68 Canadian Boat Landing Permit (individual or family): This fee permits a boater to report their arrival into the United States telephonically without having to appear at a port-of-entry for an in-person inspection. The initial inspection involves an interview, checking the individual in the Interagency Border Inspection System, completion of the form I-68, and payment of the fee.

NEXUS: A joint U.S./Canada Trusted Traveler Program. Enrollment is available at certain northern border land Ports of Entry (POEs) and at all Canadian preclearance ports. NEXUS members are provided expedited entry into the United States and Canada. Applicants must voluntarily undergo a thorough biographical background check against criminal, law enforcement, customs, immigration, and terrorist indices of both Canada and the United States; a 10-fingerprint law enforcement check; and a personal interview with a CBP and Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) officer. Once applicants are approved, they are issued an RFID enabled card that will identify their record and their status in the CBP and CBSA database upon arrival. The RFID-enabled card allows the traveler to use specified primary lanes at land border POEs that are reserved for NEXUS enrollee use. NEXUS members are automatically eligible to use Global Entry (GE) kiosks. At the Canadian preclearance airports, passengers use either a GE or NEXUS kiosks instead of dedicated lanes. NEXUS travelers qualify for trusted traveler status in all modes of travel (air, sea, and land). The introduction of WHTI lane technology has provided local managers with the flexibility to add and subtract dedicated lanes to fit traffic demand.

FAST Driver Application Fee: CBP Trusted Traveler Program. FAST is the cargo equivalent of the SENTRI and NEXUS facilitative programs in the passenger environment. Through FAST, importers, commercial carriers, truck drivers, and manufacturers who enroll in the program and meet agreed upon security criteria, including participation in the C-TPAT program, are granted expedited clearance at a POE. The FAST program supports a more secure supply chain and enables CBP to focus security efforts and inspections on high-risk commerce, where the attention is most needed.

Replacement of Papers for Nonresident Mexican Crossing (I-190): Citizens of Mexico must apply for a nonresident border crossing card on Form I-190.

SENTRI: CBP Trusted Traveler Program. On the southwest border, SENTRI provides expedited CBP processing for pre-approved, low-risk travelers. Applicants must voluntarily undergo: a thorough biographical background check against criminal, law enforcement, customs, immigration, and terrorist indices; a 10-fingerprint law enforcement check; and a personal interview with a CBP officer. Once applicants are approved, they are issued an RFID enabled card that will identify their

record and their status in the CBP database upon arrival at the U.S. POEs. SENTRI users have access to specific, dedicated primary lanes into the United States. Since 1995, the SENTRI program has grown to include a total of 19 lanes at the ten largest southern border POEs along the U.S./Mexico border. SENTRI members currently account for 19 percent of all cross southwest border traffic.

Dedicated Commuter Lane additional vehicle (DCL): If an approved participant wishes to register more than one vehicle for use in the SENTRI DCL lane (maximum of 4 vehicles), or an approved participant wishes to be registered in more than one vehicle (maximum of 8 persons per vehicle), an additional fee of \$42 per vehicle will be charged.

C. Budget Request Summary

CBP requests 284 full time equivalent employees and \$43,931,000 in FY 2015 for LBIF. This request will fund the salaries and benefits of CBPOs and related operational and maintenance costs. Based upon arrivals from Mexico and Canada into the U.S. under all Land Border Programs, CBP anticipates collecting the following amounts.

Exhibit 1: Collections by Fiscal Year (In thousands)¹

LBIF	FY 2013	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2014² Base	FY 2015 Request	FY 2016 Estimate
Collections	\$40,616	\$42,941	\$42,241	\$43,931	\$45,565

Table 1: Transfer of FBI Fingerprinting Fees to Global Entry

	FY 2012 Actual Collections	FY 2013	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2014 Base	FY 2015 Request	FY 2016
Land Border	\$29,099	\$40,616	\$32,635	\$42,241	\$43,931	\$45,565
Regular						
F.B.I.	9,048	-	10,306	-	-	-
Total	\$38,147	\$40,616	\$42,941	\$42,241	\$43,931	\$45,565
Global Entry (GE)	FY 2012 Actual Collections	FY 2013	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
GE Collections	\$23,811	\$50,956	\$34,835	\$60,288	\$72,346	\$74,878
F.B.I.	-	12,970	-	15,706	18,847	19,507
Total	\$23,811	\$63,926	\$34,835	\$75,994	\$91,193	\$94,384

¹ Effective in FY 2013, the FBI fingerprinting fees are now managed under the Global Entry account. Of the \$42.9 million in enacted dollars for FY 2014, \$32.6 million are attributable to regular Land Border collections. In the FY 2014 enacted amount, the \$42.9 million figure assumed \$10.3 million in FBI fingerprinting fee revenue. Figures for FY 2014 Base, FY 2015 Request, and FY 2016 do not include revenue for FBI fingerprinting for the Land Border account. See Table 1 for a visual display of the transfer of FBI fingerprinting fees to the Global Entry account.

² CBP will cease collecting the I-94W portion of the Land Border account in FY 2014. Additionally, the FY 2014 Base is the latest updated projection as of October 2013.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection Land Border Inspection Fee

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Land border inspection fee	284	284	\$40,616	284	284	\$42,941	284	284	\$43,931	-	-	\$990	-	-	-	-	-	\$990
Total, Land border inspection fee	284	284	\$40,616	284	284	\$42,941	284	284	\$43,931	-	-	\$990	-	-	-	-	-	\$990
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	284	284	\$40,616	284	284	\$42,941	284	284	\$43,931	-	-	\$990	-	-	-	-	-	\$990
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	284	284	\$40,616	284	284	\$42,941	284	284	\$43,931	-	-	\$990	-	-	-	-	-	\$990

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Land Border Inspection Fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Land Border Inspection Fee

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	284	284	40,616
2014 Enacted	284	284	42,941
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	990
2015 Current Services	284	284	43,931
2015 Total Request	284	284	43,931
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	990

The budget request includes the following:

		Positions	FTE	Amount
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	284	284	42,941
Current Services	Increase in User Fee Collections			990
FY 2015 Request	Land Border Inspection	284	284	43,931

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

As authorized by law, LBIF are used to recover part of CBP's costs for its Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP) at land border ports of entry, including inspections of pedestrians, buses, passenger occupancy vehicles, and rail cars. It also includes antiterrorism efforts, dedicated lane programs, and forms processing.

The TTP are comprised of the following programs: NEXUS Highway and Air, SENTRI, FAST, and GE. Applicants apply online and enroll using the Global Online Enrollment System. The TTP programs are funded with a combination of Salary and Expenses and user fees (for additional information please refer to the Inspections, Trade and Travel Facilitation PPA as well as the TTP PPA). These programs help to improve the targeting, screening, and apprehension of high-risk international travelers, thereby preventing terrorist attacks and criminal activity while expediting the processing of legitimate travelers.

CBP's TTP provide expedited travel for pre-approved, low risk travelers through dedicated lanes and kiosks. Members are travelers who have voluntarily applied, paid a nonrefundable application fee, and provided personal data (including biometric information, photos, and fingerprints) to CBP. Participants go through a rigorous background check and screening before becoming approved members.

These programs help to identify low-risk, vetted travelers by the voluntary submission of an application and subsequent vetting using automated name and fingerprint-based checks of law enforcement databases, fingerprint/name checks, and an interview with a uniformed officer. Trusted Traveler Programs continue to expand in FY 2014. As of September 30, 2013, Trusted Traveler Programs have a total of 2,271,224 members. Currently, TTP is comprised of four programs NEXUS, SENTRI, FAST, and GE, which are discussed below.

Exhibit 2: Trusted Traveler Program Enrollments FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 2013	FY 2014 Projected Membership	FY 2015 Projected Membership
NEXUS	900,499	991,400	1,180,000
SENTRI	357,731	364,000	390,000
FAST	77,484	79,000	80,000
Global Entry	935,510	925,300	1,200,000
Totals	2,271,224	2,359,700	2,850,000

The Trusted Traveler Program has significantly increased its membership for the NEXUS, SENTRI, and GE programs. The NEXUS membership increase is due to the Beyond the Border initiatives involving increased outreach and its blitz operations (Enrollment Center blitzes and mobile enrollment blitzes resulted in a 19 percent membership expansion in FY 2013). The SENTRI program has seen an 18.5 percent membership expansion in FY 2013. The GE membership increase is due to the GE promotions; with a 117 percent membership expansion in FY 2013.

NEXUS Highway and Air

NEXUS, a joint U.S./Canada enrollment program at the northern border land POE and at all Canadian preclearance ports, identifies low-risk travelers through: a complete biographic check, an interview with a CBPO and a Canada Border Security Agency (CBSA) officer, and a fingerprint check. Once applicants are identified as low-risk they are enrolled in the NEXUS program and given a Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)-enabled card that is unique to the traveler. The RFID-enabled card allows the traveler to use specified primary lanes at land border POEs that are reserved for NEXUS enrollee use. At the Canadian preclearance airports, passengers use kiosks instead of dedicated lanes and iris scans are utilized to identify low-risk travelers rather than RFID-enabled cards. At the time of enrollment, travelers qualify for trusted traveler status in all modes of travel (air, sea, and land). The introduction of WHTI

lane technology has provided local managers with the flexibility to add and subtract dedicated lanes to fit traffic demand.

Cost Avoidance/Workforce Multiplier Effect

In FY 2013, the average NEXUS program lane processing time, 19 seconds, was two and a half times faster than vehicles processed at general lanes crossing the northern border (general lane times along the northern border average 49 seconds per vehicle). Although the per vehicle inspection time savings remained the same as in FY 2012 (30 seconds), the 12.4 percent increase in crossings in NEXUS lanes resulted in an additional savings equivalent to 3 CBPOs from the equivalent of 25 CBPOs achieved in FY 2012. This savings represents a cost avoidance value of approximately \$354,000 in salaries and benefits. Continued membership growth for this program will result in further efficiency.

Secure Electronic Network for Traveler's Rapid Inspection (SENTRI)

On the southwest border, SENTRI provides expedited CBP processing for pre-approved, low-risk travelers. Applicants must voluntarily undergo: a thorough biographical background check against criminal, law enforcement, customs, immigration, and terrorist indices; a 10-fingerprint law enforcement check; and a personal interview with a CBPO. Once applicants are approved, they are issued an RFID enabled card that will identify their record and their status in the CBP database upon arrival at the U.S. POEs. A sticker decal is also issued for the applicant's vehicle or motorcycle. SENTRI users have access to specific, dedicated primary lanes into the United States.

Since 1995, the SENTRI program has grown to include a total of 19 lanes at the ten largest southern border POEs along the U.S./Mexico border. SENTRI members currently account for 19 percent of all cross southwest border traffic.

Cost Avoidance/Workforce Multiplier Effect

In FY 2013, the average SENTRI lane processing time, 22 seconds, was almost 3 times faster than vehicles processed at general lanes crossing the southern border (general lane times along the southern border averaged 64 seconds per vehicle). This is an increase of 3 seconds, or 7.7 percent, savings per SENTRI crossing in FY 2013 (39 seconds in FY 2012 to 42 seconds in FY13). There was also an 8.6 percent increase (991,316) in the number of crossings in the SENTRI lane. The increase in volume and time savings resulted in additional inspection time savings equivalent to 17 CBPOs from FY 2012 (a cost avoidance value of approximately \$2.0 million in salaries and benefits).

Free and Secure Trade (FAST)

FAST is the cargo equivalent of the SENTRI and NEXUS facilitative programs in the passenger environment. Through FAST, importers, commercial carriers, truck drivers, and manufacturers who enroll in the program and meet agreed upon security criteria, including participation in the C-TPAT program, are granted expedited clearance at a POE. Using

electronic data transmission and transponder technology, CBP expedites clearance of approved trade participants. The FAST program supports a more secure supply chain and enables CBP to focus security efforts and inspections on high-risk commerce, where the attention is most needed.

Global Entry (GE)

CBP designed GE to allow for expedited clearance of pre-approved low-risk air travelers into the U.S. Through the use of automated kiosks placed in the Federal Inspection Services area of each identified airport, enrolled travelers are able to bypass queues and process through Passport Control without having to see a CBPO. This program facilitates entry into the United States and is especially beneficial to frequent international flyers. Refer to the Global Entry budget request for more information on the Global Entry user fee.

Cost Avoidance/Workforce Multiplier Effect

In FY 2013, there were almost 1 million additional uses of Global Entry and NEXUS Air kiosks; representing a 34 percent increase in usage over FY12 (3.3 million uses vs. 2.5 million). The increased use of these kiosks by travelers arriving in the United States resulted in savings equivalent to 60 CBPOs which is a marginal increase of 4 CBPOs from FY 2012. GE usage in FY 2013 increased throughput by 2.1 percent for all passengers, including the majority of passengers not in GE. In FY 2013, GE passengers have represented only 3.4 percent of total arriving air passengers as of June 30. However, when compared to the GE air passenger percentage of 2.68 percent in FY 2012, there is a clear increase which is projected to continue. Continued growth in GE will result in further efficiency.

Table 2: Global Entry Locations as of November 2013

United States and Territories			Canada
Atlanta	Las Vegas	Saipan	Calgary
Baltimore	Los Angeles	Salt Lake City	Edmonton
Boston	Miami	San Antonio	Halifax
Charlotte	Newark	San Diego	Montreal
Chicago	Minneapolis	San Francisco	Ottawa
Dallas/Ft. Worth	New York (JFK)	San Juan	Toronto
Denver	Orange County (John Wayne Airport)	Sanford, FL	Vancouver
Detroit	Orlando	Seattle	Winnipeg
Ft. Lauderdale	Philadelphia	Tampa	Ireland
Guam	Phoenix	Washington Dulles	Dublin
Honolulu	Portland		Shannon
Houston	Raleigh-Durham		

Select Adjustments to Base

Greater Reliance on Global Entry Fees: CBP plans to rely on Global Entry fees to fund Global Entry kiosks, rather than appropriated funding in the Trusted Traveler PPA. In the past, only S&E appropriations have been for new kiosks. Recently, Global Entry fees have been made available to purchase new kiosks. OFO can use these fees to fund program activity and for salary expenses of all positions required for trusted traveler programs.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material
A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Land border inspection fee FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	284	284	\$40,616
FY 2014 Enacted	284	284	\$42,941
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Increase in User Fee Collections	-	-	\$990
Total, Increases	-	-	\$990
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$990
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$990
FY 2015 Current Services	284	284	\$43,931
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	284	284	\$43,931
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	\$990

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Land Border Inspection Fee
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	284	284	\$40,616
FY 2014 Enacted	284	284	\$42,941
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$990
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$990
FY 2015 Current Services	284	284	\$43,931
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	284	284	\$43,931
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	\$990

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Land border inspection fee	284	284	\$42,941	-	-	\$990	-	-	-	284	284	\$43,931	-	-	\$990
Total	284	284	\$42,941	-	-	\$990	-	-	-	284	284	\$43,931	-	-	\$990

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Land Border Inspection Fee Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$21,702	\$22,944	\$23,473	\$529
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$3,698	\$3,910	\$4,000	\$90
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$10,761	\$11,378	\$11,640	\$262
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$36,161	\$38,232	\$39,113	\$882
Other Object Classes				
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$4,454	\$4,710	\$4,818	\$108
Total, Other Object Classes	\$4,454	\$4,710	\$4,818	\$108
Total, Direct Obligations	\$40,616	\$42,941	\$43,931	\$990
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	\$2,270	\$2,270	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(\$2,270)	(\$2,270)	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$40,616	\$42,941	\$43,931	\$990
Full Time Equivalents	284	284	284	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Land Border Inspection Fee Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Fee Funded Positions	284	284	284	-
Total Permanent Positions	284	284	284	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
U.S. Field	284	284	284	-
Total, Land border inspection fee:	284	284	284	-
Full Time Equivalents	284	284	284	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	-	-	-	-
Average Grade	-	-	-	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Land Border Inspection Fee
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	21,702	22,944	23,473	529
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	3,698	3,910	4,000	90
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	10,761	11,378	11,640	262
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	36,161	38,232	39,113	882
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	4,454	4,710	4,818	108
Total, Other Object Classes	4,454	4,710	4,818	108
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	2,270	2,270	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(2,270)	(2,270)	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	40,616	42,941	43,931	990
Full Time Equivalents	284	284	284	-

Land Border Inspection Fee Mission Statement

The Department of Justice Appropriation Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-515), as codified as 8 U.S.C. 1356(q), authorizes the fees to recov costs incurred in the following categories involving the operation of various pilot programs: Overtime inspection services; Expansion, operation, and maintenance of information technology systems for non-immigrant control; Hiring of temporary and permanent inspectors; Minor construction costs associated with the addition of new traffic lanes; Detection of fraudulent travel documents; and Administrative expenses of account.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	21,702	22,944	23,473	529
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	3,698	3,910	4,000	90
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	10,761	11,378	11,640	262
Total, Salaries & Benefits	36,161	38,232	39,113	882

In 2015 increase of \$882,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$4,454	\$4,710	\$4,818	\$108

In 2015 increase of \$108,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	234	284	284
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	284	284	284
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	50	-	-

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration Enforcement Fines*



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Immigration Enforcement Fines

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Immigration Enforcement Fines

The Immigration Enforcement Account was established under Section 382 of the *Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996* (P.L. 104-208; IIRIRA). In addition to creating this account, IIRIRA also added new types of fines in order to include fines levied against aliens for failure to depart the United States if so ordered. Fines are also levied on carriers transporting passengers to the United States that violate element(s) of immigration law.

B. Budget Activities

Subject to the availability of funds, the fines collected are used to support the following CBP Officer activities: identification, investigation, apprehension, detention, and removal of criminal aliens; the maintenance and updating of systems to track criminal and illegal aliens on the border, in areas with high apprehensions, to deter illegal entry; and the repair, maintenance, and construction of border facilities.

C. Budget Request Summary

CBP requests \$752,000 in FY 2015 to support five full-time equivalents and operating costs of collecting enforcement fines. Because immigration violations are not easily quantifiable, enforcement-related collections are relatively fluid and difficult to forecast. Thus, CBP primarily utilizes real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates to project future year revenue collections.

Exhibit 1: Estimated Collections **(In thousands)**

Enforcement Fines Collections	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2014¹ Base	FY 2015 Request	FY 2016 Estimate
	\$699	\$773	\$725	\$752	\$778

Estimating and Allocating Collections for Enforcement Fines:

CBP uses trend analysis in conjunction with economic indicators to forecast collections. Trend analysis is principally used to determine the periods within the fiscal year where travel volumes are

¹ The FY 2014 Base is the latest updated projection as of October FY 2014.

affected by seasonal changes. In developing forecasts, CBP uses numerous sources, and focuses mainly on demand side factors, such as anticipated economic growth and inflation. These factors are weighted and applied against trade and travel. For IEF, international travel forecasts are the factors that are considered in greatest detail.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection Immigration enforcement fines

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Immigration enforcement fines	5	5	\$699	5	5	\$773	5	5	\$752	-	-	(\$21)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$21)
Total, Immigration enforcement fines	5	5	\$699	5	5	\$773	5	5	\$752	-	-	(\$21)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$21)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	5	5	\$699	5	5	\$773	5	5	\$752	-	-	(\$21)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$21)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	5	5	\$699	5	5	\$773	5	5	\$752	-	-	(\$21)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$21)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration enforcement fines
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Immigration enforcement fines

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	5	5	699
2014 Enacted	5	5	773
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(21)
2015 Current Services	5	5	752
2015 Total Request	5	5	752
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(21)

The budget request includes the following:

		Positions	FTE	Amount
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	5	5	773
Current Services	Decrease User Fee Collections			(21)
FY 2015 Request	Immigration Enforcement Fines	5	5	752

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

These funds are used to support a variety of activities, including the identification, investigation, apprehension, detention, and removal of criminal aliens; the maintenance and updating of systems to track criminal and illegal aliens at air and sea ports of entry, in areas with high apprehensions, to deter illegal entry; and the repair, maintenance, and construction of border facilities.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security

Immigration enforcement fines

FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	5	5	\$699
FY 2014 Enacted	5	5	\$773
Adjustments-to-Base			
Decreases			
Decrease in User Fee Collections	-	-	(\$21)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$21)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(\$21)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$21)
FY 2015 Current Services	5	5	\$752
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	5	5	\$752
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	(\$21)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration enforcement fines
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	5	5	\$699
FY 2014 Enacted	5	5	\$773
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(\$21)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$21)
FY 2015 Current Services	5	5	\$752
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	5	5	\$752
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	(\$21)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Immigration enforcement fines	5	5	\$773	-	-	(\$21)	-	-	-	5	5	\$752	-	-	(\$21)
Total	5	5	\$773	-	-	(\$21)	-	-	-	5	5	\$752	-	-	(\$21)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Immigration enforcement fines Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$474	\$524	\$510	(\$14)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$41	\$46	\$44	(\$2)
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$184	\$203	\$198	(\$5)
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$699	\$773	\$752	(\$21)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
Total, Direct Obligations	\$699	\$773	\$752	(\$21)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	\$677	\$677	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(\$677)	(\$677)	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$699	\$773	\$752	(\$21)
Full Time Equivalents	5	5	5	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Immigration enforcement fines

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Fee Funded Positions	5	5	5	-
Total Permanent Positions	5	5	5	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	2	2	-	(2)
U.S. Field	5	5	5	-
Total, Immigration enforcement fines:	5	5	5	-
Full Time Equivalents	5	5	5	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	-	-	-	-
Average Grade	-	-	-	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration enforcement fines
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	474	524	510	(14)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	41	46	44	(2)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	184	203	198	(5)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	699	773	752	(21)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	677	677	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(677)	(677)	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	699	773	752	(21)
Full Time Equivalents	5	5	5	-

Immigration enforcement fines Mission Statement

The Immigration Enforcement account was established under Section 382 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA) of 1996. Previously, similar fines were collected and deposited into the Immigration User Fee account. In addition to creating this account, IIRIRA also added new types of fines, such as those levied against aliens for failure to depart the United States after being so ordered. The authorized uses of this funds consist of: the identification, investigation, apprehension, detention and removal of criminal aliens; the maintenance and updating of systems to track criminal and illegal aliens on the border in areas with high apprehensions to deter illegal entry; and the repair, maintenance, and construction of border facilities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	474	524	510	(14)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	41	46	44	(2)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	184	203	198	(5)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	699	773	752	(21)

In 2015, a decrease of -\$21,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	2	5	5
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	5	5	5
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	3	-	-

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*Customs and Border Protection
Global Entry User Fee*



Fiscal Year 2015
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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Global Entry User Fees

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Global Entry User Fees

The Global Entry Program is authorized under the *Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008* (P.L. 110-161) Section 565(3) (A). The program establishes an international registered traveler program that incorporates technologies, such as biometrics and e-passports, and security threat assessments to expedite screening and processing of international passengers. All applicants must be pre-approved and they must undergo a rigorous background check and interview before enrollment. Global Entry allows expedited clearance for pre-approved and low-risk travelers upon arrival in the United States. Though intended for frequent international travelers, there is no minimum number of trips necessary to qualify. Participants may enter the United States by using automated kiosks located at selected airports.

Section 565 (3) (B) of the *Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008* authorized the imposition of a fee to recover the full cost of the program. The implementing regulation to establish an application fee was issued in November 2009 (74 FR 59936 (2009-11-19)). On the basis of cost estimates and enrollment projections, a charge of \$100 per application was deemed appropriate to generate necessary revenue to cover the full cost of processing Global Entry applications. The Office of Trade and Office of Field Operations of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) initiated a fee study in Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 of the Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP) to include Global Entry, NEXUS, and SENTRI fees. Global Entry collections also include Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Fingerprint Fee (applicable to SENTRI, NEXUS, FAST, and Global Entry): \$14.50 per applicant (\$17.25 for SENTRI applicants). This fee is charged to cover costs of FBI Fingerprint check for applications to SENTRI, NEXUS, FAST, and Global Entry programs.

Currently, Global Entry kiosks can be found in 34 international U.S. airports, 8 Canadian pre-clearance locations, and two pre-clearance locations in Ireland. Beginning in FY 2012, the *Asian- Pacific Economic Cooperation Business Travel Card* (P.L. 112-54) was developed as an extension to the Global Entry Program in response to the need for business people to gain streamlined entrance to the economies of the Asia-Pacific region. This enables business people to explore new business opportunities, attend meetings, and conduct trade and investment activities.

B. Budget Activities

CBP designed Global Entry to allow for expedited clearance of pre-approved, low-risk air travelers into the U.S. Through the use of automated kiosks placed in the Federal Inspection Services area of each identified airport, enrolled travelers are able to bypass queues and process

through Passport Control without having to see a CBP officer (CBPO). This program facilitates entry into the United States and is especially beneficial to frequent international flyers. Global Entry membership is valid for five years.

Exhibit 1: Global Entry Locations as of December 2013

United States and Territories			Canada
Atlanta	Las Vegas	Saipan	Calgary
Baltimore	Los Angeles	Salt Lake City	Edmonton
Boston	Miami	San Antonio	Halifax
Charlotte	Minneapolis	San Diego	Montreal
Chicago	Newark	San Francisco	Ottawa
Dallas/Ft. Worth	New York (JFK)	San Juan	Toronto
Denver	Orange County (John Wayne Airport)	Sanford, FL	Vancouver
Detroit	Orlando	Seattle	Winnipeg
Ft. Lauderdale	Philadelphia	Tampa	Ireland
Guam	Phoenix	Washington Dulles	Dublin
Honolulu	Portland	Washington, DC	Shannon
Houston	Raleigh-Durham		

In FY 2013, Global Entry expanded to include airports at Baltimore (BWI), Portland (PDX), and Tampa (TPA). In FY 2014 continued expansion will include the airport in Cincinnati (CVG). Additionally, CBP expanded the number of urban enrollment centers for the Global Entry program, which include locations in Houston, and Washington, D.C. In FY 2014, continued expansion of urban enrollment centers will include Cleveland.

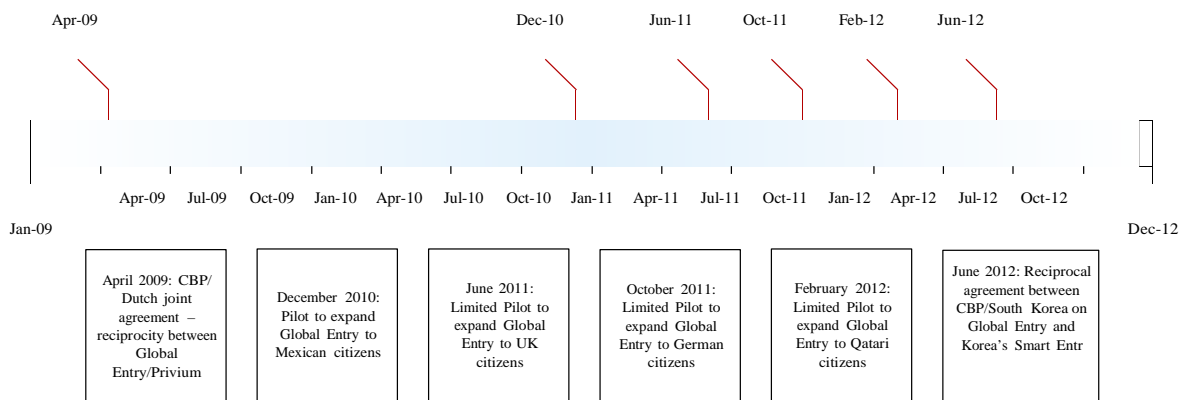
Global Entry applications and enrollments are growing quickly. Since the program's inception in FY 2008, CBP has accomplished the following:

- Starting in April 2009, CBP has operated a joint program with the government of the Netherlands that allows qualified U.S. citizens to join Privium, the Dutch trusted traveler program, and allows Dutch citizens to join Global Entry. Participants in this program must pass vetting by both CBP and the Netherlands government.
- On December 29, 2010, a Federal Register Notice was published announcing the expansion of Global Entry eligibility to Mexican Nationals. Participants in this pilot must pass vetting by both CBP and Mexican government officials.
- In June 2011, CBP began implementing a limited pilot with the United Kingdom (UK), allowing UK citizens to participate in Global Entry. UK applicants are subjected to vetting by both CBP and UK government officials.
- In October 2011, CBP began implementing a limited pilot with Germany, allowing German citizens to participate in Global Entry. German applicants are subjected to vetting by both CBP and German government officials.

- In February 2012, CBP began implementing a limited pilot with Qatar, allowing Qatari citizens to participate in Global Entry. Qatari applicants are subjected to vetting by both CBP and the Qatari government.
- On June 12, 2012, CBP implemented a trusted traveler arrangement with the Republic of Korea. The arrangement allows qualified U.S. citizens to join the Smart Entry Service (SES), the Republic of Korea's trusted traveler program, and allows Korean citizens to join Global Entry. Participants in this arrangement must pass vetting by both CBP and the Republic of Korea.

As of September 30, 2013, Global Entry has 981,213 active enrolled members which is a 67 percent increase over FY 2012 membership.

Exhibit 2: Timeline of Global Entry Agreements and Pilots



CBP has signed joint statements with Australia, Israel, New Zealand, Panama, and Saudi Arabia, laying the framework for the development of trusted traveler arrangements with each of these countries. CBP is working with representatives from these governments to develop individual bilateral arrangements to enable trusted travelers from either country to receive expedited clearance when traveling.

Cost Avoidance/Workforce Multiplier Effect

In FY 2013, GE kiosks have been used approximately 2.8 million times, through September 30, 2013, producing an inspection time savings equivalent to 44 CBPOs (a cost avoidance value of approximately \$5.2 million in salaries and benefits). GE usage in FY 2013 increased throughput by 2.1 percent for all passengers, including the majority of passengers not in GE. In FY 2013, GE passengers represented only 5.16 percent of total eligible arriving passengers. However, when compared to the GE air passenger percentage of 2.68 percent in FY 2012, there is a clear increase which is projected to continue. Continued growth in GE will result in further efficiency.

Global Enrollment System (GES)

CBP has developed GES for all CBP Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP) to be operational on the CBP national network. GES has integrated the independent CBP enrollment and validation processes into a single solution, and it provides a more efficient platform to share data and perform real-time watch list and lookout checks.

GES also reduces the redundancy of maintaining several application processes, and it allows for a quicker and more accurate application process. CBP has developed a single online, paperless application process to support the GES and will allow a traveler to apply to multiple programs online. The on-line application Global On-Line Enrollment System supports all TTP applications.

The program has been used as a basis for cooperation with other nations and other agencies in order to further expedite passenger processing. For example, Global Entry participants can join the Fast Low Risk Universal Crossing program, offered by the Netherlands to provide preferred treatment at the Amsterdam Airport.

The Global Entry user fee is used to support the full cost of the program, including the direct and indirect costs of CBPOs at enrollment centers, the technology required to administer the program, the cost of help desk, the cost of producing the Radio-Frequency Identification (RFID) cards, and the fingerprinting fees charged by the FBI.

C. Budget Request Summary

CBP requests \$91,192,000 in FY 2015 for Global Entry. The budget request is based upon anticipated increase in enrollment of 20 percent in FY 2015. All projections take into account expansion of the Global Entry program and the opening of additional enrollment centers.

As the Global Entry program continues to expand from a successful pilot to a permanent trusted traveler program, CBP continues to increase individual enrollment as well as the number of nations eligible to participate in the program. This has allowed greater numbers of low-risk travelers to efficiently move through security screening and give CBP personnel the ability to put greater focus on higher risk travelers. Due to the successful expansion of Global Entry, an additional \$4,000,000 above the request was provided by Congress to facilitate continued growth of the program and to purchase, deploy, and manage approximately 100 additional kiosks and commence a targeted marketing campaign to further enrollment.

Exhibit 3: Collections by Fiscal Year

Global Entry (GE)	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2014 Base¹	FY 2015 Request	FY 2016 Estimate
GE Collections	\$50,956	\$34,835	\$60,288	\$72,346	\$74,878
F.B.I. Fingerprinting Fee Collections ²	12,970	<i>See footnote below</i>	15,706	18,847	19,507
Total Collections	\$63,926	\$34,835	\$75,994	\$91,192	\$94,385

¹ For the purpose of accuracy, CBP has used the \$75,994,000 base as the comparison in the FY 2014 enacted column in the exhibits throughout this document. The FY 2014 enacted amount for \$34.835 million was a projection made in 2012 for the FY 2014 President's Budget. The Global Entry program has expanded greatly since that time and now also includes collections for the F.B.I. Fingerprinting fees. Thus, CBP used the \$75.994 million as a base for comparison against the FY 2015 Request of \$91.192 million.

² Effective in FY 2013, the FBI fingerprinting fees are now managed under the Global Entry account. The fingerprint component was initially managed under the Land Border account.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Global Entry User Fees**

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Global Entry User Fees	51	51	\$63,926	51	51	\$75,994	51	51	\$91,192	-	-	\$15,198	-	-	-	-	-	\$15,198
Total, Global Entry Fee Collection	51	51	\$63,926	51	51	\$75,994	51	51	\$91,192	-	-	\$15,198	-	-	-	-	-	\$15,198
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	51	51	\$63,926	51	51	\$75,994	51	51	\$91,192	-	-	\$15,198	-	-	-	-	-	\$15,198
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	51	51	\$63,926	51	51	\$75,994	51	51	\$91,192	-	-	\$15,198	-	-	-	-	-	\$15,198

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Global Entry User Fees
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Global Entry User Fees

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	51	51	63,926
2014 Enacted	51	51	75,994
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	15,198
2015 Current Services	51	51	91,192
2015 Total Request	51	51	91,192
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	15,198

This budget request includes the following:

		Positions	FTE	Amount
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	51	51	75,994
Current Services	Increase in User Fee Collections			12,057
Adjustment to Base	Addition of F.B.I. Fingerprinting			3,141
FY 2015 Request	Global Entry	51	51	91,192

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The program authorizes the use of technologies, such as biometrics and e-passports, and security threat assessments to expedite screening and processing of international passengers. The application fee is set at \$100 per applicant to cover the costs of the program. These items include the costs of CBPOs at the enrollment centers, equipment such as kiosks, software, and help desk support, the cost of producing the RFID cards, and background investigations via an interagency agreement with the FBI.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

CBP Infrastructure is the Information Technology (IT) backbone that supports all of CBP's systems. The systems supported by CBP Infrastructure allow for a unified border presence and provide more efficient and effective information sharing amongst trade and law enforcement agencies. The CBP

Infrastructure Program supports the performance goals in the DHS Strategic Plan specifically by securing and managing our borders, safeguarding and securing cyberspace, and assisting in the collection of customs revenue and enforcement import/export controls.

Infrastructure is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- APHIS \$52.378 million
- COPPS \$141.150 million
- Information Technology \$186.787 million
- Global Entry \$0.003 million
- IUF \$90.121 million

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Global Entry User Fees FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	51	51	\$63,926
FY 2014 Enacted	51	51	\$75,994
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Addition of F.B.I. Fingerprinting	-	-	\$3,141
Increase in User Fee Collections	-	-	\$12,057
Total, Increases	-	-	\$15,198
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$15,198
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$15,198
FY 2015 Current Services	51	51	\$91,192
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	51	51	\$91,192
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	\$15,198

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Global Entry User Fees
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	51	51	\$63,926
FY 2014 Enacted	51	51	\$75,994
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$15,198
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$15,198
FY 2015 Current Services	51	51	\$91,192
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	51	51	\$91,192
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	\$15,198

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Global Entry User Fees	51	51	\$75,994	-	-	\$15,198	-	-	-	51	51	\$91,192	-	-	\$15,198
Total	51	51	\$75,994	-	-	\$15,198	-	-	-	51	51	\$91,192	-	-	\$15,198

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Global Entry User Fees Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$7,693	\$9,145	\$10,974	\$1,829
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$4,793	\$5,697	\$6,837	\$1,140
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$3,812	\$4,532	\$5,439	\$907
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$16,298	\$19,374	\$23,250	\$3,876
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$13	\$14	\$16	\$2
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$53	\$65	\$78	\$13
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$3,741	\$4,447	\$5,336	\$889
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$8,118	\$9,651	\$11,581	\$1,930
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$28,225	\$33,554	\$40,264	\$6,710
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$9	\$10	\$12	\$2
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	\$7,469	\$8,879	\$10,655	\$1,776
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$47,628	\$56,620	\$67,942	\$11,322
Total, Direct Obligations	\$63,926	\$75,994	\$91,192	\$15,198
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	\$33,211	\$33,211	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(\$33,211)	(\$33,211)	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$63,926	\$75,994	\$91,192	\$15,198
Full Time Equivalents	51	51	51	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Global Entry User Fees Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Fee Funded Positions	51	51	51	-
Total Permanent Positions	51	51	51	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
U.S. Field	51	51	51	-
Total, Global Entry User Fees:	51	51	51	-
Full Time Equivalents	51	51	51	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	-	-	-	-
Average Grade	-	-	-	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Global Entry User Fees
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	7,693	9,145	10,974	1,829
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	4,793	5,697	6,837	1,140
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	3,812	4,532	5,439	907
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	16,298	19,374	23,250	3,876
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	13	14	16	2
22.0 Transportation of Things	53	65	78	13
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	3,741	4,447	5,336	889
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	8,118	9,651	11,581	1,930
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	28,225	33,554	40,264	6,710
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	9	10	12	2
31.0 Equipment	7,469	8,879	10,655	1,776
Total, Other Object Classes	47,628	56,620	67,942	11,322
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	33,211	33,211	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(33,211)	(33,211)	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	63,926	75,994	91,192	15,198
Full Time Equivalents	51	51	51	-

Global Entry User Fees Mission Statement

The Global Entry Program is authorized under the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-161) Section 565(3)(A). The Program established an international registered traveler program that incorporated available technologies, such as biometrics and e-passports, and security threat assessments to expedite screening and processing of international passengers. In addition, Section 565 (3)(B) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008 authorized the imposition of a fee to recover the full cost of the Program. The current fee rate has been set at \$100 per applicant.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	7,693	9,145	10,974	1,829
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	4,793	5,697	6,837	1,140
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	3,812	4,532	5,439	907
Total, Salaries & Benefits	16,298	19,374	23,250	3,876

In 2015, an increase of \$3,876,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$13	\$14	\$16	\$2

In 2015, an increase of \$2,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$53	\$65	\$78	\$13

In 2015, an increase of \$13,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$3,741	\$4,447	\$5,336	\$889

In 2015, an increase of \$889,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$8,118	\$9,651	\$11,581	\$1,930

In 2015, an increase of \$1,930,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$28,225	\$33,554	\$40,264	\$6,710

In 2015, an increase of \$6,710,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$9	\$10	\$12	\$2

In 2015, an increase of \$2,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$7,469	\$8,879	\$10,655	\$1,776

In 2015, an increase of \$1,776,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	-	51	51
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	51	51	51
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	51	-	-

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee

P. L.110-53, or the *Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007* (or the Act) established an electronic authorization system to pre-screen aliens prior to arrival in the United States. This mandate was made operational by the creation of the Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA). ESTA operates under informed compliance, requiring all Visa Waiver Program travelers to obtain authorization prior to travel. The Visa Waiver Program allows visitors to travel to the U.S. for business or pleasure for 90 days or less without obtaining a visa.

Section 711 (h)(3)(B) of the Act authorizes the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to establish a fee via regulation to recover the cost of operating and administering ESTA. U.S. Customs & Border Protection (CBP) conducted a fee study and, in August 2010, published the results in an interim final rule. The fee of \$14 is broken into two parts:

1. **Processing Fee:** All applicants requesting an electronic travel authorization are charged \$4.00 for the processing of the application. Revenue from the processing fee is retained by CBP to fund the costs of operating ESTA, largely system and personnel costs. In FY 2015, the CBP budget request for ESTA only includes the processing fee collection.
2. **Surcharge:** If the application is approved and the individual receives authorization to travel to the United States under the Visa Waiver Program, an additional \$10.00 will be charged. If the electronic travel authorization is denied, the individual is only charged for the processing portion of the application, \$4.00. In FY 2015, revenue from the \$10 surcharge is not available for CBP use. This revenue is reserved for the U.S. Travel and Tourism Advisory Board, also known as Brand USA, (under the U.S. Department of Commerce) to enhance the international competitiveness of the U.S. travel and tourism industry and increase its exports. This surcharge is set to expire at the end of FY 2015. The FY 2015 CBP Budget request for ESTA does not include this surcharge collection.

The authorization to travel to the United States is valid for a 2-year period, and travelers pay only once during the 2-year period.

The Budget also reflects a mandatory legislative proposal, which will be sent separately from the Budget, to permanently extend authorization of the travel promotion surcharge and reallocate the revenue collected to support BrandUSA and CBP. Through FY 2015, \$100 million of the total surcharge revenue collected may be used by BrandUSA in support of travel promotion activities. This proposal would extend the authorization, beginning in FY 2016, and reallocate the revenue from the \$10 surcharge with 80 percent directed to BrandUSA and 20 percent to CBP. For FY 2016, total revenue for the \$10 surcharge is estimated to be \$142 million, of which \$114 million will support BrandUSA's efforts to promote international travel to the U.S. thereby increasing U.S. tourism

exports and \$28 million will be provided to CBP to add up to 125 new CBP officers to reduce wait times for travelers entering the U.S.

B. Budget Activities

ESTA collections fund operational costs to administer the ESTA program and maintain information technology (IT) equipment. The costs of the revenue program funds the salaries and benefits of personnel, overtime, and the costs to maintain kiosks and other IT equipment.

The Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (P.L.110-53) required DHS to implement an electronic travel authorization system and other measures to enhance the security of the Visa Waiver Program. ESTA adds a layer of security that allows DHS to determine, in advance of travel, whether an individual is eligible to travel to the United States under the Visa Waiver Program and whether such travel poses a law enforcement or security risk. The following countries participate in the ESTA program:

Exhibit 1: ESTA Locations as of 2013

Andorra	Germany	Lithuania	San Marino
Australia	Greece	Luxembourg	Singapore
Austria	Hungary	Malta	Slovakia
Belgium	Iceland	Monaco	Slovenia
Brunei	Ireland	The Netherlands	Spain
Czech Republic	Italy	New Zealand	Sweden
Denmark	Japan	Norway	Switzerland
Estonia	Latvia	Portugal	Taiwan
Finland	Liechtenstein	Republic of Korea	United Kingdom
France			

Exhibit 2: ESTA Program Activities as of September 30, 2013

ESTA Statistics	
Number of Member Nations	37
Total Number of Visa Waiver Program Applicants since program inception	64.44 million
FY 2013 Compliance Rate	99.59%
FY 2013 Denial Rate	0.37%

C. Budget Request Summary

CBP requests 110 full-time equivalent employees and \$54,929,000 in FY 2015 for ESTA to fund the direct and indirect costs of performing ESTA activities. These costs include, but are not limited to, salaries, benefits, overtime, travel, supplies, and equipment. This estimate is supported by the U.S. Department of Commerce's projection of an increase of 4 percent inbound travel volume in FY 2014 and FY 2015, the fact that Taiwan has been recently added to the Visa Waiver Program, and the possibility of adding to the program. The potential addition of Chile is also in the very near future. When taking international travel projections into account (in addition to the factors mentioned above), CBP projects the following amounts in user fee collections.

Exhibit 3: Estimated Collections

ESTA Collections	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2014¹ Base	FY 2015 Request	FY 2016 Estimate
	\$51,079	\$55,168	\$52,969	\$54,929	\$56,972

Cost Avoidance/Workforce Multiplier Impact

CBP will continue to enhance ESTA, a program that requires all nationals or citizens of Visa Waiver Program countries who plan to travel to the United States for temporary business or pleasure to have an approved ESTA application prior to boarding. The program realized continued savings in CBPO resources in FY 2013. There was a 40 percent increase (9,922 applications) in the denial of ESTA applications in FY 2013 (total 34,958); as a result, CBP did not have to conduct lengthy secondary inspections or process refusals of admission for these individuals. The increased denials resulted in the marginal increase of 19,844 inspectional hours which is equivalent to 17 CBPOs (an aggregate to the 103 CBPOs saved in FY 2012) and \$2.0 million in salaries and expenses. Additionally, it is projected that OFO will benefit from an additional \$3.3 million in cost avoidance through FY 2015 as a result of the ESTA program (33,096 inspection hours equaling 28 CBPO FTEs above FY 2013 savings).

¹The FY 2014 Base is the latest updated projection as of October 2013.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee	110	110	\$51,079	110	110	\$55,168	110	110	\$54,929	-	-	(\$239)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$239)
Total, Electronic System for Travel Authorization	110	110	\$51,079	110	110	\$55,168	110	110	\$54,929	-	-	(\$239)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$239)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	110	110	\$51,079	110	110	\$55,168	110	110	\$54,929	-	-	(\$239)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$239)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	110	110	\$51,079	110	110	\$55,168	110	110	\$54,929	-	-	(\$239)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$239)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	110	110	51,079
2014 Enacted	110	110	55,168
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(239)
2015 Current Services	110	110	54,929
2015 Total Request	110	110	54,929
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(239)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

CBP requests 110 full-time equivalent employees and \$54.929 million in FY 2015 for ESTA. The request also includes:

		Positions	FTE	Amount
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	110	110	55,168
Current Services	Decrease in User Fee Collections			(239)
FY 2015 Request	ESTA	110	110	54,929

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

All passengers from countries that are part of the Visa Waiver Program are required to submit an application via ESTA to determine eligibility to travel to the United States. A passenger whose ESTA application has been rejected must apply for a visa before traveling to the United States. ESTA counterbalances vulnerabilities inherent in visa-free travel by adding a layer of advance scrutiny that enables CBP frontline personnel to focus even more on the small population of potentially dangerous travelers.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material
A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	110	110	\$51,079
FY 2014 Enacted	110	110	\$55,168
Adjustments-to-Base			
Decreases			
Increase in User Fee Collections	-	-	(\$239)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$239)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(\$239)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$239)
FY 2015 Current Services	110	110	\$54,929
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	110	110	\$54,929
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	(\$239)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	110	110	\$51,079
FY 2014 Enacted	110	110	\$55,168
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(\$239)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$239)
FY 2015 Current Services	110	110	\$54,929
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	110	110	\$54,929
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	(\$239)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee	110	110	\$55,168	-	-	(\$239)	-	-	-	110	110	\$54,929	-	-	(\$239)
Total	110	110	\$55,168	-	-	(\$239)	-	-	-	110	110	\$54,929	-	-	(\$239)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$4,239	\$4,579	\$4,559	(\$20)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$8	\$9	\$9	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$988	\$1,067	\$1,062	(\$5)
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,020	\$2,181	\$2,172	(\$9)
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$7,255	\$7,836	\$7,802	(\$34)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,728	\$2,946	\$2,933	(\$13)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$13	\$14	\$14	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$2	\$2	\$2	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$23,052	\$24,898	\$24,791	(\$107)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
31.0 Equipment	\$18,028	\$19,471	\$19,386	(\$85)
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$43,824	\$47,332	\$47,127	(\$205)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$51,079	\$55,168	\$54,929	(\$239)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	\$40,870	\$40,870	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(\$40,870)	(\$40,870)	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$51,079	\$55,168	\$54,929	(\$239)
Full Time Equivalents	110	110	110	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Fee Funded Positions	110	110	110	-
Total Permanent Positions	110	110	110	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
U.S. Field	110	110	110	-
Total, Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee:	110	110	110	-
Full Time Equivalents	110	110	110	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	-	-	-	-
Average Grade	-	-	-	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	4,239	4,579	4,559	(20)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	8	9	9	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	988	1,067	1,062	(5)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	2,020	2,181	2,172	(9)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	7,255	7,836	7,802	(34)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	2,728	2,946	2,933	(13)
22.0 Transportation of Things	13	14	14	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	2	2	2	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	23,052	24,898	24,791	(107)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	1	1	1	-
31.0 Equipment	18,028	19,471	19,386	(85)
Total, Other Object Classes	43,824	47,332	47,127	(205)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	40,870	40,870	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(40,870)	(40,870)	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	51,079	55,168	54,929	(239)
Full Time Equivalents	110	110	110	-

Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee Mission Statement

P.L. 110-53, or the *Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007* (or the Act) established an electronic authorization system to pre-screen aliens prior to arrival in the United States. This mandate was made operational by the creation of the Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA). ESTA operates under informed compliance, requiring all Visa Waiver Program Travelers to obtain authorization prior to travel. The Visa Waiver Program allows visitors to travel to the U.S. for business or pleasure for 90 days or less without obtaining a visa.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	4,239	4,579	4,559	(20)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	8	9	9	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	988	1,067	1,062	(5)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	2,020	2,181	2,172	(9)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	7,255	7,836	7,802	(34)

In 2015, a decrease of -\$34,000 is for an object class realignment.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,728	\$2,946	\$2,933	(\$13)

In 2015, a decrease of -\$13,000 is for an object class realignment.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$23,052	\$24,898	\$24,791	(\$107)

In 2015, a decrease of -\$107,000 is for an object class realignment.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$18,028	\$19,471	\$19,386	(\$85)

In 2015, a decrease of -\$85,000 is for an object class realignment.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	27	110	110
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	110	110	110
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	83	-	-

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
APHIS User Fees*



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection APHIS User Fees

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for APHIS User Fees

Section 2509 of the *Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990* (P.L. 101-624) authorized the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to collect user fees for various services. The law codified, as 21 U.S.C. 136a, established seven types of Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) user fees, six of which are the Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection (AQI) fees, known as the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) user fees. These fees are collected to recover the costs of providing inspectional activities for international arrival of passengers, conveyances, animals, plants, and agricultural goods at ports of entry. This authority established fees on five modes of international passenger and conveyance transportation:

1. international air passengers
2. commercial aircraft
3. commercial vessels
4. commercial trucks
5. commercial loaded rail cars

The *Homeland Security Act of 2002* (P.L. 107-296) transferred certain inspection functions from the USDA to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The intent of the revenues from these fees is to achieve full cost recovery for the agriculture quarantine inspection (AQI) function. Section 421(f) of the *Homeland Security Act of 2002* mandates that CBP and USDA agree on a periodic transfer of funds from the latter to the former. Under a Memorandum of Agreement between CBP and USDA, CBP receives approximately 60.64 percent of the collections from the APHIS user fee.

In FY 2013, the revenues from the current fee level covered 77 percent of CBP's costs incurred in providing the inspectional activities associated with the passengers and conveyances that are subject to fees. USDA conducted a comprehensive fee review to determine the appropriate fee rates associated with this program and submitted a notice for proposed rulemaking (NPRM) for review. While APHIS controls the release date, the Budget assumes implementation of a final rule by the end of Q1 FY 2015.

Protecting our Homeland, specifically the agricultural health of our nation, is the dual responsibility of APHIS and CBP. This joint responsibility is performed seamlessly, with APHIS responsible for promulgation of rule and regulation and CBP responsible for policy implementation and conducting examinations for AQI operations. CBP Agriculture Specialists, strategically deployed at POEs, are the experts and technical consultants in the areas of

inspection, intelligence, analysis, examination, and law enforcement activities related to the importation of agricultural/commercial commodities and conveyances at the various POEs.

Our critical mission requires application of a wide range of federal, state, and local laws and agency regulations when determining the admissibility of agriculture commodities, while preventing the introduction of harmful plant pests, foreign animal diseases, and potential agro-terrorism into the United States. In addition to CBP's partnership with APHIS, CBP Agriculture Specialists work in tandem with a number of other governmental agencies, including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, to help prevent the introduction of zoonotic diseases associated with the importation of animals, animal products, and animal by-products. CBP Agriculture Specialists enforce endangered species regulations on plant imports.

The mission of the CBP Agriculture Specialist is vital. The Agriculture industry is the largest employing sector in the U.S. with more than \$1 trillion in economic activity annually. The greatest risks to success of this industry are exotic plant pests and foreign animal diseases. Currently, invasive species cause an estimated \$136 billion in lost agriculture revenue annually.

The fees will be used for international air passenger, commercial aircraft clearance, commercial vessel, commercial truck, and loaded rail car agricultural inspection and AQI regulatory enforcement activities. After implementation of the new fee rule, the revenues from these fees are to be used to partially reimburse the cost incurred in providing agriculture quarantine inspection activities

According to APHIS, if the Mediterranean fruit fly and Asian long horned beetle, two major agricultural pests, were left unchecked, they would result in several billions of dollars in agriculture production loss annually. Similarly, if foot-and-mouth disease or Exotic Newcastle disease were to become established in the United States, foreign trading partners could invoke trade restrictions and producers would suffer devastating losses. In addition to the APHIS contributions to protect the health of U.S. agriculture in the international trade arena, CBP has developed and implemented advanced science-based training programs and interfaced with our importing and trade community to ensure agricultural imports meet stipulated entry requirements.

In FY 2013, CBP Agriculture Specialists seized over 1.6 million prohibited plant and animal products, and intercepted over 161,000 pests that were submitted to USDA for identification.

To highlight the importance of the CBP agriculture mission, one harmful pest intercepted by CBP Agriculture Specialists is the Asian gypsy moth (AGM) (*Lymantria dispar*), named for its home continent. The AGM is a voracious pest of trees that poses a major threat to forest habitats in North America. If established in the United States, each AGM female could lay egg masses that in turn could yield hundreds of voracious caterpillars with appetites for more than 500 species of trees and shrubs. AGM defoliation would severely weaken trees and shrubs, killing them or making them susceptible to diseases and other pests. Caterpillar silk strands, droppings, destroyed leaves, and dead moths would be a nuisance in homes, yards, and parks. In the East, European gypsy moths defoliate an average of about 4 million acres each year, causing

millions of dollars' worth of damage. If AGM were to become established in the United States, the damage could be even more extensive and costly due to the ability of AGM females to fly long distances (up to 25 miles), making it probable that the AGM could quickly infest and spread throughout the United States.

From 2008 to 2013, CBP Agriculture Specialists intercepted live AGM egg masses on 89 vessels, 18 containers, and four steel break bulk shipments, preventing the spread of this invasive, and economical and environmentally catastrophic pest.

CBP Agriculture Specialists require the use of APHIS and CBP databases to record inspectional examination findings and provide agricultural data for risk analysis and operational oversight. Although CBP Agriculture Specialists must input data into both agencies' systems at this time, the Agriculture Programs and Trade Liaison (APTL) office is working on a business transformation initiative to develop an Agriculture Integrated Database Management System to prevent dual input of data and eliminate duplicative efforts, to improve data quality for operational decision making, and to optimize resources.

CBP Agriculture Specialists are professionals on the frontlines of America, protecting agriculture security, and are committed to continued improvement of the APHIS program. Within CBP, the Office of Field Operations, APTL, will be working with the USDA to strengthen the Agriculture Canine Program, to develop a strategic plan for agriculture programs, improve agricultural data integrity and reliability, complete the Agriculture Resource Allocation Model for CBP Agriculture Specialists, and identify additional agriculture related performance measures.

CBP Technicians assist CBP Agriculture Specialists by preparing complex broker-importer cases for decision and by reviewing declaration and cargo manifests. CBP Technicians also support both CBP Agriculture Specialists and CBP Officers (CBPO) in performing primary agriculture inspections and in the inspection, processing, and examination of passengers, baggage, and cargo by operating scanning equipment and processing data into various automated systems.

B. Budget Activities

APHIS fees reimburse the costs of:

- Salaries and benefits, including overtime, for CBP Agriculture Specialists;
- Salaries and benefits, including overtime, for CBPO's performing agriculture inspection services; and,
- Support costs for these staffs including, rent, supplies, equipment, and other contractual services.

Salaries and benefits comprise approximately 96 percent of the obligations in this account. Fee Rates for APHIS are currently set to:

Aircraft Clearance (\$70.75): An APHIS user fee will be charged for each commercial aircraft which is arriving, or which has arrived and is proceeding from one United States airport to

another under a Bureau of Customs and Border Protection “Permit to Proceed.” Each carrier is responsible for paying the APHIS user fee.

Commercial Truck (\$5.25; \$105 annual decal): The driver or other person in charge of a commercial truck that is entering the customs territory of the United States and that is subject to inspection must, upon arrival, proceed to Customs and pay an APHIS user fee for each arrival.

Commercial Vessel (\$496; \$7,440 maximum): The master, licensed deck officer, or purser of any commercial vessel, which is subject to inspection, shall, upon arrival, proceed to Customs and pay an APHIS user fee.

Passenger Commercial Air (\$5.00): Each passenger aboard a commercial aircraft, who is subject to inspection upon arrival from a place outside of the customs territory of the United States, must pay an APHIS user fee.

Railroad Car (\$7.75; \$155 prepaid): An APHIS user fee will be charged for each loaded commercial railroad car which is subject to inspection upon each arrival. The railroad company receiving a commercial railroad car in interchange at a port of entry or, barring interchange, the railroad company moving a commercial railroad car in line haul service into the customs territory of the United States, is responsible for paying the APHIS user fee. If the APHIS user fee is prepaid for all arrivals of a commercial railroad car during a calendar year, the APHIS user fee is an amount 20 times the APHIS user fee for each arrival.

C. Budget Request Summary

In FY 2015, CBP requests 2,956 full-time equivalent employees and \$464,514,000 for APHIS to partially fund the direct and indirect costs of performing the APHIS activities. These costs include, but are not limited to salaries, benefits, overtime, travel, supplies, and equipment costs for CBP Agriculture Specialists, CBPOs, and CBP technicians who perform APHIS-related functions. CBP’s intent is for the full costs of APHIS activities to be recovered through fees and we will continue to work with USDA to ensure that routine reviews are conducted to assess costs against the fee levels.

Future year collections are projected as follows, based upon no change in the current fees and the anticipated transfers from the USDA. All collection estimates for APHIS also take into account future forecasts for international travel and conveyances.

Exhibit 1: Collections by Fiscal Year (In thousands)

APHIS Collections	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2014¹ Base	FY 2015 Request	FY 2016 Estimate
	\$366,370	\$355,216	\$362,526	\$371,814	\$389,850
Fee Increase	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$92,700	\$128,680
Collections with Fee Increase	\$366,370	\$355,216	\$362,526	\$464,514	\$518,530

APHIS fee rates are set by USDA and CBP's share of these fees is determined by a codicil agreement with USDA each year. USDA is required by law to fully recover its costs associated with the APHIS program. CBP typically receives 60 to 63 percent of the total collections. The amount received by CBP does not cover CBP's costs of providing agriculture inspection services.

Greater Cost Recovery due to AQI Fee Increase

CBP anticipates receiving an additional \$92.7 million from APHIS in FY 2015. USDA completed a comprehensive fee study on its fees in FY 2012. In FY 2013, USDA drafted the updated regulation to adjust the user fee rates. At the time of this budget submission, the new regulation has not been published; however, the Budget assumes full implementation will occur by the end of Q1 FY 2015. This \$92.7 million projection is based on that assumption. This increase of \$92.7 million will be used to recoup the full agriculture inspection costs incurred in CBP's S&E, Automation Modernization, and Construction and Facilities Management appropriations in FY 2015. This additional \$92.7 million will allow CBP to recoup approximately \$50.563 million in S&E, \$29.005 million in Automation, and \$13.132 million in the Construction and Facilities Management appropriations.

¹ For the purposes of accuracy, CBP has used the \$362.526 million base as the comparison in the FY 2014 Enacted column in the exhibits throughout this document. The FY 2014 enacted amount for \$355.216 million was a projection made in 2012 for the FY 2014 President's Budget. The FY 2014 USDA and CBP Codicil is set at \$362.526 million. Thus, CBP used the \$362.526 million as a base for comparison against the FY 2015 Request of \$464.514 million.

Exhibit 2: CBP AGI Fee Cost Recovery

	FY 2013²	FY 2014	FY 2015
FY 13 Sequester Transfer	\$16,778	\$0	\$0
Transfers	\$349,591	\$362,526	\$464,514
Total APHIS Collections	\$366,369	\$362,526	\$464,514
Costs	\$454,625	\$479,010	500,127
Deficit	(105,034)	(\$116,484)	(\$35,613)
Cost Recovery	77%	76%	93%

² \$16.8 million additional funding received in FY 2013 for sequester relief. Though received in FY 2013, the \$16.8 million was not executed. The \$16.8 million has been marked as a permanent sequester and is not available to CBP.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection APHIS User Fees

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
APHIS User Fees	2,708	2,708	\$366,370	2,708	2,708	\$362,526	2,956	2,956	\$464,514	248	248	\$101,988	-	-	-	248	248	\$101,988
Total, APHIS inspection fee	2,708	2,708	\$366,370	2,708	2,708	\$362,526	2,956	2,956	\$464,514	248	248	\$101,988	-	-	-	248	248	\$101,988
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	2,708	2,708	\$366,370	2,708	2,708	\$362,526	2,956	2,956	\$464,514	248	248	\$101,988	-	-	-	248	248	\$101,988
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	2,708	2,708	\$366,370	2,708	2,708	\$362,526	2,956	2,956	\$464,514	248	248	\$101,988	-	-	-	248	248	\$101,988

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
APHIS User Fees
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: APHIS User Fees

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	2,708	2,708	366,370
2014 Enacted	2,708	2,708	362,526
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	248	248	101,988
2015 Current Services	2,956	2,956	464,514
2015 Total Request	2,956	2,956	464,514
Total Change 2014 to 2015	248	248	101,988

The budget request includes the following:

		Positions	FTE	Amount
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	2,708	2,708	362,526
Adjustments to Base	Increase in User Fee Collections			9,288
	Greater Cost Recovery due to AQI Fee Increase	248	248	92,700
FY 2015 Request	APHIS	2,956	2,956	464,154

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

APHIS funds will be used for international air passenger, commercial aircraft clearance, commercial vessel, commercial truck (per crossing and annual decal), and loaded rail car agricultural inspection and enforcement activities. The revenues from these fees are to be used to partially reimburse the cost incurred in providing agriculture inspection activities.

While CBP's top priority for the FY 2015 budget is addressing the gap between current frontline CBP officer staffing and the staffing needs identified by the Workload Staffing Model (WSM), it is recognized that it is unlikely that this gap will be addressed solely through appropriations.

CBP and the USDA completed reviewing existing fee rates in FY 2013. The objective of the review is to ensure that fee rates are set at a level that recovers the full cost of performing agriculture inspection

services. After a comprehensive review of program resource requirements, USDA drafted and will publish a NPRM regarding the user fee rates. Rate adjustments for the APHIS fees are set in regulation and do not require legislative language, but CBP's WSM takes a comprehensive review of staffing requirements and the APHIS fee adjustments will be important to ensure sustainability of agriculture inspection services in the future.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Infrastructure

CBP Infrastructure is the Information Technology (IT) backbone that supports all of CBP's systems. The systems supported by CBP Infrastructure allow for a unified border presence and provide more efficient and effective information sharing amongst trade and law enforcement agencies. The CBP Infrastructure Program supports the performance goals in the DHS Strategic Plan specifically by securing and managing our borders, safeguarding and securing cyberspace, and assisting in the collection of customs revenue and enforcement import/export controls. The Infrastructure Program has implemented data center modernization to improve performance and increases reliability and bandwidth expansion and the modernization of routers and switches to enhance network availability and improve CBP's security posture.

Infrastructure is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- APHIS → \$52.378 million
- COPPS → \$141.150 million
- Information Technology→ \$186.787 million
- Global Entry → \$0.003 million
- IUF → \$90.121 million

OFO Facilities

OFO Facilities is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- APHIS → \$26.052 million
- Facilities Program Management → \$30.142 million
- Facilities, Construction, & Sustainment→ \$236.945 million
- IUF → \$10.046 million
- Rent → \$192.409 million

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material
A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security APHIS User Fees FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	2,708	2,708	\$366,370
FY 2014 Enacted	2,708	2,708	\$362,526
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Greater Cost Recovery due to AQI Fee Increase	248	248	\$92,700
Increase in User Fee Collections	-	-	\$9,288
Total, Increases	248	248	\$101,988
Total Other Adjustments	248	248	\$101,988
Total Adjustments-to-Base	248	248	\$101,988
FY 2015 Current Services	2,956	2,956	\$464,514
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	2,956	2,956	\$464,514
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	248	248	\$101,988

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
APHIS User Fees
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	2,708	2,708	\$366,370
FY 2014 Enacted	2,708	2,708	\$362,526
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	248	248	\$101,988
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	248	248	\$101,988
FY 2015 Current Services	2,956	2,956	\$464,514
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	2,956	2,956	\$464,514
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	248	248	\$101,988

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
APHIS User Fees	2,708	2,708	\$362,526	248	248	\$101,988	-	-	-	2,956	2,956	\$464,514	248	248	\$101,988
Total	2,708	2,708	\$362,526	248	248	\$101,988	-	-	-	2,956	2,956	\$464,514	248	248	\$101,988

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security APHIS User Fees Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$213,021	\$210,785	\$270,085	\$59,300
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$91	\$90	\$115	\$25
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$38,176	\$37,776	\$48,403	\$10,627
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$93,341	\$92,361	\$118,345	\$25,984
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	\$269	\$266	\$341	\$75
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$344,898	\$341,278	\$437,289	\$96,011
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,649	\$2,622	\$3,359	\$737
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$13,548	\$13,406	\$17,178	\$3,772
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$290	\$287	\$368	\$81
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$3,451	\$3,415	\$4,375	\$960
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,532	\$1,516	\$1,942	\$426
31.0 Equipment	\$2	\$2	\$3	\$1
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$21,472	\$21,248	\$27,225	\$5,977
Total, Direct Obligations	\$366,370	\$362,526	\$464,514	\$101,988
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	\$4,414	\$4,414	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(\$4,414)	(\$4,414)	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$366,370	\$362,526	\$464,514	\$101,988
Full Time Equivalents	2,708	2,708	2,956	248

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security

APHIS User Fees

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Fee Funded Positions	2,708	2,708	2,956	248
Total Permanent Positions	2,708	2,708	2,956	248
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
U.S. Field	2,690	2,690	2,938	248
Foreign Field	18	18	18	-
Total, APHIS User Fees:	2,708	2,708	2,956	248
Full Time Equivalents	2,708	2,708	2,956	248
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	-	-	-	-
Average Grade	-	-	-	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
APHIS User Fees
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	213,021	210,785	270,085	59,300
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	91	90	115	25
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	38,176	37,776	48,403	10,627
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	93,341	92,361	118,345	25,984
12.4 Allowances	269	266	341	75
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	344,898	341,278	437,289	96,011
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	2,649	2,622	3,359	737
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	13,548	13,406	17,178	3,772
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	290	287	368	81
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	3,451	3,415	4,375	960
26.0 Supplies and Materials	1,532	1,516	1,942	426
31.0 Equipment	2	2	3	1
Total, Other Object Classes	21,472	21,248	27,225	5,977
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	4,414	4,414	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(4,414)	(4,414)	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	366,370	362,526	464,514	101,988
Full Time Equivalents	2,708	2,708	2,956	248

APHIS User Fees Mission Statement

Section 2509 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-624) authorized USAD to collect user fees for various services. The law codified as 21 U.S.C. 136 established seven types of Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) user fees, six of which are the Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection (AQI) fees, known to CBP as the APHIS user fees. The six established processing fees are for international air passengers, commercial aircraft clearance, commercial vessels, commercial trucks, commercial truck decals, and loaded rail cars. The revenues from these fees are used to reimburse 77 percent of the costs incurred in providing the inspectional activities associated with the passengers and conveyances that are subject to fees.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	213,021	210,785	270,085	59,300
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	91	90	115	25
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	38,176	37,776	48,403	10,627
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	93,341	92,361	118,345	25,984
12.4 Allowances	269	266	341	75
Total, Salaries & Benefits	344,898	341,278	437,289	96,011

In 2015, an increase of \$96,011,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,649	\$2,622	\$3,359	\$737

In 2015, an increase of \$737,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$13,548	\$13,406	\$17,178	\$3,772

In 2015, an increase of \$3,772,000 is for the APHIS full-cost recovery fee increase.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$290	\$287	\$368	\$81

In 2015, an increase of \$81,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$3,451	\$3,415	\$4,375	\$960

In 2015, an increase of \$960,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,532	\$1,516	\$1,942	\$426

In 2015, an increase of \$426,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$2	\$2	\$3	\$1

In 2015, an increase of \$1,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	2,134	2,708	2,708
Increases			
Greater Cost Recovery due to AQI Fee Increase	-	-	248
Subtotal, Increases	-	-	248
Decreases			
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	2,708	2,708	2,956
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	574	-	248

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Puerto Rico Trust Fund*



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Puerto Rico Trust Fund

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for the Puerto Rico Trust Fund

The Puerto Rico Trust Fund (PRTF) is established by 48 U.S.C. § 740, which states, in pertinent part: “The duties and taxes collected in Puerto Rico...less the cost of collecting the same shall be paid into the Treasury of Puerto Rico to be expended as required by law for the government and benefit thereof.” As per this primary statute, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) acts as Puerto Rico’s sole customs service. CBP and the Homeland Security Investigation (HSI) directorate of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) also perform investigative law enforcement activities under statute, 48 U.S.C. § 1469c. This secondary statute provides any U.S. government agency or instrumentality the authority to provide additional services to Puerto Rico, at the Government of Puerto Rico’s behest, on a reimbursable basis.

The primary mission of Customs and Border Protection officers (CBPOs) is to screen all people, vehicles, and goods entering the United States, while facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel into and out of the United States. Their mission also includes carrying out traditional border-related responsibilities, including narcotics interdiction, enforcing immigration law, protecting the nation’s food supply and agriculture industry from pests and diseases, and enforcing trade laws.

Collections in Puerto Rico, less the costs of collecting duties and taxes, are transferred to Puerto Rico’s Treasury (Hacienda) to be expended as required by law for the Government of Puerto Rico. CBP continues to focus on its agricultural, immigration, and counter-terrorism missions in Puerto Rico. These additional expenses, as well as overtime, are reimbursed with their respective Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act user fees, Immigration Inspection User Fees, and Agriculture Quarantine and Inspection user fees.

B. Budget Activities

CBP administers the PRTF and retains a portion of the funds to pay for expenses associated with the CBP mission in Puerto Rico. CBP annually transfers funding from PRTF to ICE for investigative and enforcement duties it performs in Puerto Rico. The reimbursement from the PRTF to ICE is based on a biennial agreement negotiated with the Government of Puerto Rico. This transfer, however, is subject to the availability of funds in the PRTF. PRTF funding is used to support the following component agencies within DHS: CBP Office of Field Operations, CBP Office of Information and Technology, CBP Office of Air and Marine, and the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Homeland Security Investigations directorate. The remaining balances in excess of eligible expenses are remitted to the Government of Puerto Rico.

For CBP, most of the PRTF collections support the costs of performing collection and inspection duties in Puerto Rico. This includes the salaries and benefits of personnel, contractual services, information technology, equipment, and technical support.

C. Budget Request Summary

CBP requests 292 full-time equivalent employees and \$98,076,000 in actual collections in Fiscal Year 2015 for the PRTF. These projections are based upon multiple factors underlying the economy of Puerto Rico.

In FY 2013, an importer in Puerto Rico disputed duties collected by CBP at the Court of International Trade. The disputed duties are being recognized as contingencies in the event they must be paid out to the importer following the dispute. This is in compliance with the Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards which requires federal agencies to recognize any future cash outflow which is likely to occur and is measurable as a contingent liability. CBP is closely monitoring the disputed duty collection activity in FY 2014 and will continue to update collection projection as amounts materialize.

Table 1: Collections by Fiscal Year (In thousands)¹

PRTF	FY 2013 Revised*	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2014** Base	FY 2015 Request	FY 2016 Estimate
Collections	\$254,086	\$98,602	\$97,589	\$98,076	\$98,096

*Includes \$56 million in accounts payable.

**Collections do not include contingent liabilities.

Estimating and allocating collections from the PRTF:

CBP uses trend analysis in conjunction with economic indicators to forecast collections. Trend analysis is principally used to determine the periods within the fiscal year where travel volumes are affected by seasonal changes. In developing forecasts, CBP uses numerous sources, and focuses mainly on demand side factors, such as anticipated economic growth and inflation. These factors are weighted and applied against trade and travel. Gross Domestic Product and anticipated economic vitality of a region are two factors that are considered in great detail.

PRTF collections are monitored monthly and adjusted as economic indicators are reviewed. Travel initiatives such as the *Travel Promotion Act of 2009*, the American Express endorsement of the Global Entry Program, and free trade agreements such as those with Colombia, Panama, and Korea will be studied independently throughout the year to address the impact to global trade and travel. In addition, the unemployment rate and inflation are taken into consideration to determine to what extent these factors might have on the forecast process.

¹ The FY 2014 Base is the latest updated projection as of October 2013.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection Puerto Rico Trust Fund

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	292	292	\$254,086	292	292	\$98,602	292	292	\$98,076	-	-	(\$526)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$526)
Total, Puerto Rico Trust Fund	292	292	\$254,086	292	292	\$98,602	292	292	\$98,076	-	-	(\$526)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$526)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	292	292	\$254,086	292	292	\$98,602	292	292	\$98,076	-	-	(\$526)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$526)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	292	292	\$254,086	292	292	\$98,602	292	292	\$98,076	-	-	(\$526)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$526)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Puerto Rico Trust Fund
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Puerto Rico Trust Fund

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	292	292	254,086
2014 Enacted	292	292	98,602
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(526)
2015 Current Services	292	292	98,076
2015 Total Request	292	292	98,076
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(526)

CBP requests 292 full-time equivalent employees and \$98.076 million in actual collections for Puerto Rico Trust Fund. This request includes:

		Positions	FTE	Amount
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	292	292	98,602
Current Services	Decrease in User Fee Collections			(526)
FY 2015 Request	Puerto Rico Trust Fund	292	292	98,076

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

CBP is authorized to use collections in the Puerto Rico Trust Fund to cover costs related to the collection of duties and taxes in Puerto Rico. CBP transfers funds to ICE to fund the biennial agreement, which ICE negotiates directly with the Government of Puerto Rico.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Puerto Rico Trust Fund FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	292	292	\$254,086
FY 2014 Enacted	292	292	\$98,602
Adjustments-to-Base			
Decreases			
Decrease in Collections	-	-	(\$526)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$526)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(\$526)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$526)
FY 2015 Current Services	292	292	\$98,076
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	292	292	\$98,076
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	(\$526)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Puerto Rico Trust Fund
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	292	292	\$254,086
FY 2014 Enacted	292	292	\$98,602
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(\$526)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$526)
FY 2015 Current Services	292	292	\$98,076
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	292	292	\$98,076
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	(\$526)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	292	292	\$98,602	-	-	(\$526)	-	-	-	292	292	\$98,076	-	-	(\$526)
Total	292	292	\$98,602	-	-	(\$526)	-	-	-	292	292	\$98,076	-	-	(\$526)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Puerto Rico Trust Fund Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$56,620	\$21,972	\$21,855	(\$117)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$13,735	\$5,330	\$5,302	(\$28)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$29,086	\$11,287	\$11,227	(\$60)
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$99,441	\$38,589	\$38,384	(\$205)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,180	\$458	\$455	(\$3)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$149	\$60	\$58	(\$2)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$739	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$7,044	\$3,019	\$3,004	(\$15)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$3	\$1	\$1	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$135,470	\$52,570	\$52,291	(\$279)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$3,021	\$1,172	\$1,166	(\$6)
31.0 Equipment	\$1,392	\$542	\$537	(\$5)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$5,647	\$2,191	\$2,180	(\$11)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$154,645	\$60,013	\$59,692	(\$321)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$254,086	\$98,602	\$98,076	(\$526)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$254,086	\$98,602	\$98,076	(\$526)
Full Time Equivalents	292	292	292	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Puerto Rico Trust Fund Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Fee Funded Positions	292	292	292	-
Total Permanent Positions	292	292	292	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
U.S. Field	292	292	292	-
Total, Puerto Rico Trust Fund:	292	292	292	-
Full Time Equivalents	292	292	292	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	-	-	-	-
Average Grade	-	-	-	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Puerto Rico Trust Fund**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	56,620	21,972	21,855	(117)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	13,735	5,330	5,302	(28)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	29,086	11,287	11,227	(60)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	99,441	38,589	38,384	(205)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	1,180	458	455	(3)
22.0 Transportation of Things	149	60	58	(2)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	739	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	7,044	3,019	3,004	(15)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	3	1	1	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	135,470	52,570	52,291	(279)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	3,021	1,172	1,166	(6)
31.0 Equipment	1,392	542	537	(5)
32.0 Land and Structures	5,647	2,191	2,180	(11)
Total, Other Object Classes	154,645	60,013	59,692	(321)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	254,086	98,602	98,076	(526)
Full Time Equivalents	292	292	292	-

Puerto Rico Trust Fund Mission Statement

The duties and taxes related to the Puerto Rico Trust Fund are authorized under Title 48 U.S.C. § 740. The duties and taxes collected in Puerto Rico, less the costs of providing inspection and law enforcement services, are paid into the treasury of Puerto Rico, to be expended as required by law for the Government of Puerto Rico and the benefit thereof. These funds are intended to combat criminal elements that have focused on Puerto Rico as a gateway to illegally introduce narcotics into the mainland of the U.S.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	56,620	21,972	21,855	(117)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	13,735	5,330	5,302	(28)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	29,086	11,287	11,227	(60)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	99,441	38,589	38,384	(205)

In 2015, a decrease of -\$205,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,180	\$458	\$455	(\$3)

In 2015, a decrease of -\$3,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$149	\$60	\$58	(\$2)

In 2015, a decrease of -\$2,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$7,044	\$3,019	\$3,004	(\$15)

In 2015, a decrease of -\$15,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$135,470	\$52,570	\$52,291	(\$279)

In 2015, a decrease of -\$279,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$3,021	\$1,172	\$1,166	(\$6)

In 2015, a decrease of -\$6,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$1,392	\$542	\$537	(\$5)

In 2015, a decrease of -\$5,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$5,647	\$2,191	\$2,180	(\$11)

In 2015, a decrease of -\$11,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	297	292	292
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	292	292	292
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(5)	-	-

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Virgin Islands Fees*



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Virgin Islands Fees

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for the Virgin Islands Deposit Fund

The United States Virgin Islands (USVI) is an unincorporated territory of the United States. The unincorporated status establishes the USVI as outside of the more specific customs territory of U.S. Section 36 of the *1936 Organic Act*, codified as 48 U.S.C. § 1406i. This Act gives U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) the authority to collect duties and taxes levied by the USVI Legislature that are deposited into the Virgin Islands Deposit Fund (VIDF) for use as revenue for the USVI. Under 19 U.S.C. § 1469c, CBP may also provide reimbursable services to the USVI at the USVI's behest. This reimbursable arrangement is denoted in a 1994 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), which outlines the services provided by CBP and the funding sources to be used in their execution. Per these two statutes, CBP deducts the costs of collection and other agreed upon services in the 1994 MOA from the VIDF, and then remits the remaining funds to the USVI.

The primary mission of Customs and Border Protection officers (CBPOs) is to screen all people, vehicles, and goods entering the United States, while facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel into and out of the United States. Their mission also includes carrying out traditional border-related responsibilities, including narcotics interdiction, enforcing immigration laws, protecting the nation's food supply and agriculture industry from pests and diseases, and enforcing trade laws.

The VIDF funds the costs of pre-inspection services and the inspection of passengers departing to the continental United States. CBP's presence in the USVI, however, is not unlike that of any other U.S. port of entry. Specifically, CBP focuses on intercepting illegal immigrants and combating criminal elements that have focused on the USVI as a gateway to illegally introduce narcotics into the U.S. mainland. CBP continues to focus on its agricultural, immigration, and counter-terrorism missions in the USVI. These additional expenses are reimbursed with their respective Immigration Inspection User Fee and Agriculture Quarantine and Inspection user fee sources.

B. Budget Activities

CBP collects duties and taxes in the USVI on behalf of the Government of the USVI; the revenue is used to reimburse the Office of Field Operations for the costs incurred to perform pre-inspection services and the inspection of passengers departing to the continental United States. In addition, VIDF funding is considered part of CBP's reimbursable program, thus it is not included as part of the Budget's appendix.

For CBP, the costs of performing duty collection and passenger inspection in the USVI include the salaries and benefits of personnel, contractual services, information technology, equipment, and technical support. After the cost of CBP operations are taken into consideration, any remaining or unused funds in the VIDF must be remitted to the Government of the USVI.

C. Budget Request Summary

CBP requests 61 full-time equivalent employees and \$11,789,000 in FY 2015 for the VIDF. This estimate is for USVI customs duties charged on goods imported from within U.S. customs territory.

Exhibit 1: Collections by Fiscal Year (In thousands)

VIDF Collections	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2014¹ Base	FY 2015 Request	FY 2016 Estimate
	\$11,672	\$11,302	\$11,730	\$11,789	\$11,791

Estimating and allocating collections in the Virgin Islands

CBP uses trend analysis in conjunction with economic indicators to forecast collections. Trend analysis is principally used to determine the periods within the fiscal year where travel volumes are affected by seasonal fluctuations. In developing forecasts, CBP uses numerous sources and focuses mainly on demand side factors, such as anticipated economic growth and inflation. These factors are weighted and applied against trade and travel. Gross Domestic Product and anticipated economic vitality of a region are two factors that are considered in great detail.

The unexpected closure of the Hovensa refinery proved to have a permanent impact on the economy of the USVI. It is expected that this will have a negative impact to the USVI both in tourism and trade. Over 2,000 direct and indirect jobs are expected to be affected and will potentially reverse any anticipated growth in the region for some time.

¹ The FY 2014 Base is the latest updated projection as of October 2013.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Virgin Islands Fees**

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015 ²			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Virgin Islands Fees	61	61	\$11,672	61	61	\$11,302	61	61	\$11,789	-	-	\$487	-	-	-	-	-	\$487
Total, null	61	61	\$11,672	61	61	\$11,302	61	61	\$11,789	-	-	\$487	-	-	-	-	-	\$487
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	61	61	\$11,672	61	61	\$11,302	61	61	\$11,789	-	-	\$487	-	-	-	-	-	\$487
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	61	61	\$11,672	61	61	\$11,302	61	61	\$11,789	-	-	\$487	-	-	-	-	-	\$487

² For FY 2015, the Virgin Islands Fees FTE was mistakenly reported in the official President's Budget as zero; however, the correct estimate is 61 FTE, which is included in the Mandatory Fees row.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Virgin Islands Fees
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Virgin Islands Fees

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	61	61	11,672
2014 Enacted	61	61	11,302
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	487
2015 Current Services	61	61	11,789
2015 Total Request	61	61	11,789
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	487

This budget request includes the following:

		Positions	FTE*	Amount
Base	FY 2014 Enacted	61	61	11,302
Current Services	Increase in User Fee Collections			487
FY 2015 Request	Virgin Islands	61	61	11,789

* For FY 2015, the Virgin Islands Fees FTE was mistakenly reported in the official President's Budget request as zero; however, the correct estimate is 61 FTE, which is included in the Mandatory Fees row.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

CBP is authorized to use collections in the VIDF to reimburse costs related to the collection of duties and taxes in the USVI. The VIDF funds the costs of customs services and the inspection of passengers departing to the continental United States.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Virgin Islands Fees FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	61	61	\$11,672
FY 2014 Enacted	61	61	\$11,302
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Increase in Collections	-	-	\$487
Total, Increases	-	-	\$487
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$487
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$487
FY 2015 Current Services	61	61	\$11,789
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	61	61	\$11,789
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	\$487

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Virgin Islands Fees
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	61	61	\$11,672
FY 2014 Enacted	61	61	\$11,302
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$487
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$487
FY 2015 Current Services	61	61	\$11,789
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	61	61	\$11,789
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	\$487

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Virgin Islands Fees	61	61	\$11,302	-	-	\$487	-	-	-	61	61	\$11,789	-	-	\$487
Total	61	61	\$11,302	-	-	\$487	-	-	-	61	61	\$11,789	-	-	\$487

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Virgin Islands Fees Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$3,670	\$3,554	\$3,707	\$153
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$29	\$28	\$29	\$1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$2,125	\$2,057	\$2,147	\$90
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$3,320	\$3,215	\$3,354	\$139
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$9,144	\$8,854	\$9,237	\$383
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$64	\$62	\$65	\$3
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$6	\$6	\$6	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$515	\$499	\$520	\$21
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$152	\$147	\$153	\$6
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$923	\$894	\$932	\$38
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$643	\$622	\$649	\$27
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$137	\$133	\$138	\$5
31.0 Equipment	\$88	\$85	\$89	\$4
Total, Other Object Classes	\$2,528	\$2,448	\$2,552	\$104
Total, Direct Obligations	\$11,672	\$11,302	\$11,789	\$487
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$11,672	\$11,302	\$11,789	\$487
Full Time Equivalents	61	61	61	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Virgin Islands Fees Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Fee Funded Positions	61	61	61	-
Total Permanent Positions	61	61	61	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
U.S. Field	61	61	61	-
Total, Virgin Islands Fees:	61	61	61	-
Full Time Equivalents	61	61	61	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	-	-	-	-
Average Grade	-	-	-	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Virgin Islands Fees
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	3,670	3,554	3,707	153
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	29	28	29	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	2,125	2,057	2,147	90
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	3,320	3,215	3,354	139
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	9,144	8,854	9,237	383
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	64	62	65	3
22.0 Transportation of Things	6	6	6	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	515	499	520	21
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	152	147	153	6
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	923	894	932	38
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	643	622	649	27
26.0 Supplies and Materials	137	133	138	5
31.0 Equipment	88	85	89	4
Total, Other Object Classes	2,528	2,448	2,552	104
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	11,672	11,302	11,789	487
Full Time Equivalents	61	61	61	-

Virgin Islands Fees Mission Statement

The United States Virgin Islands (USVI) are a territory of the United States, but are considered an independent customs territory. Section 36 of *the 1936 Organic Act*, codified as 48 U.S.C. § 1406i, gives Customs and Border Protection (CBP) the ability to administer USVI fees at its own discretion. CBP may also provide reimbursable services to the USVI under 19 U.S.C. § 1469c. The reimbursable arrangement is denoted in the 1994 Memorandum of Agreement, which outlines the duties provided by CBP and the funding sources to be used in the execution of those duties. The USVI fee collections fund the costs of customs services and the inspection of passengers departing to the continental United States. CBP's presence in the USVI is to intercept illegal immigrants and to combat criminal elements that have focused on the USVI as a gateway to illegally introduce narcotics into the U.S. mainland. CBP continues to focus on agricultural inspections and counter-terrorism in the USVI as well.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	3,670	3,554	3,707	153
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	29	28	29	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	2,125	2,057	2,147	90
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	3,320	3,215	3,354	139
Total, Salaries & Benefits	9,144	8,854	9,237	383

In 2015, an increase of \$383,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$64	\$62	\$65	\$3

In 2015, an increase of \$3,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$515	\$499	\$520	\$21

In 2015, an increase of \$21,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$152	\$147	\$153	\$6

In 2015, an increase of \$6,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$923	\$894	\$932	\$38

In 2015, an increase of \$38,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$643	\$622	\$649	\$27

In 2015, an increase of \$27,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$137	\$133	\$138	\$5

In 2015, an increase of \$5,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$88	\$85	\$89	\$4

In 2015, an increase of \$4,000 is for anticipated changes in user fee collections.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	-	61	61
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	61	61	61
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	61	-	-

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement



Fiscal Year 2015
One-time Exhibits
Congressional Justification

i. Summary of FY Budget Estimates by Appropriation without Emergency Funding

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Appropriation Total Appropriations (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2013 ^{1/2/3}			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Salaries and Expenses	21,634	19,491	5,152,676	20,573	18,977	5,229,461	20,585	19,019	4,988,065	12	42	(241,396)	12	6	(175,815)	-	36	(65,581)
Automation Modernization	-	-	31,223	-	-	34,900	-	-	26,000	-	-	(8,900)	-	-	26,000	-	-	(34,900)
Construction	-	-	4,993	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	(5,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,000)
Breached Bond Detention Fund	-	-	71,152	-	-	65,000	-	-	65,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Student Exchange and Visitor Program	387	278	130,843	387	355	145,000	387	355	145,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immigration Inspection User Fees	-	-	236,773	-	-	135,000	-	-	135,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	22,021	19,769	5,627,660	20,960	19,332	5,614,361	20,972	19,374	5,359,065	12	42	(255,296)	12	6	(149,815)	-	36	(105,481)
Less: Rescissions			(6,776)			(3,698)												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	22,021	19,769	5,620,884	20,960	19,332	5,610,663	20,972	19,374	5,359,065	12	42	(255,296)	12	6	(149,815)	-	36	(105,481)

1/ The FY 2013 Revised Enacted amount for the Salaries and Expenses appropriation includes a transfer of \$43,904,763, which was approved on June 13, 2013.

2/The funding level displayed in the FY 2013 Revised Enacted column for Breached Bond differs from the amount reported in the FY 2015 President's Budget Appendix and DHS's financial statements. The FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes spending authority for Breached Bond, while the President's Budget Appendix reflects collections made by ICE in FY 2013 (not including the first \$8 million provided to the General Fund).

3/The funding level displayed in the FY 2013 Revised Enacted column for Immigration Inspection User Fees differs from the FY 2015 President's Budget Appendix. The funding level displayed includes additional congressionally-approved spending authority from prior-year balances, authorized on June 13, 2013.

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Projects Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013						FY 2014						FY 2015					
	Revised Enacted ¹						Enacted						Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	15,597	\$4,122,140	3,894	\$1,030,536	19,491	\$5,152,676	15,185	\$4,183,568	3,797	\$1,045,893	18,982	\$5,229,461	15,218	\$3,990,453	3,806	\$997,612	19,024	\$4,988,065
Headquarters Management and Administration	1,602	323,412	401	80,854	2,003	404,266	1,447	268,573	362	67,144	1,809	335,717	1,452	279,624	363	69,905	1,815	349,529
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs	1,292	201,838	323	50,460	1,615	252,298	1,182	153,527	296	38,382	1,478	191,909	1,187	158,882	297	39,720	1,484	198,602
Headquarters Managed IT Investment	310	121,574	78	30,394	388	151,968	265	115,046	66	28,762	331	143,808	265	120,742	66	30,185	331	150,927
Legal Proceedings	993	156,862	248	39,216	1,241	196,078	946	164,467	236	41,117	1,182	205,584	974	171,785	244	42,946	1,218	214,731
Domestic Investigations	6,282	1,278,033	1,568	319,508	7,850	1,597,541	6,224	1,337,776	1,556	334,444	7,780	1,672,220	6,224	1,315,642	1,556	328,910	7,780	1,644,552
International:	271	113,406	68	28,351	339	141,757	243	105,026	61	26,256	304	131,282	243	106,465	61	26,617	304	133,082
International Investigations	222	87,221	56	21,805	278	109,026	194	79,793	49	19,948	243	99,741	194	80,982	49	20,246	243	101,228
Visa Security Program	49	26,185	12	6,546	61	32,731	49	25,233	12	6,308	61	31,541	49	25,483	12	6,371	61	31,854
Intelligence	317	59,438	79	14,860	396	74,298	294	59,438	74	14,860	368	74,298	294	61,636	74	15,409	368	77,045
Detention and Removal Operations:	6,102	2,086,246	1,522	521,561	7,624	2,607,807	6,000	2,228,077	1,500	557,019	7,500	2,785,096	6,031	2,055,301	1,508	513,825	7,539	2,569,126
DRO - Custody Operations	4,092	1,534,235	1,020	383,558	5,112	1,917,793	4,076	1,595,016	1,019	398,754	5,095	1,993,770	4,076	1,433,530	1,019	358,383	5,095	1,791,913
DRO - Fugitive Operations	591	110,104	148	27,526	739	137,630	560	103,042	140	25,760	700	128,802	560	105,273	140	26,318	700	131,591
DRO - Criminal Alien Program	1,240	164,037	310	41,009	1,550	205,046	1,196	235,324	299	58,831	1,495	294,155	1,227	257,926	307	64,481	1,534	322,407
DRO - Alternatives to Detention	141	73,155	35	18,289	176	91,444	136	73,155	34	18,289	170	91,444	136	75,285	34	18,821	170	94,106
DRO - Transportation and Removal Program	38	204,715	9	51,179	47	255,894	32	221,540	8	55,385	40	276,925	32	183,287	8	45,822	40	229,109
Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens	30	104,743	8	26,186	38	130,929	31	20,211	8	5,053	39	25,264	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automation Modernization	-	31,223	-	-	-	31,223	-	34,900	-	-	-	34,900	-	26,000	-	-	-	26,000
Construction	-	4,993	-	-	-	4,993	-	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fee Accounts:	278	438,768	-	-	278	438,768	350	345,000	-	-	350	345,000	350	345,000	-	-	350	345,000
Breached Bond Detention Fund	-	71,152	-	-	-	71,152	-	65,000	-	-	-	65,000	-	65,000	-	-	-	65,000
Student Exchange and Visitor Program	278	130,843	-	-	278	130,843	350	145,000	-	-	350	145,000	350	145,000	-	-	350	145,000
Immigration Inspection User Fees	-	236,773	-	-	-	236,773	-	135,000	-	-	-	135,000	-	135,000	-	-	-	135,000
Total	15,875	4,606,289	3,894	1,021,371	19,769	5,627,660	15,535	4,568,468	3,797	1,045,893	19,332	5,614,361	15,568	4,361,453	3,806	997,612	19,374	5,359,065

1/ The FY 2013 Revised Enacted funding levels for Homeland/Non-Homeland displayed here are correct but differ from the Homeland Security Database due to errors made during input.

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

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2012	7/1/2012	Senate Report 112-74	Deportation of Parents of U.S. Born Children - CY 2012 - First Half - The Committee directs ICE to continue to submit the semiannual report on collection of data on deportation of parents of U.S.-born children, as mandated in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 111-83, to the Senate Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Judiciary.	With ICE for signature.
2013	1/1/2013	Senate Report 112-74	Deportation of Parents of U.S. Born Citizens CY 2012 - Second Half - The Committee directs ICE to continue to submit the semiannual report on collection of data on deportation of parents of U.S.-born children, as mandated in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 111-83, to the Senate Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Judiciary.	With ICE for signature.
2013	7/1/2013	Senate Report 112-169	Deportation of Parents of U.S. Born Children CY 2013 – First Half - The Committee directs ICE to continue to submit the semiannual report on "Deportation of Parents of U.S.-Born Citizens".	With DHS OCFO for clearance.
2013	11/15/2013	Joint Explanatory Statement	Enforcement and Removal Operations FY 2013 Q4 - DHS shall continue to submit...the Detention and Removal Operations Quarterly Reports with the detailed information as required by such statement.	With DHS OCFO for clearance.
2013	1/1/2014	Senate Report 112-169	Deportation of Parents of U.S. Born Children CY 2013 – Second Half - The Committee directs ICE to continue to submit the semiannual report on "Deportation of Parents of U.S.-Born Citizens".	With ICE for clearance.
2014	2/15/2014	House Report 113-91	Enforcement and Removal Operations FY 2014 Q1 - For fiscal year 2014, ICE is directed to continue reporting quarterly on detention and removal, including the number of deportation, exclusion, and removal orders sought and obtained by ICE.	With ICE for clearance.
2014	2/15/2014	House Report 113-91	Domestic Investigations Investigative Activities and Expenditures FY 2014 Q1 - In addition, the Committee directs ICE to provide quarterly data on investigative activities and expenditures.	With ICE for clearance.
2014	2/15/2014	Joint Explanatory Statement	Hiring and Staffing Report FY 2014 Q1 - ICE shall submit staffing and hiring updates to the Committees on a quarterly basis.	With ICE for clearance.

iv. Schedule of Authorized and Unauthorized Appropriations

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2015 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	2003¹ / 2004³	N/A¹ / \$1,399,592.4³	\$3,032,094²; N/A⁴	\$4,988,065
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs	2003 ¹ / 2004 ³	N/A ¹ / \$1,399,592.4 ³	\$3,032,094 ² ; N/A ⁴	198,602
Headquarters Managed IT Investment	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	150,927
Legal Proceedings	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	214,731
Domestic Investigations	2003 ¹ / 2004 ³	N/A	N/A ⁵	1,644,552
International Investigations	2003 ¹ / 2004 ³	N/A	N/A ⁵	101,228
Visa Security Program	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	31,854
Intelligence	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	77,045
DRO - Custody Operations	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	1,791,913
DRO - Fugitive Operations	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	131,591
DRO - Criminal Alien Program	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	322,407
DRO - Alternatives to Detention	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	94,106
DRO - Transportation and Removal Program	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	229,109
Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	0
Automation Modernization	2003¹	N/A	\$380,000	26,000
Construction	2003¹	N/A	\$258,637¹	0
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation	N/A	\$0	\$3,412,094	\$5,014,065
Fee Accounts				\$345,000
- Student Exchange Visitor Program				145,000
- Breached Bond				65,000
- User Fee				135,000

Note:

¹ Immigration and Naturalization Service—some investigations, and detention and deportation only (8 U.S.C. 1101, note; Immigration and Nationality Act, section 404(a)).

² Includes \$2,862,094,000 from the FY 2003 INS Salaries and Expenses appropriations, and \$170,000,000 included in the FY 2003 Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act, PL 108-11.

³ Customs Service, including the investigations function (19 U.S.C. 2075(b)(1)).

⁴ No 2004 appropriation for the U.S. Customs Service.

⁵ PPA did not exist in the 2003 INS Appropriations.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Salaries and Expenses



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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**U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Salaries and Expenses:

Programs funded through the Salaries and Expenses account contribute to the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) mission of bringing a unified and coordinated focus to the enforcement of federal immigration and customs laws. ICE uses the resources in Salaries and Expenses to enforce immigration and customs laws by investigating, detaining, and prosecuting criminals and aliens who pose a risk to national security and public safety.

B. Budget Activities:

Management and Administration

Management and Administration (M&A) provides a range of mission and operational support for ICE. M&A oversees ICE's budget, expenditures, accounting, finance, and procurement. M&A is responsible for all human resources services, workforce recruitment, equal employment opportunity, and training for all employees and special agents. M&A oversees all information technology systems, facilities, and property and equipment, as well as the Office of Firearms & Tactical Programs (OFTP), formerly known as the National Firearms and Tactical Training Unit (NFTTU), which ensures that ICE, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and the Federal Protective Service (FPS) have the necessary firearm, protective equipment and training to carry out their missions. In addition, M&A identifies and tracks the agency's performance measurements to ensure that ICE meets its priorities, missions, and goals.

Legal Proceedings

The Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) provides the legal advice, training, and services required to support the ICE mission. As the legal representative for the United States Government at immigration court hearings, OPLA attorneys handle a variety of immigration-related issues that range from contested removals to custody determinations and applications for administrative relief. Additionally, OPLA provides legal advice in customs-related enforcement actions, represents the Government in Merit System Protection Board and Equal Employment Opportunity hearings, provides ethics advice, and handles matters involving commercial and administrative law.

Homeland Security Investigations

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) is responsible for disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal organizations engaged in smuggling and other cross-border criminal

activities that seek to exploit America's legitimate travel, trade, financial and Immigration systems for illicit purposes. HSI is comprised of three Program/Project Activities (PPA):

Domestic Investigations

Domestic Investigations enforces trade and immigration laws through the investigation of activities, persons, and events that may pose a threat to the safety or security of the United States and its people. The program also investigates illegal trafficking in weapons (including weapons of mass destruction), the smuggling of narcotics and other contraband, human smuggling and trafficking, money laundering and other financial crimes, fraudulent trade practices, identity and benefit fraud, child exploitation, and health and public safety dangers.

International Affairs (OIA)

OIA represents the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) largest investigative law enforcement presence abroad and helps protect the Nation beyond its borders with 75 offices in 48 countries. Through International Investigations and its Visa Security Program (VSP), OIA works with foreign counterparts to identify and combat criminal organizations before they can adversely impact the United States.

Intelligence

The Office of Intelligence develops, processes, analyzes, and disseminates relevant information and intelligence needed to support executive management and investigative units. Information is gathered to identify threats, patterns, trends, methods, and organizations related to transnational crimes. This information supports law enforcement efforts and investigations across ICE, DHS and many levels of government.

Enforcement and Removal Operations

Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) is responsible for enforcing our Nation's immigration laws by identifying and apprehending removable aliens, detaining these individuals when necessary, and removing them from the United States. ERO is comprised of five PPAs:

Custody Operations Program – Custody Operations provides safe, secure, and humane detention of removable aliens who are held in government custody because they present a risk of flight, a risk to public safety, or are subject to mandatory detention. ICE carefully monitors which aliens are detained to ensure its detention space is used to best support border security and public safety.

Fugitive Operations Program – Fugitive Operations locates and apprehends fugitive aliens in the United States. ICE strives to identify and apprehend all fugitives, with an emphasis on those aliens posing the greatest risk to public safety. This creates a deterrent to potential absconders and promotes the integrity of the immigration process.

Criminal Alien Program (CAP) – CAP identifies criminal aliens incarcerated within federal, state, and local correctional facilities. To ensure that these criminal aliens are removed rather than released into the community, ICE strives to secure a final order of removal prior to the termination of their sentences. Upon completion of their criminal sentences, aliens are transferred into ICE custody to be removed from the United States. CAP is also responsible for the day-to-day management of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability (Secure Communities), previously managed by Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens (CIRCA) program.

Alternatives to Detention Program (ATD) – ATD places lower-risk aliens under various forms of intensive supervision or electronic monitoring rather than in detention. These systems can be a cost-effective way to ensure individuals’ appearances for immigration hearings and for removal. This program also significantly lowers the risk that aliens ordered removed will become fugitives.

Transportation and Removal Program (TRP) – TRP provides for the safe and secure transportation of aliens in ICE custody and the removal of aliens from the United States.

C. Budget Request Summary:

ICE requests \$4,988,065,000, 20,585 positions, and 19,019 full-time equivalents (FTE) in Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 for the Salaries and Expenses appropriation.

Program Change Requests

ICE requests program changes for the Salaries and Expenses appropriation in the following key areas:

- **FOIA Analyst Enhancement.....\$964,000 6 FTE**
This request will provide ICE with 12 additional full-time personnel, to process the current and projected workload of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests in 2015.
- **CBP to ICE Detainee Transfer.....\$2.5M 0 FTE**
This request will allow ICE to further expedite the transfer of CBP apprehended and detained individuals in high volume areas, such as the Southwest border, to ICE’s custody.
- **Detention Reform Outreach.....\$1.42M 0 FTE**
This request will allow ICE to continue its development and provision of training and stakeholder outreach related to the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) and subsequent guidance, the application of Performance Based National Detention Standards (PBNDS) at detention facilities, the use of segregation and applicable guidance, and other Administration detention reform initiatives.

- **Fugitive Operations Increase.....\$1.83M 0 FTE**
This request will allow ICE to undertake 589 additional immigration enforcement priorities or highest-threat cases from the fugitive backlog list.
- **Criminal History Information Sharing Program.....\$600,000 0 FTE**
This request will allow ICE to expand its Criminal History Information System (CHIS) and provide its foreign partners in the Caribbean and Central America with valuable information on criminal convictions on foreign nationals before their removal from the United States.
- **Efficiencies in Detention and Alternatives to Detention.....(\$183.1M) (0 FTE)**
This request provides funding for an average daily detention bed level of 30,539 at a rate of \$119 per day. This level is sufficient to detain those whose detention is required by law (i.e., “mandatory detainees”) and higher priority aliens, including those individuals who pose a danger to national security or a risk to public safety, including aliens convicted of crimes, with particular emphasis on violent criminals, felons, and repeat offenders. Lower-risk, non-mandatory aliens who otherwise would have been detained only to satisfy a higher mandated average daily detention level will be placed in the ATD program.

D: Efficiencies and Reductions

Advisory and Assistance Services Efficiencies

(\$38.3) million

Detention Bed and Healthcare Savings (\$18.3 million) ICE will achieve savings of \$18.3 million in FY 2015 by bringing contract guard staffing levels at Service Processing Centers (SPC) in line with nationwide detention standards.

Administrative Savings and Servicewide Reductions (\$20.0 million) ICE has identified efficiencies in information technology (IT) spending that will achieve \$20.0 million of net savings in FY 2015. These savings will be achieved through elimination of several IT contracts and contractor conversions in the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO), resulting in lower IT costs for all ICE programs.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Salaries and Expenses

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted ^{1/2}			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs	1,827	1,615	\$252,298	1,650	1,478	\$191,909	1,662	1,484	\$198,602	12	6	\$6,693	12	6	\$964	-	-	\$5,729
Headquarters Managed IT Investment	348	388	\$151,968	391	331	\$143,808	391	331	\$150,927	-	-	\$7,119	-	-	-	-	-	\$7,119
Legal Proceedings	1,272	1,241	\$196,078	1,272	1,182	\$205,584	1,272	1,218	\$214,731	-	36	\$9,147	-	-	-	-	36	\$9,147
Domestic Investigations	8,671	7,850	\$1,597,541	8,333	7,775	\$1,672,220	8,333	7,775	\$1,644,552	-	-	(\$27,668)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$27,668)
International Investigations	320	278	\$109,026	302	243	\$99,741	302	243	\$101,228	-	-	\$1,487	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,487
Visa Security Program	80	61	\$32,731	76	61	\$31,541	76	61	\$31,854	-	-	\$313	-	-	-	-	-	\$313
Intelligence	453	396	\$74,298	468	368	\$74,298	468	368	\$77,045	-	-	\$2,747	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,747
DRO - Custody Operations	5,203	5,112	\$1,917,793	5,391	5,095	\$1,993,770	5,391	5,095	\$1,791,913	-	-	(\$201,857)	-	-	(\$153,903)	-	-	(\$47,954)
DRO - Fugitive Operations	788	739	\$137,630	748	700	\$128,802	748	700	\$131,591	-	-	\$2,789	-	-	\$1,827	-	-	\$962
DRO - Criminal Alien Program	1,627	1,550	\$205,046	1,668	1,495	\$294,155	1,711	1,534	\$322,407	43	39	\$28,252	-	-	\$600	43	39	\$27,652
DRO - Alternatives to Detention	204	176	\$91,444	191	170	\$91,444	191	170	\$94,106	-	-	\$2,662	-	-	\$1,716	-	-	\$946
DRO - Transportation and Removal Program	59	47	\$255,894	40	40	\$276,925	40	40	\$229,109	-	-	(\$47,816)	-	-	(\$27,019)	-	-	(\$20,797)
Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens	782	38	\$130,929	43	39	\$25,264	-	-	-	(43)	(39)	(\$25,264)	-	-	-	(43)	(39)	(\$25,264)
Subtotal, Discretionary	21,634	19,491	\$5,152,676	20,573	18,977	\$5,229,461	20,585	19,019	\$4,988,065	12	42	(\$241,396)	12	6	(\$175,815)	-	36	(\$65,581)
Total, Salaries and Expenses	21,634	19,491	\$5,152,676	20,573	18,977	\$5,229,461	20,585	19,019	\$4,988,065	12	42	(\$241,396)	12	6	(\$175,815)	-	36	(\$65,581)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	21,634	19,491	\$5,152,676	20,573	18,977	\$5,229,461	20,585	19,019	\$4,988,065	12	42	(\$241,396)	12	6	(\$175,815)	-	36	(\$65,581)
Less: Rescissions	-	-	(3,668)	-	-	(3,698)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	21,634	19,491	\$5,149,008	20,573	18,977	\$5,225,763	20,585	19,019	\$4,988,065	12	42	(\$241,396)	12	6	(\$175,815)	-	36	(\$65,581)

1/ The FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes reprogramming/transfers, which were approved on June 13, 2013.

2/ The funding level displayed in the FY 2013 Revised Enacted column differs from the amount reported in the FY 2015 President's Budget Appendix and DHS's financial statements.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	1,827	1,615	252,298
2014 Enacted	1,650	1,478	191,909
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	5,729
2015 Current Services	1,650	1,478	197,638
2015 Program Change	12	6	964
2015 Total Request	1,662	1,484	198,602
Total Change 2014 to 2015	12	6	6,693

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The four offices within Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs (PC&B) - Office of the Assistant Secretary (OAS), the Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR), the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) and the Office of Acquisition Management (OAQ) - lead ICE-wide initiatives to ensure the effective stewardship of public funds; the integrity of the workforce; and enterprise-wide strategic management.

FY 2015 Request

In FY 2015, ICE requests \$198.6 million, 1,662 positions, and 1,484 FTE for PC&B. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$6.7 million from the FY 2014 Enacted amount. The FY 2015 request, as compared to FY 2014, includes:

- Increase of \$1.6 million for pay inflation;
- Increase of \$3.2 million for agency FERS contributions;
- Increase of \$875 thousand for a GSA rent increase;
- Increase of \$825 thousand for maintenance and repair at ICE-leased facilities;
- Increase of \$144 thousand for fleet recapitalization;

- Increase of \$723 thousand as an adjustment to ICE's Working Capital Fund assessment to fund to following activities: Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER), Transit Subsidy, HSPD-12, Financial Statement Audit, Internal Control Audit, and Enterprise Licenses Agreements;
- Increase of \$964 thousand for 12 additional FOIA personnel (described in more detail in the programmatic change section); and
- Decrease of \$1.7 million for cost savings associated with reduced IT contracts;

In FY 2015, the PC&B offices will spend \$152.8 million on salaries and benefits, and \$45.8 million on general expenses to support the ICE operational programs. This includes purchasing law enforcement equipment, providing basic and advanced training to HSI special agents and ERO officers, processing FOIA requests, investigating allegations of misconduct involving employees of ICE and CBP, and overseeing physical and operational security for ICE employees and facilities.

Description

The Office of the Assistant Secretary

The OAS directs the planning and execution of the agency's objectives outlined in the ICE strategic plan. This includes both operational and management support to meet the day-to-day organizational needs, as well as long-term agency goals. The operational support areas provide leadership and the coordination of all of ICE's operational components, address operational challenges, and support ICE's continued

OFTP provided armory services (firearms and ammunition) to over 62,000 DHS agents and officers.

growth and development as a premier law enforcement agency. The management support areas provide coordination for the administrative and managerial components of ICE. Offices that comprise the OAS are responsible for human capital,

congressional relations, public affairs, policy, diversity and civil rights, training and development, FOIA activities, privacy, and firearms and tactical training run by the OFTP.

The Office of Professional Responsibility

OPR investigates allegations of both criminal and administrative misconduct involving employees and contractors of ICE and CBP. OPR conducts independent inspections of ICE offices, operations, and processes to review the agency's organizational health, effectiveness, and efficiency. OPR manages the Personnel Security

OPR implemented a tracking process for detention-related allegations. Information obtained through this process is used to better inform ICE leadership of trends, patterns, analysis and oversight at specific detention facilities.

Unit, which ensures that all ICE applicants are properly screened prior to entering on duty, and the Security Management Unit, which oversees physical, communication and operational security for ICE employees and facilities. In addition, the OPR Office of Detention and Oversight investigates all allegations of detainee abuse and/or detainee deaths referred by DHS, the Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL), and the Joint Intake Center.

OHSR Alignment

3.2 Prevent Unlawful Immigration

2.3 Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations

1.1 Prevent Terrorist Attacks

ICE Strategic Plan Alignment

4.4 Use Resources Wisely

The Office of the Chief Financial Officer

OCFO manages ICE's financial and physical assets, promotes integrity and accountability, delivers financial management services, provides facilities and property management services, and manages the development, execution and monitoring of sound performance-based budgets. In FY 2015 ICE has requested multi-year funds to maintain, construct and perform lease hold improvements at ICE owned or leased facilities. With these funds, ICE will reduce facility related costs by increasing the accuracy of obligations and decreasing the risk of lapsed funding. This will be accomplished by obligating design costs in the first year. ICE will have more accurate estimates of the project cost after receiving the design documents. With the flexibility of multiyear money, ICE can then obligate the construction costs with more accuracy. This normally takes place after the first year of the project.

OCFO maintains a funds control policy and budget execution handbook for all ICE programs and continues to advance the accuracy and sophistication of its managerial cost accounting model, which is compliant with Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) standards. Additionally OCFO manages all audits for ICE and is leading the transition from the legacy ICE financial management system to a Shared Service Provider (SSP). OCFO also completed a study of the detention bed sourcing process to improve the cost-effectiveness of bed space operations and understand ICE's exposure to contingent liabilities. The project will result in an analysis of alternatives for detention space sourcing strategies by evaluating cost, risk, and implementation feasibility.

The Office of Acquisition Management (OAQ)

In FY 2013, OAQ awarded 10,784 contract actions valued at \$2.33 billion.

OAQ is a customer-focused organization with an enterprise-wide, strategic approach to procurement. OAQ leads ICE's effort to strategically source major contracts, including detention beds and transportation. OAQ also operates as a full business partner with internal and external organizations and serves as a strategic asset dedicated to improving the agency's overall business performance.

FY 2015 Planned Activities

In FY 2015, ICE will:

- Conduct the Train-the Trainer instructor certification courses that consist of 89 weeks, 445 days, totaling 3,560 hours of training. Through these courses, ICE law enforcement personnel are taught the skills needed to provide firearms and use of force instruction to law enforcement personnel in the field, administer the quarterly demonstration of proficiency requirements, and manage the inventory of sensitive property such as firearms, ammunition, and intermediate force weapons.
- Provide 21 weeks, of tactical team training. Tactical team training includes initial and specialized follow-on training for ICE Special Response Teams (SRTs).
- Process approximately 52,000 FOIA requests when including the additional six FTEs.
- Investigate allegations of criminal conduct involving ICE, CBP and United States Citizen and Immigrations Services (USCIS) employees and enhance collaboration with DHS Office of

Inspector General (OIG) and CBP International Affairs (IA) counterparts for a more efficient use of investigative resources.

- Continue efforts to find efficiencies in the delivery of mission support services to ICE by consolidating mission support functions to maximize limited resources and implement process improvements.
- Develop an acquisition governance policy to ensure adequate oversight of major acquisition programs and consolidation of enterprise requirements.
- Implement ICE-wide workforce and succession planning strategies/processes to ensure ICE has a sufficient talent pool of future leaders and bench strength needed for future mission success.
- Focus on improving internal controls over financial reporting and operations by expanding upon the agency risk assessment to identify risks early and implement corrective action before they become audit findings.
- Conduct analysis with SSP to define gaps in people, process, system capabilities between consolidated requirements and the service provider offerings.
- Use a risk-based approach to inspect detention facilities, including for non-compliance with ICE detention standards and promptly investigate all detainee allegations related to these standards.
- Continue to conduct compliance inspections for 287(g) Agreement activities.

Budget Change FY 2014 – FY 2015

Budget Change Detail	FTE	\$
FY 2014 Enacted	1,478	191,909
Adjustments-to-Base	-	5,729
<i>Pay Inflation</i>	-	1,600
<i>Agency FERS Contribution Increase</i>	-	3,234
<i>GSA Rent</i>	-	875
<i>Centralized Facilities</i>	-	825
<i>Fleet Recapitalization</i>	-	144
<i>Working Capital Fund Adjustment</i>	-	723
<i>IT Contract Conversion Savings</i>	-	(1,672)
Program Changes	6	964
<i>FOIA Analyst Enhancement</i>	6	964
FY 2015 Request	1,484	198,602

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Headquarters Managed IT Investment
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Headquarters Managed IT Investment

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	348	388	151,968
2014 Enacted	391	331	143,808
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	7,119
2015 Current Services	391	331	150,927
2015 Total Request	391	331	150,927
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	7,119

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The OCIO, within the Headquarters Managed Information Technology Investment (HMITI) program, provides IT services and products that enable ICE and other DHS components to meet their respective missions. In FY 2013, OCIO supported over 30 planned application releases, completed the successful migration of 2,225 email boxes and 904 blackberry devices for Federal Protective Service (FPS) users from the ICE e-mail to the DHS e-mail, and deployed 12,772 replacement Smart Phone/Devices.

FY 2015 Request

In FY 2015, ICE requests \$150.9 million, 391 positions and 331 FTEs for the OCIO HMITI program to provide IT infrastructure and support to over 19,000 ICE personnel in 818 locations.

The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$7.1 million from the FY 2014 Enacted amount. The FY 2015 request, as compared to FY 2014, includes:

- Increase of \$508 thousand for pay inflation;
- Increase of \$340 thousand for a GSA rent increase;
- Increase of \$89 thousand for maintenance and repair at ICE-leased facilities;
- Increase of \$696 thousand for agency FERS contributions;
- Increase of \$8.0 million for IT contractor conversions, resulting in a net \$20 million cost savings across ICE; and
- Decrease of \$2.5 million from termination of one-time costs.

In FY 2015, OCIO HMITI will spend \$56 million on salaries and benefits, and \$94.9 million to develop new IT solutions, purchase equipment, and provide maintenance and oversight to the existing IT infrastructure.

Description

OCIO operates around the clock seven days a week to meet the mission needs of ICE's 19,000 employees, including over 14,000 law-enforcement agents and officers, across the United States and around the world. OCIO delivers the services, tools, and capabilities that ICE users depend on every day to enforce our nation's laws. Through this program, OCIO:

- **Connects users to systems, law-enforcement partners, and each other:** OCIO provides continual support for the ICE agency wide-area, local-area, and wireless networks that ICE users rely on to access computer systems and share information with our federal, state, local and tribal law-enforcement partners. OCIO also provides full operational support for voice communications systems and video conferencing systems.
- **Delivers the data and the systems ICE users require to do their job:** ICE users access mission-critical IT systems and data every day. The HMITI program enables OCIO to manage and operate the infrastructure required to deliver the data and systems. OCIO provides web-hosting environments, manages the data center environment, and provides data management to store, transmit, retrieve, and present the data that powers the ICE mission.
- **Deploys, maintains, and secures IT infrastructure:** The HMITI program provides OCIO with the resources to deliver secure end-to-end support to end-users. OCIO regularly refreshes computers and hardware, file and print servers, local area networks, cables, and switches.
- **Delivers technology strategic direction, standards and compliance principles:** OCIO assess all new ICE IT requirements and emerging technologies to deliver cost-effective and mission aligned tools and services. The HMITI program also manages the ICE IT Enterprise Architecture, Research and Development, engineering standards for the ICE IT Infrastructure enterprise and standardizes portfolio, program, and project oversight and reporting.

QHSR Alignment

4.1 Create a Safe, Secure, and Resilient Cyber Environment

3.2 Prevent Unlawful Immigration

2.3 Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations

1.1 Prevent Terrorist Attacks

ICE Strategic Plan Alignment

3.1 Detaining and Removing Aliens Seeking Illegal Entry

FY 2015 Planned Activities

In FY 2015, ICE will:

- Begin tactical communication upgrades for ICE Southwest Border operational regions (San Antonio, Houston, El Paso, and Phoenix). This will allow ICE to upgrade its current radios – which are outdated – to new digital P25 equipment. Radio infrastructure will be upgraded to

support the new equipment. Providing upgraded radio equipment and infrastructure significantly enhances officer safety in the field.

- Complete LAN upgrades for 825 ICE switches that would bring ICE into compliance with Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6), an internet standard that delivers greater security and operational efficiency.
- Reorganize OCIO to streamline and consolidate resources and improve delivery of product and customer service. This new structure will allow ICE to proactively plan IT needs, and focus on core IT mission-support requirements, mission-critical systems, and DHS High Priority Initiatives that will enhance officer safety and apprehension of criminals. With this reorganization, OCIO expects to be able to realize over \$20 million in anticipated contract labor-hour reductions.
- Implement remote access and data-at-rest encryption using a Personal Identity Verification (PIV) card. PIV cards access will make ICE systems safer by enabling two authentication factors, which strengthen ICE network and equipment security. This effort helps ICE meet the goals of Homeland Security Presidential Directive-12 (HSPD-12).
- Provide the delivery of IT equipment and services to the 36 state and local law enforcement entities participating in the 287(g) program.

Procurement Activities

IT Infrastructure (Atlas)

The IT Infrastructure Program enhances ICE's technology foundation, maximizes workforce productivity, secures the IT environment, and improves information sharing. It consists of the architectural design, acquisition, integration, operations and maintenance of the ICE IT foundation. It supports the agency wide-area, local-area, and wireless networks, voice communications systems, web-hosting environment, data center infrastructure, database management, tactical communications, and all associated infrastructure. The investment delivers IT products and services that provide systems availability required to enable ICE and DHS to achieve the mission. Beneficiaries include all of the ICE user community and ICE's partners in federal, state and local law enforcement.

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
189,228	189,334	233,615

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Mission Need
Operations and Maintenance (O&M) (233,615)	Budgetary Resources (200,322) GFTE (33,293)	Funding in FY 2015 will be used to provide O&M support for IT Infrastructure to include: enhancing ICE's technology foundation, maximizing workforce productivity, securing the IT environment, and improving information sharing.

		Beneficiaries include all of the ICE user community and ICEs partners in federal, state and local law enforcement.
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Note: IT Infrastructure (Atlas) activity request is funded through several sources to include Reimbursable Agreement, servicewide charged to all ICE PPAs, as well as some IT base funding.

Budget Change FY 2014 – FY 2015

Budget Change Detail	FTE	\$
FY 2014 Enacted	331	143,808
Adjustments-to-Base	-	7,119
<i>Pay Inflation</i>	-	508
<i>Agency FERS Contribution Increase</i>	-	696
<i>GSA Rent</i>	-	340
<i>Centralized Facilities</i>	-	89
<i>IT Contract Conversions</i>	-	8,000
<i>Termination of One-time Costs</i>	-	(2,514)
FY 2015 Request	331	150,927

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Legal Proceedings
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Legal Proceedings

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	1,272	1,241	196,078
2014 Enacted	1,272	1,182	205,584
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	36	9,147
2015 Current Services	1,272	1,218	214,731
2015 Total Request	1,272	1,218	214,731
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	36	9,147

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

OPLA is the largest legal program in DHS and the exclusive legal representative for the U.S. government in exclusion, deportation, and removal proceedings before the Department of Justice's Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR). OPLA provides legal advice, support and training to all ICE components. ICE has assigned attorneys full-time to work at the U.S. Attorneys Offices (USAO) as Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys (SAUSA). These attorneys prosecute criminal immigration and customs cases in federal court.

In FY 2013, OPLA established its first comprehensive performance management framework. The objective of the performance management framework is to enable OPLA to capture, quantify, and justify its resource requirements by connecting OPLA's budget and staffing alignment with its operational outputs and performance measures. This will help to ensure that OPLA is appropriately staffed, and that the staff is in the correct operational divisions within OPLA.

FY 2015 Request

In FY 2015, ICE requests \$214.7 million, 1,272 positions, and 1,218 FTEs for OPLA. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$9.1 million from the FY 2014 Enacted amount. The FY 2015 request as compared with FY 2014 includes:

- Increase of \$1.8 million for pay inflation;
- Increase of \$3 million for agency FERS contributions;
- Increase of \$1.1 million for a GSA rent increase;
- Increase of \$471 thousand for maintenance and repair at ICE-leased facilities;
- Increase of \$17 thousand for fleet recapitalization;
- Increase of \$5.5 million for prior year enhancement;
- Decrease of \$1.9 million for cost savings associated with IT contractor conversions; and
- Decrease of \$933 thousand from termination of one-time costs associated with the FY 2014 OPLA attorney enhancement.

The FY 2015 request includes \$169.1 million for salaries and benefits to support over 900 attorneys and \$45.6 million to fund general expenses that protect Americans from unlawful immigration and cross-border crime.

Description

OPLA provides legal advice, training, and services in support of ICE's mission. OPLA attorneys appear in hearings involving criminal and other aliens, terrorists, and human rights abusers, as well as provide critical legal support to ICE components focusing on customs, criminal law, ethics, procurement, appropriations, labor law, tort claims, federal litigation, information disclosure, and other administrative issues.

ICE field attorneys represent the U.S. government in exclusion, detention, and removal proceedings before the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA). ICE Headquarters attorneys support field work and also provide legal advice on national security, human rights and criminal issues. It also provides legal counsel and training to ERO and HSI on a wide variety of matters, including conditions of detention, removal, customs, and criminal laws. OPLA also coordinates with the DOJ on federal litigation involving tort claims, *Bivens* claims, and statutory and constitutional claims seeking injunctive relief.

ICE has assigned 38 attorneys to the USAOs as full-time SAUSAs, for which there is no reimbursement to ICE, to prosecute immigration and customs related crimes in federal court. Placing SAUSAs in strategic locations within the USAO allows ICE to increase the prosecution of criminal cases important to its mission. Most convictions secured by the ICE SAUSAs relate to unlawful acts, improper entry, re-entry of removed aliens, bringing in and harboring aliens, and immigration fraud.

Major Directorates

Field Legal Operations (FLO) – FLO is a headquarters directorate that oversees 26 ICE Offices of the Chief Counsel (OCC). The OCCs have over 750 attorneys who represent the government in immigration proceedings and handle over 300,000 immigration-related cases annually before EOIR. OCC cases include contested removals, custody determinations, and applications for protection or relief from removal. In addition, the 26 OCCs provide legal advice to ICE operations through

OHSR Alignment

4.1 Create a Safe, Secure, and Resilient Cyber Environment

3.2 Prevent Unlawful Immigration

2.3 Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations

1.1 Prevent Terrorist Attacks

ICE Strategic Plan Alignment

3.4 Protect the Integrity of the Immigration System

embedded HSI attorneys as well as labor and employment law issues. Further, the OCCs conduct prosecutorial discretion reviews consistent with ICE's civil enforcement priorities.

Homeland Security Investigations Law Division (HSILD) - HSILD is composed of three sections that specialize in providing legal advice and training to HSI special agents, as well as litigation support and legal guidance on HSI matters to OPLA field offices:

- National Security Law Section (NSLS) - NSLS provides legal advice, training, and litigation oversight for cases involving international terrorism, counter-terrorism, espionage, classified evidence, and other national security matters. NSLS attorneys work closely with other law enforcement and intelligence agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and act as liaisons with the DOJ, Department of State (DOS), and the U.S. Intelligence Community on national security issues.
- Human Rights Law Section (HRLS) - HRLS coordinates ICE's litigation efforts with other intelligence agencies, foreign governments, international criminal tribunals, and non-governmental organizations to provide legal advice in the identification, investigation, prosecution and removal of individuals involved in human rights abuses, including genocide, extrajudicial killings, persecution, the recruitment or use of child soldiers, and torture. HRLS currently has a caseload of over 1,800 cases involving individuals from approximately 100 different countries.
- Criminal Law Section (CLS) - CLS provides counsel on HSI legal issues, including border search authority, international and domestic agreements with law enforcement agencies, worksite enforcement, financial crimes, narcotics and contraband smuggling, searches and seizures, export crimes, child exploitation, and undercover operations. CLS directly supports the Cyber Crimes Center (C3), National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center, Bulk Cash Smuggling Center (BCSC), and the OIA.

Enforcement and Removal Operations Law Division (EROLD) – EROLD is composed of two sections that specialize in providing legal advice and training to ERO officers and agents, as well as litigation support and legal guidance on ERO matters to OPLA field offices.

- Enforcement Law Section (ELS) - ELS provides legal advice and training to operational divisions, including CAP, the Juvenile and Family Residential Management Unit, the Fugitive Operations Unit, and the HSI Student and Exchange Visitor Program. Attorneys provide advice and legal counsel on significant immigration enforcement related issues including, but not limited to: requirements of the 4th Amendment, rapid repatriation of criminal aliens, 287(g) delegation of immigration authority, and the authorities related to the detention of families and/or unaccompanied alien children. ELS also manages the litigation of civil and/or criminal denaturalization cases assigned to the Office of Immigration Litigation.
- Detention and Removal Law Section (DRLS) - DRLS provides legal advice, counsel and training on issues including, but not limited to, detainee medical and mental health care, detention officer authorities, expedited removals, detainees, deferred actions, alternatives to detention, and continued detention under specialized authorities. DRLS also provides legal and

procedural guidance to the Office of Detention Policy and Planning regarding liability and/or litigation risks that could impact detention reform initiatives and new policies.

Immigration Law & Practice Division (ILPD) – ILPD has four areas of responsibility: (1) providing immigration law advice and counsel to the OCCs, ICE programs and leadership, the DHS Office of General Counsel and other agencies; (2) providing specialized advice on sensitive issues related to refugee status, asylum, Temporary Protected Status, withholding of removal, the Convention Against Torture and helping to make asylum fraud prevention tools available to the OCCs; (3) overseeing OPLA’s advocacy before EOIR and its appellate caseload before the BIA; and (4) monitoring immigration-related Federal circuit court and Supreme Court developments, and working with DOJ to address immigration cases on appeal to the circuit courts of appeals.

District Court Litigation Division (DCLD) – DCLD adjudicates claims against ICE personnel brought under the Federal Tort Claims Act, coordinates with DOJ on a range of district court litigation involving ICE liability or challenging agency enforcement authorities, and works to achieve settlement of such matters, when appropriate, to mitigate agency legal and financial exposure.

Other OPLA divisions include the Commercial and Administrative Law Division, the Government Information Law Division, the Labor and Employment Law Division, and the Ethics Office.

FY 2015 Planned Activities

In FY 2015, ICE will:

- Continue to transition its OCCs to full-service operations to ERO and HSI clients. Implementation of this full-service model will enhance the Chief Counsels’ relationships with their Special Agent in Charge (SAC), Field Office Directors (FOD) and their managerial staffs, and ensure that the OCCs are fully engaged in, and current with, all the legal issues, policies and procedures faced by HSI and ERO personnel in the execution of their duties.
- Significantly enhance operational capabilities by refining the way that OPLA tracks cases and by providing timely and accurate case and workload data and relevant performance measures.
- Provide clear outputs and assist in developing performance based budgeting. Further, OPLA will continue to coordinate with EOIR and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) to improve docket scheduling and recognize other efficiencies in immigration court with the goal of increasing the number of priority cases handled.
- Continue to pursue improvements to the expeditious handling of cases involving alternate removal methods such as stipulated and reinstated orders of removal.

Budget Change FY 2014 – FY 2015

Budget Change Detail	FTE	\$
FY 2014 Enacted	1,182	205,584
Adjustments-to-Base	36	9,147
<i>Pay Inflation</i>	-	1,838
<i>Agency FERS Contribution Increase</i>	-	3,033
<i>GSA Rent</i>	-	1,082
<i>Centralized Facilities</i>	-	471
<i>Fleet Recapitalization</i>	-	17
<i>Annualization of Prior Year Enhancement</i>	36	5,523
<i>IT Contract Conversion Savings</i>	-	(1,884)
<i>Termination of One-Time Costs</i>	-	(933)
FY 2015 Request	1,218	214,731

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Domestic Investigations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Domestic Investigations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	8,671	7,850	1,597,541
2014 Enacted	8,333	7,775	1,672,220
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(27,668)
2015 Current Services	8,333	7,775	1,644,552
2015 Total Request	8,333	7,775	1,644,552
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(27,668)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

ICE enforces over 400 federal statutes and uses its authority to investigate all types of immigration and customs violations, and to deter, disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal organizations (TCO), terrorist organizations, and other malicious actors.

As an investigative arm of DHS, ICE works closely with local, tribal, state, federal, and international law enforcement partners to ensure national, public, and border security. ICE special agents use their legal authorities to investigate immigration and customs violations such as human rights violations; narcotics smuggling and distribution; weapons smuggling and the smuggling of other types of contraband; money laundering and financial crimes; cyber-crimes; human trafficking and smuggling; transnational gangs; child exploitation; worksite enforcement; intellectual property violations; commercial fraud; export violations; and identity and benefit fraud that occur both at the border and within the interior of the United States.

During April 2013, ICE, in conjunction with the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI), investigated the Boston marathon bombing. 100 ICE Special Agents, including computer forensic agents which worked around the clock to identify the two suspects. ICE agents were on the scene assisting in the apprehension of the 2nd suspect, evacuating families from neighboring houses, and interviewing victims and families in three local hospitals. ICE continues to support this ongoing investigation with Threat Analysis Reports on relationships to the suspects as well as actionable leads.

FY 2015 Request

In FY 2015, ICE requests \$1,644.6 million, 8,333 positions, and 7,775 FTE for the Domestic Investigations program. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$27.7 million from the FY 2014 Enacted amount. The FY 2015 request, as compared to FY 2014, includes:

- Increase of \$12.4 million for pay inflation;
- Increase of \$16.5 million for agency FERS contributions;
- Increase of \$11.5 million for a GSA rent increase;
- Increase of \$10.4 million for maintenance and repair at ICE-leased facilities;
- Increase of \$6 million for fleet recapitalization;
- Decrease of \$12.2 million for cost savings associated with reduced IT contracts; and
- Decrease of \$72.2 million for termination of one-time costs associated with enhancements and non-reoccurring costs in FY 2014.

In FY 2015, Domestic Investigations will spend \$1,299.7 million on salaries and benefits and \$344.9 million on general expenses to support ICE's investigative mission. This includes contractual support for wiretap and surveillance services, the purchase of equipment and supplies to maintain field operations at 26 SAC offices nationwide, equipment for undercover operations, and travel related to open investigations. Domestic Investigations will also continue to provide leads to develop investigations of individuals who overstay their visas or potentially pose a threat to national security. ICE field operations use these leads to identify, locate, and remove aliens who have overstayed their visas and mitigate threats to national security.

Description

Domestic Investigations is divided into four programs: National Security Investigations, Financial, Narcotics & Special Operations Investigations, Transnational Crime and Public Safety Investigations, and Investigative Services. Domestic Investigations program expenditures fall into four broad investigative areas: Illicit Trade, Illicit Travel, Illicit Finance, and Investigative Support. A breakdown of spending between these four areas is shown below.

OHSR Alignment

1.1 Prevent Terrorist Attacks

2.3 Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations

3.2 Prevent Unlawful Immigration

4.1 Create a Safe, Secure, and Resilient Cyber Environment

ICE Strategic Plan Alignment

2.0 Protect the Borders Against Illicit Trade, Travel and Finance

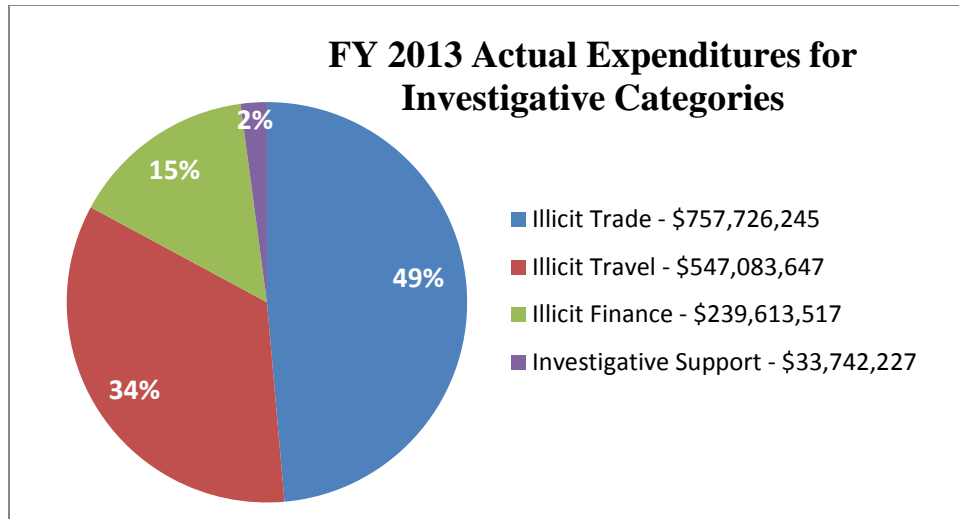
Associated HPPG/GPRA/Management Measures

Percent of transnational child exploitation or sex trafficking investigations resulting in the disruption or dismantlement of high-threat child exploitation or sex trafficking organizations or individuals

Percent of transnational gang investigations resulting in the disruption or dismantlement of high-threat transnational criminal gangs

Percent of transnational drug investigations resulting in the disruption or dismantlement of high-threat transnational drug trafficking organizations or individuals

Number of employers audited, sanctioned, or arrested for violating immigration-related employment laws or otherwise brought into compliance with those laws



National Security Investigations

- The National Security Unit (NSU)** integrates ICE's national security investigations and counterterrorism responsibilities under a single overarching umbrella unit. The National Security Investigations Division (NSID) leads the effort to identify, disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal enterprises and terrorist organizations that threaten the security of the United States. For example, the NSU investigates aliens who overstay non-immigrant visa terms and are involved in illegal activities such as terrorism, drug smuggling, money laundering, transnational criminal organizations, and the export of precursor chemicals. The NSU also oversees Domestic Investigations' participation in the Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTF), which are charged with dismantling terrorist organizations, and investigating, detecting, interdicting, prosecuting and removing terrorists. Similarly, the National Targeting Center (NTC) Section works in conjunction with CBP to notify ICE field offices of persons of national security interest who are Terrorist Screening Data Base and Terrorist Identities Datamart Environment encounters.

ICE is the largest federal contributor to the JTTF program and has more than 300 Special Agents assigned to 103 JTTFs nationwide. Since 2007, ICE agents assigned to JTTFs have made 1,710 criminal arrests and 2,592 administrative arrests.
- The Counter-Proliferation Investigations (CPI) Program** oversees a broad range of investigative activities related to the illegal procurement of U.S. military/defense products and sensitive technology, including weapons of mass destruction. CPI also manages Project Shield America, a broad outreach program to private industry and the academic community to prevent the illegal export of sensitive munitions and strategic technology. CPI is also a contributor to Program Global Shield, an international initiative in conjunction with the World Customs Organization, which seeks to track and disrupt the illicit shipment of precursor chemicals used in the manufacturing of improvised explosive devices. Together, CPI domestic and foreign-based efforts enforce U.S. laws involving the export of sensitive technologies, weapons, and controlled dual-use goods as well as exports to sanctioned or embargoed countries.

- **The National Security Integration Center (NSIC)** is the primary national security and counterterrorism planning component for ICE. NSIC consists of two distinct sections: The Department of Defense and Interagency Strategic Coordination Section (DISCS) and Visa Security Section (VSS). DISCS's mission is to provide strategic and programmatic direction of ICE engagement with the Department of Defense (DoD) and other US agencies, provide training to interagency partners and facilitate ICE submissions for DoD funding and support. The Visa Security Section (VSS) further develops and operates the PATRIOT visa security program in partnership with CBP and DOS. This multidisciplinary program works directly with interagency partners to identify visa applicants and recipients who have been identified as potential threats to national security.

- **The Counterterrorism and Criminal Exploitation Unit (CTCEU)** proactively scrutinizes known or suspected terrorists and their associates, identifies terrorist criminal enterprises, prevents terrorists and other criminals from exploiting the nation's immigration system, and provides ICE expertise to the various law enforcement agencies and the intelligence community. CTCEU is comprised of the Terrorist Tracking Pursuit Group and the SEVIS Exploitation Section.

ICE implemented Project Campus Sentinel, a program which proactively reaches out to academic institutions that enroll visiting foreign students to build mutual partnerships that target potential fraud and visa exploitation as well as to identify foreign students who may pose threats or become radicalized. To date, ICE has conducted nearly 2,000 outreach visits across all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and Guam.

- **The Overstay Analysis Unit (OAU)** seeks to prevent nonimmigrant visitors from exploiting the nation's immigration system by identifying visitors who violate their immigration status by overstaying the terms of their admission. OAU accomplishes its mission through research and analyses of system identified leads of possible overstay violators. OAU creates lookouts on validated leads of out-of-country violators which are used by DOS and CBP officers to make visa issuance and port of entry admissions decisions. Additionally, OAU works in conjunction with the CTCEU by providing validated in-country overstay leads for possible law enforcement action.

- **The Human Rights Violator and War Crimes Unit (HRVWCU)** oversees investigations

The unit's goal is to deny safe haven in the United States to human rights violators. The HRVWCU has identified over 35,000 human rights violators from across the globe, has prevented 129 human rights violators from entering the United States and facilitated the revocation of 105 non-immigrant visas.

involving torture, genocide, extrajudicial killings, recruitment of child soldiers, war crimes, extreme forms of religious persecution, and immigration and visa fraud where the underlying offense is based on human rights abuses and war crimes. The HRVWCU is also home to the Human Rights Violators and War Crimes Center, a multi-agency effort to identify, target, prosecute, and remove human rights violators from the United States.

- **The Federal Export Enforcement Coordination Center (E2C2)** is an interagency center consisting of 9 departments and 28 federal agencies spanning federal law enforcement, border interdiction, licensing, DOD and the intelligence community. ICE serves as the Director of the E2C2. The E2C2 was designated by the President as the primary forum within the federal

government for executive departments and partner agencies to coordinate, de-conflict, and enhance their export enforcement efforts to detect, prevent, disrupt, investigate, and prosecute violations of U.S. export control laws.

Financial, Narcotics & Special Operations Investigations

- **ICE's Border Enforcement Security Task Forces (BEST)**

play a key role in the government's efforts to enhance border security. ICE leads 35 BEST units throughout the United States; these units comprise members from ICE, CBP, as well as other federal, state, local, tribal and international law enforcement officials. The BESTs leverage federal, state, local, tribal and international law enforcement and

intelligence resources in an effort to identify, disrupt, and dismantle organizations that seek to exploit vulnerabilities along the U.S. borders and threaten the overall safety and security of the American public. The BEST program is designed to increase information sharing and collaboration among the participating agencies, focusing toward the identification, prioritization, and investigation of emerging or existing threats.

Recently a San Diego BEST Tunnel Task Force conducted a long term criminal investigation and discovered a sophisticated subterranean tunnel crossing in Mexico, resulting in the seizure of 30 tons of marijuana.

- **The Illicit Finance and Proceeds of Crime Unit** works with the private sector, regulatory agencies, domestic and foreign law enforcement partners as well as international organizations to build the capacity among all pertinent parties in the United States and abroad to identify and investigate complex financial crimes and money laundering.

- **The Trade Transparency Unit (TTU)** focuses on the exploitation of international trade systems, including their financial mechanisms to launder illicit proceeds. The TTU analyzes trade and financial data to identify trade transactions and other information that do not follow

ICE netted a \$1.26 billion money laundering forfeiture by HSBC for illegally conducting transactions on behalf of customers and for failing to maintain an effective anti-money laundering (AML) program.

normal patterns, and then works with international partners to identify crimes such as money laundering, customs fraud, contraband smuggling, as well duty and tax evasion. These international partnerships offer another means of linking global customs and law enforcement agencies together to combat transnational crime.

- **The National Bulk Cash Smuggling Center (BCSC)** provides intelligence and investigative support to federal, state, and local officers involved in the interdiction of bulk cash smuggling and the transportation of illicit criminal proceeds. Domestic Investigations examines and exploits evidence obtained during border encounters, traffic stops, and other law enforcement interactions. The BCSC targets TCOs who seek to avoid traditional financial institutions by repatriating illicit proceeds through an array of methods including commercial and private aircraft, passenger and commercial vehicles, maritime vessels, and pedestrian border crossings.

ICE's Cross Border Financial Investigations Training Program (CBFIT) provides foreign countries with the capability to effectively conduct financial investigations and address transnational and cross-border crimes. To date, over 100 CBFIT training visits have been provided to over 50 foreign countries.

Transnational Crime and Public Safety Investigations

The Document and Benefit Fraud Task Forces (DBFTFs): target criminal enterprises and individuals who attempt to compromise the integrity of the immigration system through document and

Operation Island Express, disrupted and dismantled a transnational document fraud organization trafficking in Puerto Rican birth certificates and U.S. Social Security cards. The investigation uncovered an extensive criminal enterprise operating in at least 33 states, Puerto Rico, and several countries. To date, the investigation has resulted in 154 indictments for criminal activity

benefit fraud. In partnership with federal, state and local law enforcement agencies, nineteen DBFTFs maximize resources, eliminate duplication of efforts, and conduct more effective investigations. Fraudulent documents, in terms of the immigration system, give an appearance of legitimacy and are primarily used by those illegally present in the U.S. for employment purposes. Benefit fraud is an extremely lucrative form of fraud that can enable terrorist and criminals to exploit the legitimate immigration process and obtain legal status in the United States. Both types of fraud damage the immigration system by undermining public trust and confidence in the

system.

- **The Extraterritorial Criminal Travel Strike Force and the ICE Trafficking in Persons Programs** coordinate field office investigations to target human smuggling and trafficking organizations both domestically and internationally with our domestic and international partners. By working closely with our partners, Domestic Investigations moves aggressively to counter the vulnerabilities posed by human smuggling organizations, and works diligently to rescue the victims of human trafficking and bring to justice those that perpetrate these crimes.

Investigative Services

- **The Undercover Operations Unit (UOU)** is responsible for providing guidance and oversight for all Domestic Investigations undercover activity. The use of undercover operations allows the agency to combat threats posed by TCOs through covert infiltration of these organizations by a specialized cadre of ICE special agents. The UOU's responsibilities include programmatic management & oversight of ICE's undercover documents, confidential informant disclosures, undercover training programs, lures, notional documents, the undercover review committee, and other programs impacting ICE's covert investigative activities.

Domestic Investigations employs a comprehensive worksite enforcement strategy to reduce the pull of illegal employment, ease pressure at the border, and protect employment opportunities for the nation's lawful workforce. ICE's worksite enforcement strategy consists of a three-pronged approach utilizing enforcement (criminal arrests of employers), compliance (Form I-9 Employment Eligibility Verification inspections, civil fines and debarment) and the ICE Mutual Agreement between Government and Employers program (IMAGE) to create a culture of compliance.

- **The HSI Forensic Laboratory (HSI-FL)** provides a broad range of forensic, intelligence, and

Due to the rise in transnational gang membership and the resulting increase in gang violence in both urban and suburban communities nationwide, Domestic Investigations developed and implemented anti-gang initiatives focused on violent criminal activities and on crimes with a nexus to the border. Since the inception of Operation Community Shield in February 2005, ICE special agents have arrested more than 32,415 street gang members and associates linked to more than 2,300 different gangs. More than 418 of those arrested were gang leaders and more than 4,494 were MS-13 gang members or associates. Through this initiative nationally, ICE has seized more than 5,254 firearms.

investigative support services for ICE, DHS, and many other U.S. and foreign law enforcement agencies. The HSI-FL offers specialized services which include travel and identity document authentication and analysis, fingerprint processing and identification, expert witness testimony, support to field officers, and training on the detection of fraudulent travel and identity documents.

Investigative Support

- **The Cyber Crimes Center (C3)** leads ICE's efforts to identify, disrupt, and dismantle criminal organizations engaged in criminal activity facilitated by the use of computers, electronic media, or

cyberspace. Trains, guides and assists ICE's 11 regional forensic laboratories, and more than 250 Computer Forensics Agents (CFAs) assigned to field offices located throughout the world.

- **The National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center (IPR Center)** protects the public's health and safety, the U.S. economy, and the war fighter by combating predatory and unfair trade practices that threaten the global economy. The IPR Center brings together 21 partners in a task force setting to include federal investigative agencies as well as international partners from Interpol, Europol and the governments of Canada and Mexico to leverage the resources, skills, and authorities of each participating agency to provide a comprehensive response to IP theft. These partners focus cooperatively on enforcement of intellectual property; commercial fraud including cases where commercial importations of cargo involved false statements and deceptive business practices; and increasing global outreach to build and maintain partnerships with industry and law enforcement, coordinating domestic and international capacity building programs, and raising public awareness.

Operation Engine Newity is an ICE, CBP and FBI collaborative effort to target the illegal importation, distribution, and sale of counterfeit automotive parts. The health and safety hazards posed by counterfeit airbags, brakes, ignition and fuel systems components and other safety items could potentially affect every person who travels in a motor vehicle.

FY 2015 Planned Activities

In FY 2015, ICE will:

- Continue its interagency efforts with DHS, DOJ, and members of the Intelligence Community (IC) in Operation Retroject, an enhanced, retroactive vetting of all Iraqi refugees who have entered the United States since 2007. Operation Retroject identifies previously unknown or undetected national security-related derogatory information on individuals in the U.S. who have been granted refugee status.

- Work to expand the BCSC by applying a task force model that includes other federal entities, leverages developing technologies to exploit intelligence and facilitate identification of criminal networks, and expands BCSC's analytical capabilities by reviewing domestic and international currency transaction reports for possible financial investigatory leads.
- Continue to enhance and expand the Trade Fraud Program. Domestic Investigations will expand joint ICE-CBP post-investigative analysis reporting to identify repeatable systematic schemes and techniques; enhance CBP and ICE's capabilities to conduct commercial trade fraud investigations through the development of additional training courses such as force labor and textile and in-bond diversion; and establish additional Trade Enforcement Coordination Centers in Newark, NJ; Miami, FL; Detroit, MI; Houston, TX; Chicago, IL; Laredo, TX; and Atlanta, GA.
- Continue to study how to field a Human Rights Violators Rapid Response Team as detailed in Presidential Study Directive 10. This effort will initially focus on analyzing information and intelligence to identify human rights violators to both prevent their entrance into the United States as well as to work with international partners and criminal tribunals in their prosecution. Later developments will see this team deploy globally and work with U.S. and foreign partners to gather evidence, identify witnesses, and conduct witness and victim interviews in areas where human rights violations, war crimes, atrocities, genocide, and torture have occurred.
- Expand its IP efforts by expanding investigatory support and leveraging enforcement operations with state and local law enforcement agencies.
- Partner with the National Crime Prevention Council to distribute intellectual property tool kits to state and local law enforcement to better guide them when they encounter counterfeit and intellectual property violations.
- Continue to participate as the U.S. Representative of the Virtual Global Taskforce, which is an international alliance of law enforcement agencies and private industry sector partners working together to prevent and deter online child sexual abuse.

Procurement Activities:

Enforcement Information Sharing (EIS)

Enforcement Information Sharing (EIS) is an umbrella program that supports the common goal of providing information sharing capabilities between the law enforcement community and DHS partners. EIS enhanced the information sharing web service and identified new external partners to further close the sharing capability gap so information can easily be shared across federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement entities. EIS creates a centralized access point for ICE and other DHS task forces, agents, and analysts to conduct investigations and identify relationships among over 290 million records from eight DHS data sources as well as access to over 14,000 law enforcement partners across the United States. EIS is currently in the operations and maintenance (O&M) phase. Note: See CASR for full description.

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
8,314	8,314	1,680

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Mission Need
Operations and Maintenance (O&M) (1,680)	Contractor Support (1,150)	Funding in FY 2015 will be used to provide O&M support to EIS including break-fix support, Tier 2 and Tier 3 help desk, database support, and interface support.
	Information Security Support (160)	Information Security support for O&M of EIS.
	Software Licenses (170)	Software licenses for O&M of EIS.
	GFTE (200)	Government FTE for O&M support of EIS.

Budget Change FY 2014 - FY 2015

Budget Change Detail	FTE	\$
FY 2014 Enacted	7,780	1,672,220
Adjustments-to-Base	0	(27,668)
<i>Pay Inflation</i>	-	12,441
<i>Agency FERS Contribution Increase</i>	-	16,469
<i>GSA Rent</i>	-	11,477
<i>Centralized Facilities</i>	-	10,400
<i>Fleet Recapitalization</i>	-	5,957
<i>IT Contract Conversion Savings</i>	-	(12,164)
<i>Termination of One-Time Costs</i>	-	(72,248)
FY 2015 Request	7,780	1,644,552

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
International Investigations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: International Investigations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	320	278	109,026
2014 Enacted	302	243	99,741
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	1,487
2015 Current Services	302	243	101,228
2015 Total Request	302	243	101,228
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	1,487

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

OIA has 75 offices in 48 countries¹ and works to disrupt and dismantle TCOs that seek to exploit America's legitimate trade, travel, and financial systems by engaging in human smuggling and trafficking, in the smuggling of narcotics, money, weapons, and sensitive technologies, and in the sexual exploitation of children, including child sex tourism. OIA partners with foreign and domestic counterparts to conduct international law enforcement operations and removals.

FY 2015 Request

In FY 2015, ICE requests \$101.2 million, 302 positions, and 243 FTE for the ICE OIA to support operations and investigations at the Attaché offices around the world. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$4.8 million from the FY 2013 Revised Enacted amount and an increase of \$1.5 million from the FY 2014 Enacted amount. The FY 2015 request, as compared to FY 2014, includes:

- Increase of \$498 thousand for pay inflation;
 - Increase of \$511 thousand for agency FERS contributions;
 - Increase of \$433 thousand for a GSA rent increase;
 - Increase of \$431 thousand for maintenance and repair at ICE-leased facilities; and
 - Increase of \$233 thousand for fleet recapitalization.
- Decrease of \$619 thousand for cost savings associated with reduced IT contracts;

¹ In addition, OIA has eight personnel assigned to the Department of Defense which are co-located at the Unified Combatant Commands and the Joint Inter-agency Task Forces.

In FY 2015, the ICE OIA will spend \$62.4 million on salaries and benefits, and \$38.9 million on general expenses to support ICE's international investigations and activities.

Description

The ICE Attaché offices around the world conduct law enforcement operations and provide investigative support to domestic offices in combating transnational crime. They support other U.S. government components and initiatives, refer requests from host country law enforcement agencies to appropriate U.S. agencies, and serve as advisor to U.S. missions. OIA provides training and conducts outreach to foreign officials and coordinates with foreign counterparts to share information under negotiated bilateral agreements and mutual legal assistance treaties. OIA conducts and coordinates training for law enforcement officials through International Law Enforcement Academies. These offices are staffed by ICE special agents, deportation liaison officers, also known as Assistant Attachés for Removal (AARs), and foreign service nationals who enhance the investigative and administrative ability of our overseas offices with their bicultural and bilingual skills.

Assistance with Removal and Repatriation

Through the use of dedicated AARs deployed at critical locations abroad, OIA coordinates the return of removable aliens with host governments and facilitates transits and country clearances. In collaboration with ICE ERO, AARs coordinate with host-country governments to return aliens who have final orders of removal. This coordination accelerates the removal process and

Operation Firewall is a comprehensive interdiction and investigation-focused enforcement operation targeting the movement and smuggling of bulk currency in and through Mexico, Central, and South America via cargo, commercial flights, and private aircraft. Since inception, ICE has seized over \$633 million dollars in bulk currency and has participated in the arrest of approximately 1,504 people involved in the smuggling of bulk currency.

reduces detention costs by reducing the number of detention days and daily bed expenses incurred before removal. ICE and DOS engage with foreign governments to reinforce their commitment under international law to accept the return of their citizens, even as the number of returned criminals increases. OIA works through problematic repatriation and removals by providing support for country clearances and then coordinating removals with the ICE flight operations unit. OIA also reduces ICE's average length of stay and bed costs through expanded use of the Electronic Travel Document (eTD) system, which reduces the time it takes to issue travel documents. OIA pursues collaborative international strategies by participating in multilateral forums with partner countries to discuss alien removal issues (e.g., Five Country Conference, Regional Conference on Migration, Shared Border Accord Coordinating Committee, and others). OIA also trains ICE representatives overseas on complex removal issues.

QHSR Alignment

1.1 Prevent Terrorist Attacks

2.3 Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations

3.2 Prevent Unlawful Immigration

4.1 Create a Safe, Secure, and Resilient Cyber Environment

ICE Strategic Plan Alignment

1 Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security

2 Protect the Borders Against Illicit Trade, Travel and Finance Target Drug Trafficking

Illicit Pathways Attack Strategy

Through the Office of Intelligence, OIA created the Illicit Pathways Attack Strategy (IPAS) to dismantle and disrupt the networks and pathways used by TCOs. TCOs use these networks and pathways for money laundering, weapons and bulk-cash smuggling, the export and theft of intellectual property and protected technologies, and human trafficking and smuggling. By dismantling these networks, ICE targets the infrastructure and profits generated by TCOs. The IPAS expands ICE's operations outside the U.S. in order to stop the trade of illicit goods and people before they reach the U.S. The strategy also aims to strengthen ICE's interagency cooperation with key law enforcement agencies and international partners such as CBP, DOJ, DOS, Department of Defense (DOD), and Interpol.

Transnational Criminal Investigative Units

OIA establishes the Transnational Criminal Investigative Units (TCIU) or "vetted units" in host countries, to build international consensus, multilateral cooperation and partnerships to defeat organized crime. TCIUs are special host country investigative units that assist ICE with investigations in source and transit countries. TCIUs are multi-disciplined units comprised of foreign prosecutors and customs, immigration, intelligence and law enforcement officials who are vetted to ensure that shared information and operational activities are not compromised. ICE coordinates the activities of the TCIUs, in collaboration with foreign investigative counterparts, to deter, disrupt and dismantle TCOs and individuals perpetrating a wide range of crimes including: human trafficking and smuggling, child labor and sexual exploitation, illegal arms trafficking, proliferation of sensitive technology, intellectual property rights violations, commercial fraud, money laundering, bulk cash smuggling, and narcotics trafficking.

ICE currently oversees 8 TCIUs around the globe. The majority of these units are located in Central and South America, however, in early FY2014 ICE trained the latest TCIU located in Afghanistan.

FY 2015 Planned Activities

In FY 2015, OIA will:

- Focus on U.S./Mexico cross-border threats and global illicit pathways, including contraband smuggling, arms trafficking, money laundering, bulk cash smuggling, human smuggling and trafficking, to include special interest aliens, and transnational gangs.
- Evaluate its worldwide investigative resources, through an analysis of global threats, current ICE coverage, and agency priorities, to reallocate resources in locations that pose the greatest threat, investigative opportunity, and host nation connectivity to the U.S.
- Review current processes and procedures, and evaluate areas for potential cost savings to improve efficiencies.

Budget Change FY 2014 – FY 2015

Budget Change Detail	FTE	\$
FY 2014 Enacted	243	99,741
Adjustments-to-Base	0	1,487
<i>Pay Inflation</i>	-	498
<i>Agency FERS Contribution Increase</i>	-	511
<i>GSA Rent</i>	-	433
<i>Centralized Facilities</i>	-	431
<i>Fleet Recapitalization</i>	-	233
<i>IT Contract Conversion Savings</i>	-	(619)
FY 2015 Request	243	101,228

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Visa Security Program
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Visa Security Program

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	80	61	32,731
2014 Enacted	76	61	31,541
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	313
2015 Current Services	76	61	31,854
2015 Total Request	76	61	31,854
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	313

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

ICE's Visa Security Program (VSP) deploys uniquely trained and experienced ICE special agents overseas to high-risk visa issuance posts to identify potential terrorist and criminal threats before they reach the United States. Visa Security Units (VSU) are currently operating at 20 ICE attaché offices in 16 countries.

FY 2015 Request

In FY 2015, ICE requests \$31.9 million, 76 positions, and 61 FTE for the VSP. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$313 thousand from the FY 2014 Enacted amount. The FY 2015 request, as compared to FY 2014, includes:

- Increase of \$126 thousand for pay inflation;
- Increase of \$127 thousand for agency FERS contributions;
- Increase of \$30 thousand for a GSA rent increase;
- Increase of \$114 thousand for maintenance and repair at ICE-leased facilities; and

- Decrease of \$84 thousand for cost savings associated with reduced IT contracts.

In FY 2015, the VSP will spend \$18.3 million on salaries and benefits, and \$13.5 million on general expenses to support the VSP at headquarters and 20 overseas posts.

Description

The VSP protects the U.S. against terrorists and criminal organizations by preventing foreign nationals who pose a threat to national security from entering into or residing within the United States. The VSP identifies and closes vulnerabilities in our immigration and customs processes as well as modernizes the information technology (IT) capability for screening visa applications. ICE's presence overseas via the VSP is vital to protecting the U.S. and its resources from harm and exploitation because it maintains the relationships with foreign law enforcement that are required to combat and disrupt the efforts of terrorist and criminal organizations.

Special agents assigned to the VSP work closely with the DOS and take a hands-on approach in conducting visa security activities at 20 overseas posts. These activities include, but are not limited to, examining visa applications for fraud; initiating investigations; coordinating with law enforcement partners; and providing law enforcement training and advice to U.S. consular officials.

Many visa security screening activities involve face-to-face interaction and on-the-ground follow-up which can only be conducted overseas. Agents assigned to the VSP follow up on investigative leads by coordinating with foreign government law enforcement agencies to verify a visa applicant's true country of origin; identify any criminal arrests, convictions, or potential affiliations with terrorist or criminal organizations; confirm any derogatory information found during data screening; and substantiate recommendations to deny visas to high risk individuals or "clear" eligible applicants incorrectly associated with such derogatory information.

In addition to determining whether a given applicant is eligible for a visa, vetting by ICE special agents generates additional law enforcement value, including:

- *Creation of watch-list records;*
- *Identification of new terrorist tactics or fraud schemes;*
- *Generation of intelligence products;*
- *Revocation of fraudulent petitions; and*
- *Initiation of investigations leading to arrest, seizure, prosecution.*

OHSR Alignment

1.1 Prevent Terrorist Attacks

2.3 Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations

3.2 Prevent Unlawful Immigration

4.1 Create a Safe, Secure, and Resilient Cyber Environment

ICE Strategic Plan Alignment

1 Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security

The VSP also seeks to identify terrorist or criminal threats by conducting targeted, in-depth vetting of individuals who apply for U.S. visas overseas. The Security Advisory Opinion Unit (SAOU) participates in interagency checks of visa applicants by conducting checks of derogatory information on visa applicants and liaising with other participating agencies to coordinate a unified visa determination. Through SAOUs, the VSP fosters coordinated decision-making, provides classified research assistance across DHS and DOS, and utilizes law enforcement expertise and analysis to maximize the efficiency of the visa process.

To guide future expansion and the deployment of VSP personnel, ICE has collaborated with DOS to develop a list of high-risk visa-issuing locations. Deployment schedules are dependent on DOS approval and factors such as scheduling site visits to plan and coordinate facilities build out of communications; securing government housing or DOS-approved leased housing; procuring and deploying armored vehicles and other specialized equipment; recruiting and staffing ICE positions including foreign nationals; coordinating specialized training; identifying educational requirements for dependents of ICE agents; and scheduling deployment of staff and families from the United States. VSP posts become fully operational when all infrastructure/IT systems are in place and all staff are deployed.

The VSP is establishing IT connectivity with CBP and DOS to automate links between DHS and DOS systems. This interface will allow for visa applications to be screened through the CBP's Automated Targeting System-Passenger, resulting in 100 percent visa screening.

FY 2015 Planned Activities

In FY 2015, ICE will

- Continue to use IT solutions to increase ICE's efficiency in screening, vetting, and recording visa applications. ICE aims to increase screening capabilities by enhancing the existing PATRIOT technology to cover all visa issuing posts worldwide. This modernization effort will enable all ICE Attaché offices to perform visa security operations.

Budget Change FY 2014 – FY 2015

Budget Change Detail	FTE	\$
FY 2014 Enacted	61	31,541
Adjustments-to-Base	0	313
<i>Pay Inflation</i>	-	126
<i>Agency FERS Contribution Increase</i>	-	127
<i>GSA Rent</i>	-	30
<i>Centralized Facilities</i>	-	114
<i>IT Contract Conversion Savings</i>	-	(84)
FY 2015 Request	61	31,854

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Intelligence
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Intelligence

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	453	396	74,298
2014 Enacted	468	368	74,298
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	2,747
2015 Current Services	468	368	77,045
2015 Total Request	468	368	77,045
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	2,747

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The ICE Office of Intelligence (Intel) collects, analyzes, and shares timely and accurate intelligence on illicit trade, travel, and financial activity with a U.S. nexus, in coordination with other DHS Intelligence Enterprise members and the intelligence community. Intel produces intelligence reports and finished intelligence to support ICE investigations, and ongoing operations. In addition, Intel maintains one of the Department's largest agency-wide secure data communication infrastructures. Intel also prepares ICE for agency-wide continuity of operations, emergency response, and crisis management and manages a 24/7 joint intelligence and operations operation.

FY 2015 Request

In FY 2015, ICE requests \$77.1 million, 468 positions, and 368 FTE for Intel. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$2.7 million from the FY 2014 Enacted amount. The FY 2015 request, as compared to FY 2014, includes:

- Increase of \$566 thousand for pay inflation;
- Increase of \$774 thousand for agency FERS contributions;
- Increase of \$798 thousand for a GSA rent increase;
- Increase of \$1.0 million for maintenance and repair at ICE-leased facilities;
- Increase of \$155 thousand for fleet recapitalization; and
- Decrease of \$584 thousand for cost savings associated with reduced IT contracts.

In FY 2015, Intel will spend \$58.9 million on salaries and benefits, and \$18.1 million on general expenses to support intelligence activities and lead ICE emergency preparedness and response efforts.

Description

Intel collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates relevant and timely information and intelligence needed to support executive management, investigative missions and enforcement operations. Intel gathers information to identify threats, patterns, trends, methods, and organizations related to transnational crimes, national security, and force protection and officer safety.

Intel establishes and disseminates guidance, analytic tools, and intelligence training standards; coordinates with DHS, the U.S. intelligence community, and other U.S. and foreign law enforcement intelligence partners; produces strategic intelligence assessments in support of agency and department decision makers; provides tactical intelligence collection and reporting services; and manages the Joint Intelligence Operations Center (JIOC) to provide 24x7 situational awareness for ICE. Additionally, Intel manages the ICE National Emergency Management Division, leads all ICE emergency planning and response efforts, and operates the Classified Connectivity Program Management Office to deploy classified data connectivity throughout ICE.

In FY 2013, ICE partnered with CBP to replace the capabilities of ICE's Intelligence Fusion System (IFS) with the Analytical Framework for Intelligence (AFI) platform managed by CBP. AFI increases analytic collaboration, cooperation, and efficiencies through enhanced and integrated information sharing. There is a significant cost saving as well: the IFS cost for operations was \$3.2 million annually; by partnering with CBP, AFI will cost ICE just \$250 thousand per year for operations and maintenance.

Intel responds to intelligence needs based on formal and ad hoc requests by HSI investigative units, ERO officers, ICE senior leadership, other intelligence customers within ICE and DHS, and from the intelligence and law enforcement communities. Additionally, Intel supports the following programmatic areas: Southwest Border, Human Smuggling and Public Safety, Contraband Smuggling, Illicit Finance and Trade Fraud, Counter-Proliferation Intelligence, National Security/Terrorism.

OHSR Alignment

1.1 Prevent Terrorist Attacks

2.3 Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations

3.2 Prevent Unlawful Immigration

4.1 Create a Safe, Secure, and Resilient Cyber Environment

ICE Strategic Plan Alignment

1.2 Remove Individuals Posing a Security Threat

Intel performs its mission through the following functional areas:

- **The Intelligence Collection and Operations Division (COD)** identifies and addresses information gaps and collection challenges, influences intelligence community collection priorities

and resources, and facilitates the rapid and responsible sharing of time-sensitive information. This division manages the ICE JIOC, a 24x7 situational awareness center, and the ICE Reports Officer program that identifies and shares intelligence with partner agencies in the U.S. and select foreign locations. The COD/JIOC also provides 24x7 monitoring of the ICE Blue Force Tracker and real-time operational support to the ICE Personnel Recovery Program.

- **The Analysis Division** uses all source information to analyze information that affects ICE operations and DHS components, as well as our federal, state, local, tribal and international law enforcement partners. The division develops strategic level intelligence assessments to support ICE-wide decision making. ICE shares these assessments with its partners as they contain vital information for the broader law enforcement and intelligence communities.
- **The Intelligence Mission Management Division** oversees Intel's external customer engagements, strategic planning, classified connectivity, and liaison activities with the DOD, the intelligence community, and international partners. The Classified Connectivity Program supports enhanced information sharing by facilitating an efficient deployment of classified connectivity within ICE and between ICE and its partners. This Division is also responsible for coordinating and managing the Office of Intelligence Training Program for the intelligence cadre, including ICE Basic Intelligence Training, Basic Intelligence and Threat Analysis Course, training and deployment of the AFI, and continuous learning program.
- **The National Emergency Management Division** leads all ICE emergency planning and response efforts. The division coordinates with 27 ICE program offices to plan for possible incidents, train, and conduct exercises. The division is responsible for ensuring that the ICE Alternate Operating Facility is always prepared to support a contingency.
- **The Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center (HSTC)** supports greater integration and overall effectiveness in the U.S. government's efforts to combat human smuggling and trafficking in persons, and clandestine terrorist travel. The HSTC brings together federal agency subject matter experts from policy, law enforcement, intelligence, and diplomatic arenas to work together and leverage expertise and authorities to combat these global threats.

The Human Smuggling and Public Safety Unit within the Office of Intelligence engages in multi-agency partnerships including government entities such as the DOJ, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the National Security Agency to identify and repair international travel vulnerabilities exploited by criminal travel networks.

FY 2015 Planned Activities

In FY 2015, ICE will:

- Support the increase in focus by Domestic Investigations on Commercial Trade Fraud investigations, and will continue to support the Administration's strategy to combat TCOs at the Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center.
- Focus on enhancing collection management, analytic techniques, dissemination capabilities, product quality, and training provided to personnel engaged in intelligence activities.

- Develop strategic, operational, and tactical collection strategies aimed at gathering intelligence that satisfies national requirements, maintaining global situational awareness to receive, coordinate, and disseminate classified and unclassified information, and facilitating the exchange of law enforcement and national intelligence, and participating in any National Level Exercise for emergency preparedness.

Budget Change FY 2014 – FY 2015

Budget Change Detail	FTE	\$
FY 2014 Enacted	368	74,298
Adjustments-to-Base	0	2,747
<i>Pay Inflation</i>	-	566
<i>Agency FERS Contribution Increase</i>	-	774
<i>GSA Rent</i>	-	798
<i>Centralized Facilities</i>	-	1,038
<i>Fleet Recapitalization</i>	-	155
<i>IT Contract Conversion Savings</i>	-	(584)
FY 2015 Request	368	77,045

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
DRO - Custody Operations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: DRO - Custody Operations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	5,203	5,112	1,917,793
2014 Enacted	5,391	5,095	1,993,770
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(47,953)
2015 Current Services	5,391	5,095	1,945,817
2015 Program Change	-	-	(153,904)
2015 Total Request	5,391	5,095	1,791,913
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(201,857)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Custody Operations manages approximately 250 detention facilities across the country, which in FY 2015 is funded to house an average of 30,539 aliens per day.

FY 2015 Request

In FY 2015, ICE requests \$1,791.913 million, 5,391 positions, and 5,095 FTE for the Custody Operations program. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$201.9 million from the FY 2014 Enacted. The FY 2015 request as compared to FY 2014, includes:

- Increase of \$6.6 million for pay inflation;
- Increase of \$9.4 million for agency FERS contributions;
- Increase of \$5.6 million for a GSA rent increase;
- Increase of \$7.8 million for maintenance and repair at ICE-leased facilities;
- Increase of \$1.3 million for fleet capitalization;
- Increase of \$1.4 million for the development and provision of training and stake holder outreach for the Prison Rape Elimination Act (described in more detail in the programmatic change section).
- Decrease of \$7.0 million for cost savings associated with reduced IT contracts;
- Decrease of \$18.3 million from savings by aligning staffing levels at the Service Processing Centers with the nationwide detention standards;
- Decrease of \$53.4 million for termination of one-time costs; and
- Decrease of \$155.3 million by reducing detention beds from 34,000 to 30,539 (described in more detail in the programmatic change section).

In FY 2015, Custody Operations will spend \$707.8 million for salaries and benefits and \$1,084.1 million for general expenses to maintain 30,539 detention beds at an average rate of \$119/day. Of the 30,539 beds, 27,938 beds are funded through the Custody Operations PPA and 2,601 beds are paid for from fee sources (Breached Bond Detention Fund and Immigration Inspection User Fees).

The requested level of 30,539 detention beds accommodates mandatory and non-mandatory priority detainees (including non-mandatory Level 1 and 2 criminals). This allows ICE to ensure the most cost-effective use of Federal dollars by focusing the more-costly detention capabilities on priority and mandatory detainees, including individuals who pose a danger to national security or a risk to public safety, with particular emphasis on violent criminals, felons, and repeat offenders. This strategy allows ICE to place low-risk, non-mandatory detainees in lower cost alternatives to detention programs, which may include electronic monitoring and intensive supervision.

Description

Custody Operations provides policy guidance for, and oversight of, the administrative custody of a highly diverse alien detainee population. Custody Operations operates these detention operations as efficiently and effectively as possible to ensure the safety, security, and appropriate care of aliens in ICE's custody.

OHSR Alignment

3.2 Prevent Unlawful Immigration

3.2.4 Arrest, detain, prosecute, and remove

ICE Strategic Plan Alignment

3.1 Detaining and Removing Aliens Seeking Illegal Entry

Associated APG/GPRA/Management Measures

Average daily population of illegal aliens maintained in detention facilities

Average length of stay in detention of all convicted criminal aliens prior to removal from the United States

Estimated average bed cost per day

Percent of detention facilities found in compliance with the national detention standards by receiving an inspection rating of acceptable or greater on the last inspection

Bed Space Management

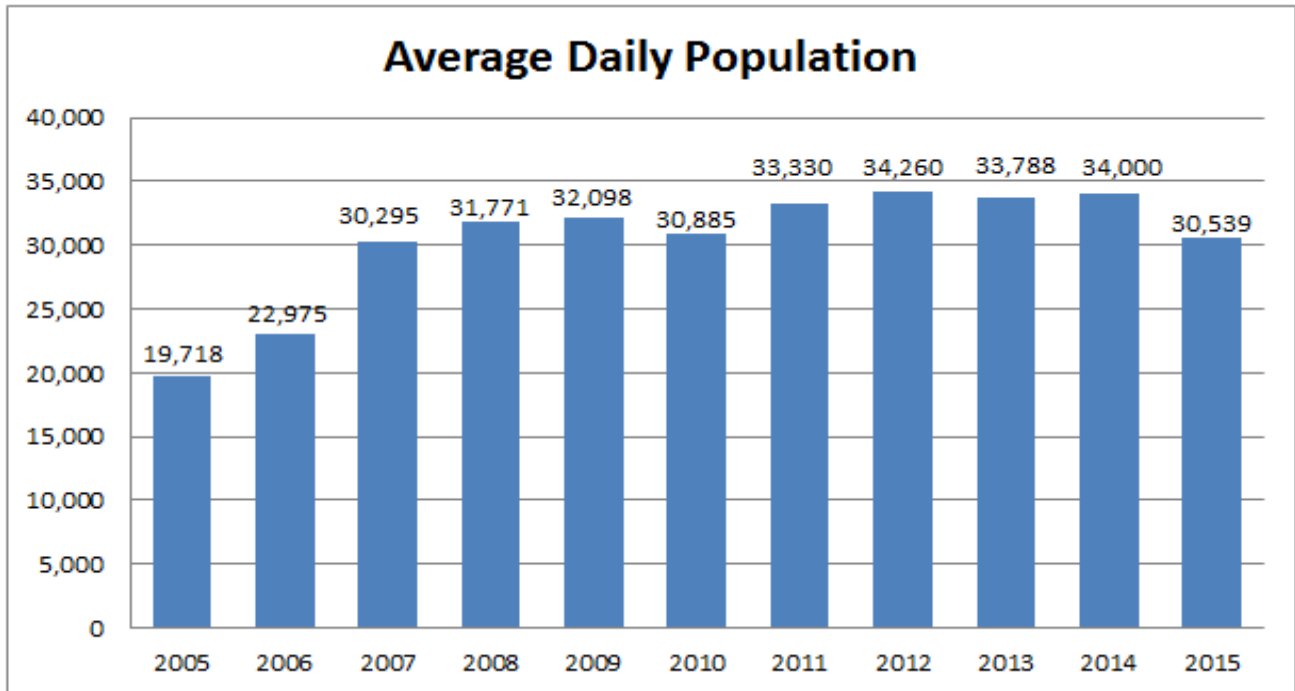
Custody Operations acquires and manages detention capacity in three facility types:

- ***Inter-Governmental Service Agreements (IGSAs) and Intra-Government Agreements (IGAs).*** ICE obtains detention bed space through inter-governmental service agreements with state and local governments and through intra-government agreements with the U.S. Marshall Service (USMS). Approximately 69 percent of ICE's detained population is housed at IGSA or IGA facilities with an average daily population of 23,449 for FY 2013. In FY 2013, there were approximately 239 IGSAs and IGAs in 46 states.



Florence, AZ Service Processing Center

- ***Service Processing Centers (SPCs).*** ICE owns six secure detention facilities, called Service Processing Centers, located in Batavia, New York; El Centro, California; El Paso, Texas; Florence, Arizona; Los Fresnos, Texas; and Miami, Florida. The SPCs are dedicated facilities housing 11 percent of the detained population with an average daily population of 3,642 through FY 2013. SPCs provide ICE with valuable flexibility by providing administrative space as well as courtroom and processing space. The availability of this additional space reduces the time and resources required to process aliens.
- ***Contract Detention Facilities (CDFs).*** ICE utilizes seven dedicated contract detention facilities to house approximately 17 percent of ICE's detained population with an average daily population of 5,710 in FY 2013. While not owned by ICE, CDFs are operated by private industry vendors solely for ICE purposes. ICE is prepared to increase usage of facilities with a tiered rate structure per diem that offer cost reductions as the level of the detained alien population increases.



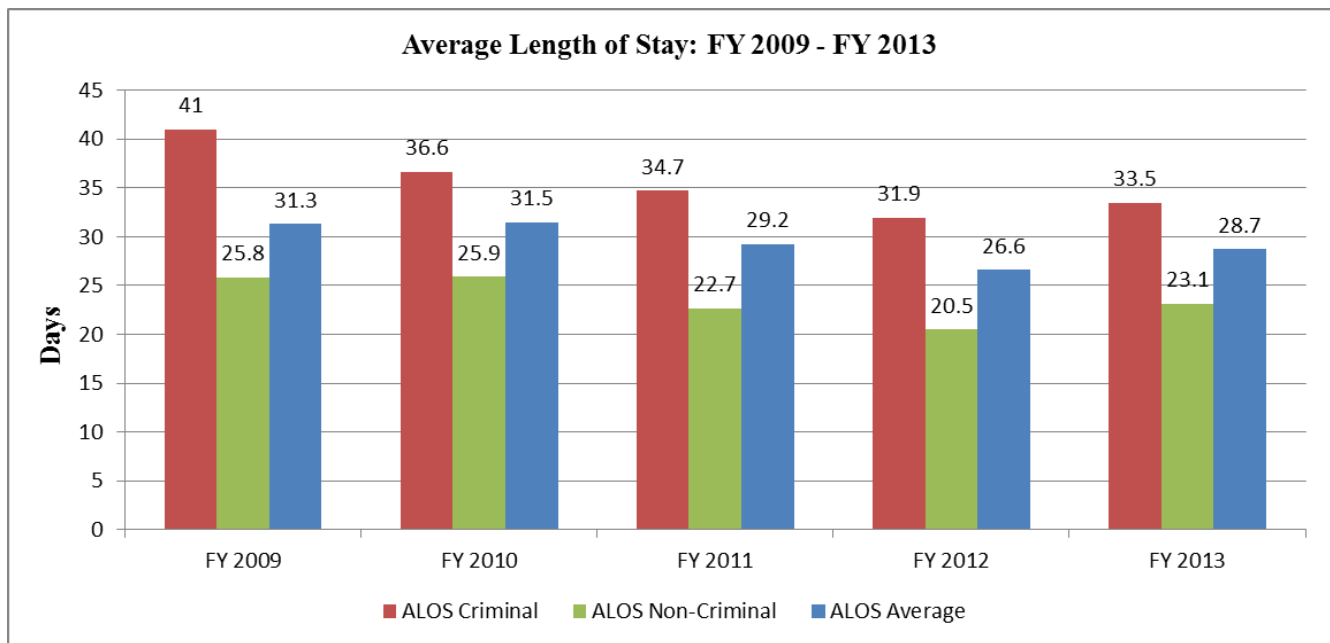
FY 2005 – FY 2013 figures represent the actual average daily population maintained by ICE during the fiscal year.
 FY 2014 is the number of beds mandated in the Enacted Appropriation. FY 2015 is the number of beds proposed in the President's Budget

Detention Bed Costs

The cost of detaining an alien each day varies by region and facility type. Bed costs have several components, including all expenses incurred for direct detention bed acquisition, detention guard services, meals provided to detainees, welfare items, detainee health care and indirect costs such as overhead costs and facility maintenance.

The most significant detention cost driver is the average length of stay (ALOS) for an alien before his or her removal. ALOS is the length of detention for aliens in ICE custody, to include the adjudication process and any appearances before EOIR, leading to a final order of removal. The graph below shows how ICE has decreased ALOS since FY 2009. In 2013, ICE experienced an increase in ALOS due to efficiencies in the removal process that decreased the amount of removals ICE captured under the short-term Alien Transfer Exit Program.

ICE continuously works with EOIR to expedite the legal review with full regard for due process while targeting a reduction in the ALOS. ICE continues a DHS and DOJ cross-agency performance partnership to test specific initiatives that will promote efficiencies in the immigration court process and significantly reduce ALOS and alien processing expenses.



Note: In 2013, ICE experienced an increase in ALOS due to efficiencies in the removal process that decreased the amount of removals ICE captured under the short-term Alien Transfer Exit Program.

Multi-Year Bed Funding Pilot

In FY 2015 ICE requests that \$45 million of Custody Operations funding be multi-year funds (five years). Multi-year funding allows ICE to agree to base periods greater than one year; allows for minimum guarantees spanning more than one fiscal year; and allows ICE to obligate any cancellation fee in its entirety during the initial fiscal year. ICE would use these incentives to receive better rates from vendors in contract negotiations. Market research indicates that a shift to a contract with a five year base period and a five year option period rather than a base year and four one year options would result in a one percent gross price break that would compound over the life of the contract. As this price break compounds over a ten year life cycle the government saves progressively more over time.

ICE will review the detention portfolio and institute multi-year bed pilots at up to five facilities². All multi-year funds including recuperated cancellation fee(s) will be spent on detention beds. For example, ICE could offer the pilot facility vendor a fee for cancelling for convenience in the first year of a contract with a five year base period. In turn, ICE would get a better rate from the vendor for reduced risk. As time elapses on the contract life cycle, the cancellation risk goes down for the vendor. Correspondingly, a straight line, prorated portion of the cancellation fee would be de-obligated and recuperated by ICE annually. A contract with a five year base period and a full (100 percent) fee for cancelling for convenience in the first year would see the fee reduced by 20 percent in the second year of the five-year base period. In this example, the 20 percent recuperated cancellation fee would be reused for detention beds. If ICE doesn't cancel for convenience in the five-year period, it would recuperate the entire fee.

² The \$45 million multi-year funds (five years) would be used for with cancellation fees only at facilities that have an existing guaranteed minimum (GM). In a facility where ICE has a GM, the government pays for beds whether the beds are used or not. These facilities would be insulated from cancellation risk because of their strategic location and GM written into the contracts. ICE has 14 facilities with ADP over 400 that have guaranteed minimums that are viable for this pilot.

ICE will balance the implementation of the pilot with continued consideration of detention reform, enforcement priorities, and other law enforcement operational considerations.

Healthcare

Healthcare (medical and public health) for detainees is managed by the Health Service Corps (IHSC) through comprehensive health screening and the provision of direct patient care services at IHSC staffed facilities and through consultation and compliance reviews at non-IHSC staffed facilities. IHSC also arranges for off-site community-based care for the entire detained population, as necessary. IHSC is working on several initiatives focused on monitoring quality and improving access to health care services while modernizing health care operational capabilities, and strengthening accountability and decision making. In FY 2013, ICE had 847 IHSC medical staff located in 21 facilities nationwide that included 26 Field Medical Coordinators (FMC) who oversaw detainee health issues and monitored standards at non-IHSC staffed detention facilities.

- **Transition to ICE Infrastructure Server Network:** ICE efforts by ICE regarding detainee health care include: transitioned 11 IHSC staffed clinics on the legacy network to full operating capability (FOC) on the ICE IT network. Transition activities will continue in FY 2014 for the remaining 10 clinics.
- **Field Medical Coordinators.** IHSC implemented a Field Medical Coordinator (FMC) initiative to better manage and oversee health care provided to detainees in non-IHSC staffed facilities. IHSC supplemented staff at the 24 ICE Field Offices with a qualified FMC that provides consultation advice to ICE Field Office Directors (FOD) on medical issues within their Area of Responsibility (AOR). During FY 2013 the FMCs were fully integrated with FOD operations. Additional governing documents were developed to reflect the increase in duties and responsibilities, and an increase in the staffing posture has been proposed to address the workload at some of the bigger AORs.
- **Mental Health.** IHSC initiated development of the first transitional mental health unit at the Krome SPC in Miami, FL. The unit addresses the mental health needs of detainees not requiring full hospitalization, but who have medical conditions significant enough to avoid housing in the general population with other detainees.
- **Electronic Health Records (eHR).** ICE procured a comprehensive eHR system to improve the delivery, monitoring, and recording of detainee health care encounters. eHR implementation ensures state-of-the-art communication among its 21 staffed clinics. ICE awarded a vendor contract in September 2012 with coordinated configuration work completed during the first 9 months of contract award.

Detention Standards Compliance Oversight

ICE ensures detention facilities used to detain aliens do so in accordance with ICE national detention standards. National standards are tailored to meet the unique needs of ICE's detainee population, with a focus on quality medical care, access to counsel, visitation, religious practices, language translation and interpretation, and other detainee services.

In 2010, in response to an ICE initiative on Immigration Detention Reform, ICE established an on-site Detention Compliance Oversight Program that complements the inspections program. This on-site program consists of 40 Detention Service Managers/Detention Standards and Compliance Officers (DSMs/DSCOs) who are posted at key ICE detention facilities to provide daily review of facility compliance to ICE's standards and resolve facility issues and concerns. In many cases, problems and issues are remedied on the spot by DSMs/DSCOs. In other instances, the DSMs/DSCOs collaborate with the local field office staff to generate and implement remedial plans. In addition, the DSMs/DSCOs also ensure corrective actions are taken to address deficiencies identified by the Office of Detention Oversight (ODO) and other oversight entities, such as CRCL. These on-site managers are vital in contributing to a reduction in detainee grievances, improved standards compliance, and an increase in the overall final ratings. In FY 2013, there were 54 total facilities under the purview of the program, comprising over 80 percent of ICE's average daily detention population.

One-hundred percent of ICE detention facilities received an inspection rating of acceptable or greater during the annual review through FY 2013. Facilities found not to be in compliance with the standards are afforded an opportunity to correct the identified deficiencies. When deficiencies are not corrected, ICE removes all detainees under its custody from the facility and refrains from utilizing the facility until such time as it is brought into compliance with ICE detention standards.

Detention Reforms

Detention reform is an ongoing initiative to tailor the conditions of immigration detention to its unique purpose. The present immigration detention system grew at an unprecedented rate over the past 15 years. Many of these facility beds are jails designed for penal - not civil - detention. ICE has a series of comprehensive detention reforms underway designed to ensure that detention conditions are safe, secure, and humane including:

- **Revised Detention Standards.** In February 2012, ICE released its newest national detention standards, known as the 2011 Performance-Based National Detention Standards (PBNDS 2011). The revised standards improve medical and mental health services, increase access to legal services and religious opportunities, improve communication with detainees with limited English proficiency, and improve the process for reporting and responding to complaints, and increase visitation. Implementation of PBNDS 2011 continues as a multi-year process involving contract modifications with priority being given to those facilities housing the largest population of ICE detainees. Currently the proportion of ICE detainees housed in facilities that operate under PBNDS 2011 is approximately 50 percent and continues to increase.
- **Risk Classification Assessment.** ICE completed its nationwide deployment of the new automated Risk Classification Assessment (RCA) in FY 2013, and will assess the tool's

effectiveness for improving transparency and uniformity in detention custody and classification decisions, aiding in identifying vulnerable populations, and promoting the prioritization of detention resources. The RCA contains objective criteria incorporating factors reflecting the agency's civil enforcement priorities and any special vulnerabilities that may impact custody and classification determinations to guide the decision-making of ICE officers and their supervisors regarding whether an alien should be detained or released, and, if detained, the alien's appropriate custody classification level.

- **Development of New Detention Facilities.** In March 2012, ICE opened the Karnes County Civil Detention Center in Texas, the first facility designed and built based on ICE's civil detention reform principles. The facility features innovative and cost-effective designs and new approaches to construction materials, staffing, and operations, plus greater freedom of movement, contact visitation, and medical and mental health services. New facilities have also been completed in the Los Angeles and Newark AORs to offer improved conditions of confinement for low-risk detainees. Those facilities are Adelanto for Los Angeles and Delaney Hall for Newark. In addition, the Essex facility in the Newark AOR was also expanded.
- **Reduction in Detainee Transfers.** ICE has made great strides in reducing long distance transfers of detainees by increasing detention capacity where it is most needed. This ensures that detainees can remain close to their families and attorneys, and also prevents disruptions to ongoing immigration proceedings, which has the effect of lengthening an alien's detention. In January 2012, ICE issued a Transfer Directive that builds on the successful reduction of long-distance transfers, by ensuring that when transfers are necessary, they are prioritized to minimize the long-distance transfers of detainees with family members, local attorneys, or pending immigration proceedings in the area where they are detained.

FY 2015 Planned Activities

In FY 2015, ICE will:

- Provide funding for a yearly average daily population of 30,539 in detention facilities;
- Achieve an estimated average bed cost of \$119.00 per day;
- Achieve compliance with the national detention standards by a thorough inspection program; and,
- Promote the parental interests directive with advocacy groups, legal providers, victims' rights organizations, family courts, and child welfare systems.

Procurement Activities

Electronic Health Record (eHR) System

The objective of the electronic Health Records (eHR) System is to replace multiple systems and manual processes and develop a centralized electronic Health Records system that supports comprehensive medical services management for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) detainees. The eHR System will enable full lifecycle oversight and management of detainee healthcare. The centralized eHR will streamline the care provided to detainees, automate medical documentation

reducing staff paper workloads, enhance medical management and oversight, enhance the standardization of care provided to detainees, reduce risk and legal liability of the overall system, and improve the accuracy and timeliness of Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO), ICE Health Service Corps (IHSC) metrics. Note: See CASR for full description.

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
4,461	4,718	5,401

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Mission Need
Operations and Maintenance (O&M) (5,401)	Budgetary Resources: Direct Labor: 2,386 Other Direct Costs (ODCs): 2,446	Funding in FY 2015 will be used for O&M support of the eHR system. eHR is designed to effectively administer and oversee healthcare services delivered to detainees in ICE custody, improve the quality of care delivered, and expand the availability of medical information to all providers. eHR contributions to mission delivery supports DHS Mission Objectives 3.1 and 3.2 ensuring compliance with and consistently implementing ICE policy in the field and providing safe and humane detention conditions. (Source: Exhibit 300).
	GFTE (569)	Represents OCIO program GFTE only – does not include ERO IHSC clinical or management staff

Detention and Removal Operations Modernization (DROM)

The DROM Program is an ERO initiative to modernize its IT systems to further improve ERO's business processes for the detention and removal of illegal aliens from the United States. A major goal accomplished was the replacement of the legacy case management system with ENFORCE Alien Removal Module (EARM). With the delivery of EARM and other applications, the Program has reduced the length of detention, promoted information sharing, and streamlined business operations. Key enhancements included faster data access, improved data sharing, and improved forecasting and real-time trends analysis.

The DROM Program has deployed 14 major releases and currently developing a release to evolve EARM into a true portal, creating a single point of entry to access ATD tracking, bond processing, travel document generation, fugitive tracking, custody determination through risk classification, and other ERO activities. Upon completion of the release, the Program will move into sustainment phase.

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)¹
18,361	10,933	9,874

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Mission Need
Operations and Maintenance (O&M) (9,874)	Budgetary Resources (8,941)	Funding in FY 2015 will be used to provide O&M support for DROM. DROM will be used to further improve ERO's business processes for the detention and removal of illegal aliens from the United States
	GFTE (933)	

1/ Funding amounts may differ from the DHS Future Years Homeland Security Program Report due to timing of the entry and adjustments made to relative funding amounts.

Budget Change FY 2014 – FY 2015

Budget Change Detail	FTE	\$
FY 2014 Enacted	5,095	1,993,770
Adjustments-to-Base	0	(47,953)
<i>Pay Inflation</i>	-	6,578
<i>Agency FERS Contribution Increase</i>	-	9,385
<i>GSA Rent</i>	-	5,645
<i>Centralized Facilities</i>	-	7,816
<i>Fleet Recapitalization</i>	-	1,325
<i>Bed and Health Cost Savings</i>	-	(18,300)
<i>IT Contract Conversion Savings</i>	-	(6,991)
<i>Termination of One-time Costs</i>	-	(53,411)
Program Changes	0	(153,904)
<i>Efficiencies in Detention and ATD</i>	-	(155,324)
<i>Detention Reform Outreach</i>	-	1,420
FY 2015 Request	5,095	1,791,913

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
DRO - Fugitive Operations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: DRO - Fugitive Operations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	788	739	137,630
2014 Enacted	748	700	128,802
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	962
2015 Current Services	748	700	129,764
2015 Program Change	-	-	1,827
2015 Total Request	748	700	131,591
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	2,789

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Fugitive Operations identifies, locates and apprehends priority aliens who have absconded from a removal order. Fugitive Operations focuses its enforcement activities on at-large criminal aliens as well as on those aliens who pose a threat to national security or to the community.

FY 2015 Request

In FY 2015, ICE requests \$131.6 million, 748 positions, and 700 FTE for Fugitive Operations. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$2.8 million from FY 2014 Enacted amount. The FY 2015 request, as compared to FY 2014, includes:

- Increase of \$1.1 million for pay inflation;
- Increase of \$1.4 million for agency FERS contributions;
- Increase of \$716 thousand for a GSA rent increase;
- Increase of \$1.7 million for maintenance and repair at ICE-leased facilities;
- Increase of \$195 thousand for fleet capitalization;
- Increase of \$1.8 million for fugitive operations (described in more detail in the programmatic change section);
- Decrease of \$3.0 million from termination of one-time costs; and
- Decrease of \$1.1 million for cost savings associated with reduced IT contracts.

In FY 2015, Fugitive Operations will spend \$112.7 million on salaries and benefits and \$18.9 million on general expenses to fund the 129 FOTs and the Fugitive Operation Support Center (FOSC). The FOSC analyzes the outstanding cases of U.S. fugitive aliens and the at-large criminal alien population as recorded in the Enforce Alien Removal Module (EARM) in order to assist the National Fugitive Operations Program (NFOP) in locating aliens or to determine that a case should be closed.

Description

The NFOP was launched in 2003 with eight FOTs nationwide. Today, ICE has 129 FOTs deployed nationwide that plan and conduct in-depth reviews on fugitive cases, giving priority to fugitive criminal aliens and cases that pose a threat to public safety. The FOTs utilize well-developed methods and techniques to locate and arrest these priority targets as with the location and arrest of immigration fugitives. These cases are prioritized based on criminality and threat to public safety.

In April 2013, Fugitive Operations conducted Operation Safe Neighborhoods, a nationwide criminal alien operation focusing on priority targets deemed to be a direct threat to the safety and welfare of children. This six day operation resulted in 3,044 arrests including 2,747 convicted criminal aliens, 224 immigration fugitives and 73 individuals with outstanding criminal warrants of arrest.

Fugitive Operations Teams

Each of the 24 ICE field offices has at least one operational FOT. In total, ICE has 129 FOTs that are operational and conduct enforcement activities across the United States. Enforcement activity involves analysis and cross-referencing of records; surveillance; investigative interviews; liaising with federal, state and local public safety agencies as well as foreign government representatives; administration of subpoenas; and execution of both administrative and criminal warrants to make arrests. Actions to remove fugitives include: physical arrests; detainers placed on individuals located in a federal, state or local facilities; docket management including case category changes that result in a fugitive being removed from the backlog; and case closures.

In November 2013, Los Angeles Fugitive Operations and the U.S. Marshals arrested a Spanish national with Interpol Red Notice for Murder. Subject is wanted for the alleged murder of his girlfriend and dismemberment of her body.

Operations Return to Sender, Secure Streets and Cross Check are the primary enforcement operations utilized by the FOTs. These operations along with other specialized initiatives such as the Sex Offender Alien Removal (SOAR) operations, the Joint Effort initiative, and Interpol's 'Far Away' program have allowed the NFOP to attain the highest criminal arrest percentage since the inception of the program. In FY 2013, FOTs achieved a 75 percent criminal arrest rate, the highest since the inception of the program.

Initiatives employed by the FOTs include:

- *Operation Return to Sender:* An interior enforcement initiative that applies an organized and methodical approach to the identification, location and arrest of ICE fugitive aliens.
- *Operation Secure Streets:* An initiative to locate and arrest aliens who have been convicted of violations involving operating a motor vehicle while under the influence.

- *Operation Cross Check*: The operational umbrella for all other focused enforcement efforts that target other specific alien populations, such as at-large criminal aliens convicted of violent crimes.
- *Probation and Parole*: A program to identify, locate, and arrest criminal aliens on probation and parole.
- *Joint Effort*: An initiative that combines the resources and expertise of ICE with local law enforcement agencies to arrest fugitive aliens, including criminal aliens, and previously removed aliens.



- *Operation SOAR*: A coordinated foreign-born sex offender enforcement operation that builds on ICE's ongoing efforts to target the worst criminal aliens and remove them from local communities.
- *FAR Away*: An initiative liaison with Interpol to develop investigative leads and provide support to the FOTs in the location and arrest of foreign fugitive, or Fugitive Aliens Removal (FAR) cases—foreign nationals who are wanted for crimes committed abroad and are now at-large in communities in the United States.

On March 15, 2013, Washington Fugitive Operations arrested an El Salvadorian national with an INTERPOL red notice for Aggravated Kidnapping, Aggravated Robbery, and Attempted Aggravated Murder in El Salvador. Subject was a reentry after removal.

- *Most Wanted Program (MWP)*: A program that aids in the location and arrest of dangerous fugitives and at-large criminal aliens, develops community support by providing visibility and fostering awareness of our public safety mission, and

builds cooperative relationships with law enforcement partners through the exchange of mutually beneficial information aimed at removing these threats from local communities.

- *Operation Material Support (OMS)*: A collaborative effort of the NFOP, the FOSC, and the Operations and Intelligence Coordination Unit (OICU) aimed at identifying and apprehending removable criminal aliens who are suspected of having provided material support to a DOS designated foreign terrorist organization and/or otherwise pose a national security threat through a known history of supporting a non-designated organization involved in terrorist acts.
- *No Safe Haven*: A collaborative effort between the Fugitive Operations Division, NFOP/FOSC and the ICE National Security Investigations Division, Human Rights Violators and War Crimes Unit (HRV), to identify aliens who have received Final Orders of Removal and have failed to depart the United States. Specifically those aliens that have been determined to be associated with human rights violations and war crimes abroad.

- *Closing the Gap*: A public safety/information sharing initiative aimed at identifying sources of information of mass validated data at the federal, state, local and tribal level, which could identify priority aliens who are/have been involved in illicit criminal activity through affiliation/membership in a variety of security threat groups.
- *In Plain Sight*: A public safety initiative aimed at collaborating with internal stakeholders at ICE and other federal agencies to identify an efficient approach to developing acceptable policies, procedures and training to govern social media/open source information use within ICE, while ultimately protecting public privacy and government information systems.

FOT cases may also be developed through referrals from various sources, including the ICE TIPLINE, Interpol, the FOSC, USCIS referrals, other DHS components, and other law enforcement agencies. FOT members attend specialized training that includes ICE policy and guidance, immigration law, arrest techniques, and program-specific training to enable them to conduct operations specific to Fugitive Operations, including high-profile escapes, high-risk entries, and service of criminal warrants, and the location and arrest of foreign fugitives wanted abroad and found at-large in the United States.

Fugitive Operations Support Center

The FOSC serves as a national enforcement operations center providing ICE law enforcement staff with critical information on the identity, immigration history, criminal history, and location of high-priority aliens and provides direct support to the NFOP and FOTs.

The FOSC administers a proprietary and complex data system that serves as a foundation to correlate and analyze a wide-range of person-specific information. Various FOSC processes synthesize extensive amounts of data into actionable information used by FOTs to arrest aliens who pose a threat to our communities.

The FOSC leverages technology to achieve enforcement goals, employing technical systems and data sharing to increase capabilities to identify and remove aliens that pose a threat to our communities. In addition, the technical expertise and partnerships with law enforcement agencies enables the FOSC to support data integrity by analyzing the accuracy of cases within EARM, the primary case management data system. The FOSC addresses interoperability challenges associated with government databases by employing IT solutions that electronically examine large amounts of data. For example, the FOSC can quickly identify large groups of cases that contain indicators reflecting adjustment to a legal status, departure from the United States, incarceration, or other relevant factors previously unknown to officials in the field. This data is provided to field personnel who review the FOSC information and improve the accuracy of this enforcement data.

As part of the re-alignment of resources for probation and parole responsibilities from HSI to ERO, the FOSC has developed specific processes to effectively address this critical enforcement need to support the identification, arrest, and removal of these criminal aliens from the United States. The FOSC receives, reviews, and analyzes probation and parole data for criminal aliens and returns results to the FOTs. This also assists local probation and parole law enforcement resources by identifying cases that should be removed from the United States.

Fugitive Backlog by Fiscal Year

October 1, 2006	632,726
October 1, 2007	594,756
October 1, 2008	557,761
October 1, 2009	534,497
October 1, 2010	506,332
October 1, 2011	479,773
October 1, 2012	469,157
October 1, 2013	469,151

FY 2015 Planned Activities

In FY 2015, ICE will:

- Continue to conduct targeted enforcement operations focusing on at-large criminal aliens, criminal fugitives, aliens previously removed from the United States, and aliens found to be a threat to public safety, such as members of transnational street gangs, child sex offenders, and aliens with violent criminal histories;
- Continue to leverage partnerships with law enforcement counterparts on the identification of criminal aliens including those on probation and parole, foreign fugitives and transnational gang members, in order to increase public safety in U.S. communities.
- Conduct national and regional Cross Check Operations and other targeted enforcement operations in line with ICE priorities; and
- Focus the efforts of the FOOSC on proactive ICE priority alien analysis and close-in enforcement targeting services to field units. This will be accomplished through the use of enhanced technology, mass-data information networking with law enforcement and compliance partners, and the review and correlation of data available to DHS for exploitation and investigative development through proprietary systems and external sources.

Budget Change FY 2014 – FY 2015

Budget Change Detail	FTE	\$
FY 2014 Enacted	700	128,802
Adjustments-to-Base	0	962
<i>Pay Inflation</i>	-	1,076
<i>Agency FERS Contribution Increase</i>	-	1,383
<i>GSA Rent</i>	-	716
<i>Centralized Facilities</i>	-	1,698
<i>Fleet Recapitalization</i>	-	195
<i>IT Contract Conversion Savings</i>	-	(1,075)
<i>Termination of One-time Costs</i>	-	(3,031)
Program Changes	-	1,827
<i>Increase to Fugitive Operations</i>	-	1,827
FY 2015 Request	700	131,591

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
DRO - Criminal Alien Program
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: DRO - Criminal Alien Program

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	1,627	1,550	205,046
2014 Enacted	1,668	1,495	294,155
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	43	39	27,652
2015 Current Services	1,711	1,534	321,807
2015 Program Change	-	-	600
2015 Total Request	1,711	1,534	322,407
Total Change 2014 to 2015	43	39	28,252

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The CAP identifies priority aliens prior to their release from incarceration. In addition, CAP is responsible for locating and apprehending dangerous criminal aliens who may have already been released from incarceration before ICE could respond.

FY 2015 Request

In FY 2015, ICE requests \$322.4 million, 1,711 positions, and 1,534 FTE for CAP. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$28.3 million from the FY 2014 Enacted amount. The FY 2015 request, as compared to FY 2014, includes:

- Increase of \$2.7 million for pay inflation;
- Increase of \$3.8 million for agency FERS contributions;
- Increase of \$935 thousand for a GSA rent increase;
- Increase of \$3.6 million for maintenance and repair at ICE-leased facilities;
- Increase of \$517 thousand for fleet capitalization;
- Increase of \$600 thousand for the Criminal History Information System (CHIS, described in more detail in the programmatic change section);
- Increase of \$26.0 million to transfer the remaining CIRCA funds to CAP due to the completion of nationwide deployment of interoperability;
- Decrease of \$2.5 million for cost savings associated with reduced IT contracts; and
- Decrease of \$7.4 million for termination of one-time costs.

In FY 2015, CAP will spend \$194.2 million on salaries and benefits, and \$102.2 million on general expenses to support priority goals. This funding includes \$13.9 million in funding for personnel, travel, training and other administrative expenses for the 287(g) program.

Description

The mission of the CAP is to provide ICE-wide direction and support in the biometric and biographic identification, arrest and removal of those aliens who are incarcerated within federal, state, and local prisons and jails, as well as at-large criminal aliens. The identification and processing of incarcerated criminal aliens, before release from jails and prisons, decreases or eliminates the time spent in ICE custody and reduces the overall cost to the federal government. Integral to the effective execution of this program is the prosecution of criminal offenders identified by ICE officers during the course of their duties. ICE, in conjunction with the USAOS, actively pursues criminal prosecutions upon the discovery of offenses of the nation's criminal code and immigration laws.

In FY 2013, CAP executed multiple surges at all 24 field offices. These operations focused on identifying incarcerated aliens that were subject to removal that had not yet been placed in removal proceedings. Also integral to the effective execution of CAP is the prosecution of criminal offenders identified by ERO officers during the course of their duties. Together with the United States Attorney’s Offices, CAP pursues criminal prosecutions upon the discovery of offenses of the nation's criminal code and immigration laws thereby enhancing public safety and providing a significant deterrent to recidivism.



Through CHIS, ICE/ERO will electronically provide participating countries with certain criminal conviction information of foreign nationals who have a final removal order, and were convicted of certain felonies, prior to their removal to that nation. One resulting benefit of CHIS includes additional time for the participating country to conduct a more comprehensive screening of individuals prior to their arrival to determine what risk they present. It will also allow for foreign criminal conviction information to be used by ICE to better identify criminals within the alien population.

OHSR Alignment

3.2 Prevent Unlawful Immigration

2.3 Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations

1.1 Prevent Terrorist Attacks

ICE Strategic Plan Alignment

3.1 Detaining and Removing Aliens Seeking Illegal Entry

Associated HPPG/GPRA/Management Measures

Number of aliens removed convicted of the most serious crimes (level 1 offenders)

Number of convicted criminal aliens removed per fiscal year

Percent of aliens arrested or charged who will be electronically screened through the Secure Communities program

Risk-Based Approach

CAP uses a risk-based approach that places priority on jails and prisons that have the highest population of self-proclaimed foreign born nationals. CAP screens 100 percent of all intakes at the more than 4,300 Federal, state and local prisons and jails. CAP works to ensure that ICE enforcement priorities are followed and that detainers are issued for cases involving felony convictions or felony charges; three or more prior misdemeanor convictions; misdemeanors involving violence, sexual abuse or other serious conduct; or cases that pose a significant risk to national security, border security, or public safety.

CAP Personnel

CAP officers screen biometric and biographic leads received from Secure Communities Interoperability and other law enforcement agencies of prison and jail populations to identify priority aliens and place them into removal proceedings. CAP officers also investigate at-large criminal aliens who circumvented the interview and screening process. When an alien is identified and found to be amenable to removal through either a screening or an interview, a detainer is lodged if such action is in accordance with agency priorities and guidelines. Subsequently, in appropriate cases, CAP initiates proceedings to remove the alien from the United States.

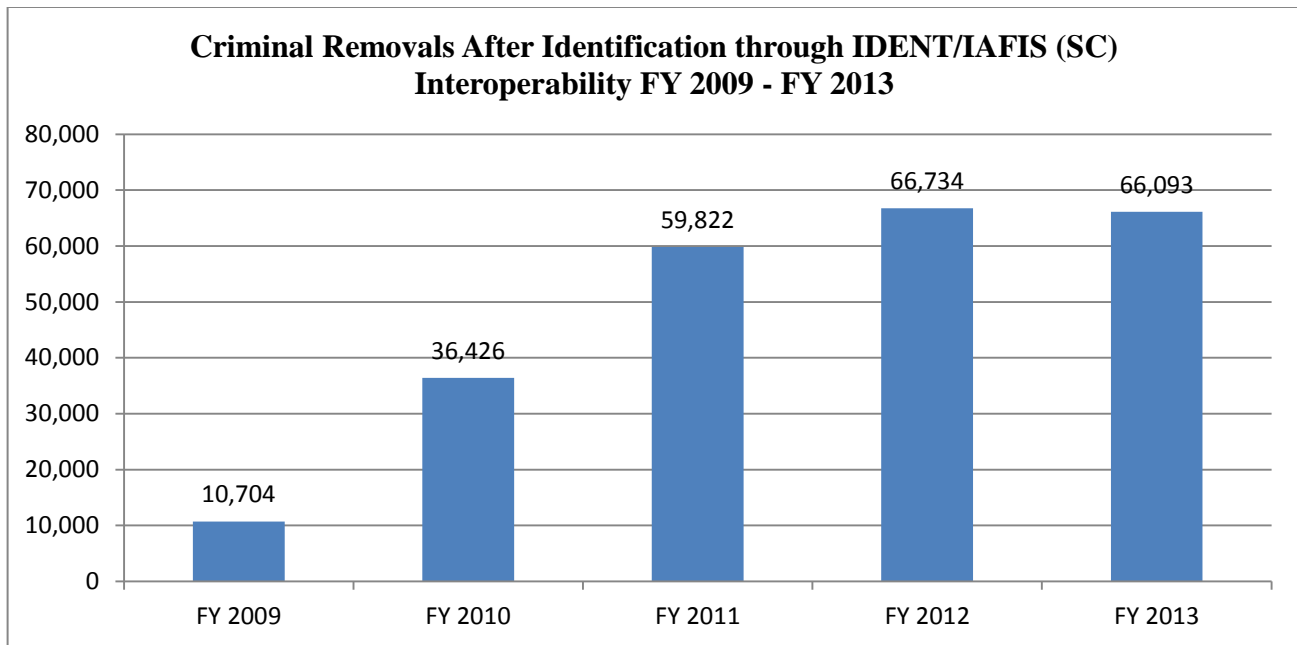
There are more than 1,200 CAP Officers (excludes support personnel, 287(g), etc.) that monitor over 4,300 facilities and respond to more than 1.25 million biographic and biometric immigration alien queries forwarded by the LESC.

Initiatives

Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT)/Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) interoperability

- IDENT/ IAFIS is a biometric screening process that is consistent and efficient in the identification of criminal and other priority aliens. ICE leveraged an already-existing Federal information-sharing partnership between US-VISIT and the FBI that helps to identify criminal aliens at arrest or book-in without imposing new or additional workload on state and local law enforcement agencies. It has been fully deployed in all state and local jurisdictions, as well as Federal agencies, to include the DOD. Full deployment of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability has led to an increase in the number of criminal and other priority aliens identified and arrested.

The CIRCA funds transferred to CAP in FY 2015 will be used by the ICE Law Enforcement Systems and Analysis (LESA) division to deliver tools, studies, and recommendations to assist in the planning and decision-making (strategic, business, and operational) of ICE activities, particularly those relating to the apprehension and removal of criminal aliens. These tools will assist ICE leadership in the development of a performance-based program and budget that will result in a more efficient use of CAP resources through the modernization of immigration enforcement.



- **The Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC)** operates 24 hours a day/seven days a week to

The LESOC, located in Williston, Vermont, operates a communications center that provides National Crime Information Center confirmations within 10 minutes to law enforcement agencies 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

provide timely and accurate information to law enforcement agencies on the identity and immigration status of individuals who have been arrested or who are under investigation for criminal activity. LESOC technicians have ready access to a wide range of databases and intelligence resources. In addition, the LESOC analyzes and disseminates information received from the public about suspicious or criminal activity. Information obtained from the public via ICE's toll-free tip hotline is analyzed by the professional law enforcement staff at the LESOC and quickly forwarded to ICE field units for investigation or other action, if law enforcement professionals determine that enforcement action is appropriate.

- **The Rapid REPAT Program** offers selected criminal aliens incarcerated in U.S. prisons and jails the opportunity to accept early release in exchange for voluntarily returning to their country of origin. Aliens who have been convicted of non-violent offenses may receive early conditional release if they have a final order of removal and agree not to return to the United States. Eligible aliens must agree to waive appeal rights associated with their state convictions. If aliens re-enter the country following removal under the Rapid REPAT program, state statutes may provide for revocation of parole and incarceration for the remainder of the alien's original sentence. Additionally, aliens illegally re-entering may face additional federal charges and penalties. Rapid REPAT also helps participating states reduce the costs associated with detention.
- **The Violent Criminal Alien Section (VCAS)** screens recidivist criminal aliens encountered through ICE's enforcement efforts and local law enforcement to seek criminal prosecution of criminal aliens to mitigate the risk of future recidivism and to enhance the integrity of the U.S.

immigration system. Integral to success in this effort is the collaboration with the Offices of the United States Attorney's to prosecute these criminal offenders.

FY 2015 Planned Activities

In FY 2015, ICE will:

- Transition the remaining infrastructure components of Secure Communities, the ERO/Law Enforcement and Statistical Analysis Unit (LESA) into CAP;
- Increase coverage of all federal facilities housing foreign born nationals.
- Identify the risks and resource requirements needed to increase state prison/jail coverage.
- Increase CAP Surge Enforcement Team (CAPSET) deployments as necessary while continuing analysis of field office needs; and

Budget Change FY 2014 – FY 2015

Budget Change Detail	FTE	\$
FY 2014 Enacted	1,495	294,155
Adjustments-to-Base	39	27,652
<i>Pay Inflation</i>	-	2,684
<i>Agency FERS Contribution Increase</i>	-	3,769
<i>GSA Rent</i>	-	935
<i>Centralized Facilities</i>	-	3,576
<i>Fleet Recapitalization</i>	-	517
<i>Transfer Secure Communities to CAP</i>	39	26,021
<i>IT Contract Conversion Savings</i>	-	(2,486)
<i>Termination of One-Time Costs</i>	-	(7,364)
Program Changes	0	600
<i>Criminal History Information Sharing Program</i>	-	600
FY 2015 Request	1,534	322,407

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
DRO - Alternatives to Detention
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: DRO - Alternatives to Detention

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	204	176	91,444
2014 Enacted	191	170	91,444
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	946
2015 Current Services	191	170	92,390
2015 Program Change	-	-	1,716
2015 Total Request	191	170	94,106
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	2,662

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Through federal officers and contract technology and case management staff, the ATD program manages the supervision cases of approximately 22,000 people on a daily basis³. To ensure the most cost-effective use of Federal dollars, ICE has aligned its capabilities with immigration enforcement priorities and policies so that mandatory and priority individuals (such as violent criminals and those who pose a threat to national security) are kept in detention, while low-risk, non-mandatory detainees are enrolled in ATD programs, including electronic monitoring and supervision. This alignment places low-risk individuals that would be detained only to meet an arbitrary, mandated detention minimum into full-service ATD, which has a proven track record for participants' compliance with removal orders.

³ While a significant funding increase was received for FY 2013, it did not become available for use until late in the Fiscal Year and significant program expansion was difficult.

FY 2015 Request

In FY 2015, ICE requests \$94.1 million, 191 positions, and 170 FTE for the ATD program. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$2.7 million from the FY 2014 Enacted amount. The FY 2015 request, as compared to FY 2014, includes:

- Increase of \$244 thousand for pay inflation;
- Increase of \$363 thousand for agency FERS contributions;
- Increase of \$176 thousand for a GSA rent increase;
- Increase of \$509 thousand for maintenance and repair at ICE-leased facilities;
- Increase of \$51 thousand for fleet capitalization;
- Increase of \$1.8 million for ATD Full-Service Capacity; and
- Decrease of \$397 thousand for cost savings associated with reduced IT contracts.

In FY 2015, ATD will spend \$23.6 million on salaries and benefits, and \$71.1 million on contractual support and equipment for the Full-Service and Technology-Only programs.

Description

The ATD program consists of two components: the Full-Service component and the Technology-Only component. All participants in the ATD program are at least 18 years of age.

ATD Participant Levels⁴

Fiscal Year	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 ⁵
Average Daily Participant Level	17,586	16,532	17,957	23,034	22,090

OHSR Alignment

3.2 Prevent Unlawful Immigration

2.3 Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations

1.1 Prevent Terrorist Attacks

ICE Strategic Plan Alignment

3.1 Detaining and Removing Aliens Seeking Illegal Entry

⁴ The ATD program received a funding increase in FY 2013; however due to when ICE received the funds, significant program expansion was difficult.

⁵ Data is from the BI daily count population reports.

ATD Participation Determination

The ATD program provides an enhanced monitoring option for those aliens for whom ICE, or an immigration judge, has determined that detention is neither mandated nor appropriate. ATD is employed where an individualized case review determines that the alien may need a higher level of supervision than provided by the less restrictive release conditions associated with a bond, Order of Release on Recognizance, or an Order of Supervision alone. The ATD officer or agent will consider a number of factors when determining eligibility for ATD enrollment, and what option (Full-Service or Technology Only) is most appropriate. These factors include, but are not limited to:

Currently, the average cost of placing a participant in an ATD program component is \$0.30 for the technology-only component and \$8.49 for the full-service component. The average cost per participant per day in FY 2013 was \$4.73⁶.

- Stage in the removal process;
- Assets/property;
- Community and family ties;
- Legal representation;
- Criminal history;
- Compliance history; and,
- Humanitarian concerns.

Full-Service (FS) Program

In the FS program, contractors monitor participants using a combination of case management and technological monitoring. FS is more supervision intensive, and thus more costly, than other forms of ATD. Therefore, FS is generally used until a pattern of compliance is established. A participant may also be placed on FS from lower levels of supervision if he or she is found to be non-compliant or if the participant is preparing to depart the United States. A participant may be assigned to one of two forms of technological monitoring: the use of a global positioning system unit or enrollment in telephonic reporting voice verification program. For all participants that are assigned to the FS program, the contractor case specialist will perform duties that include but are not limited to:

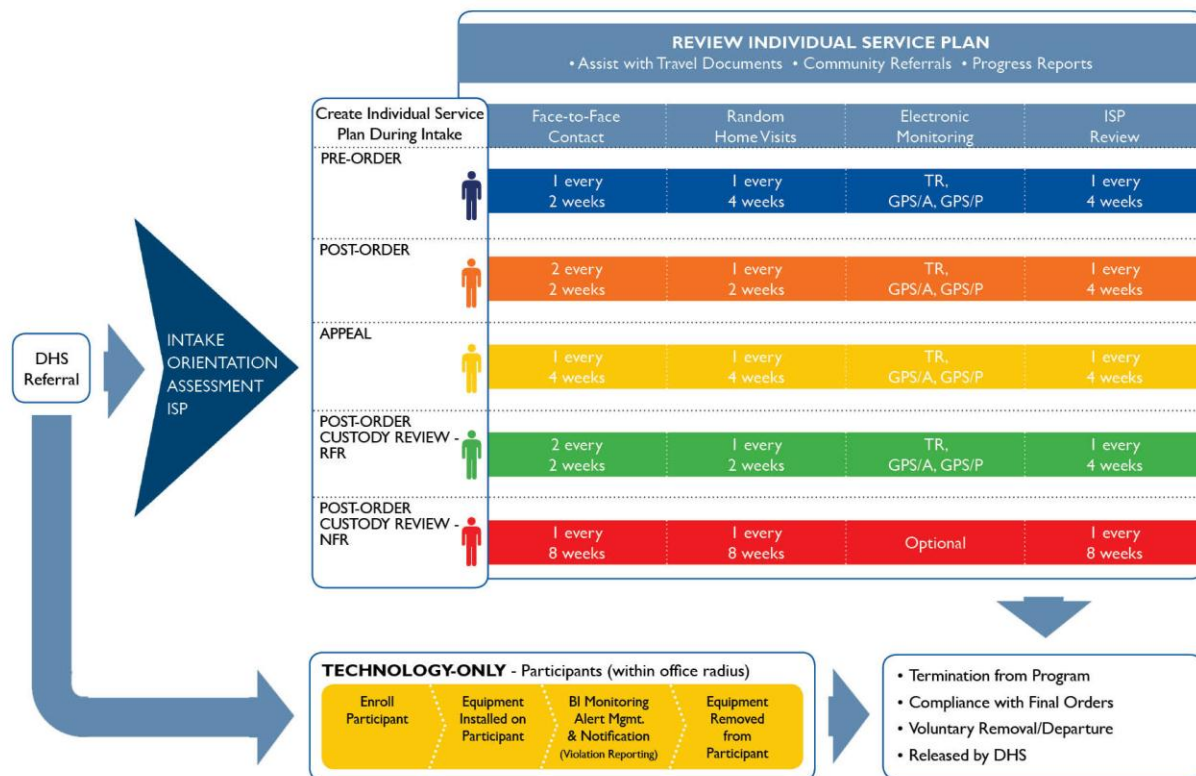
- Scheduled office visits;
- Unannounced home visits;
- EOIR case tracking through proceedings;
- Technology assignment at ICE discretion;
- Identification and resolution of all electronic monitoring alerts and violations;
- Community service referrals (e.g. medical, legal, translations services, etc.);

FS programs are currently available in 44 locations nationwide. The FS range of availability is determined on a location by location basis and the average range of service is within 65 miles from an ICE office.

The FS program features five stages of supervision for program participants, which are based upon their current stage in immigration court proceedings. Depending on the stage of supervision that the

⁶ Cost based on BI's monthly billing in FY2013.

participant is assigned, the contractor will conduct varying levels of scheduled office visits and home visits.



Technology-Only (TO) Program

TO services are available at all 24 field offices and ICE sub-office locations that have a trained ATD officer or agent. TO can be used when FS is not available or is not necessary for the program participant. In the TO program, ICE officers provide the case management services to participants that are typically handled by the contractor case specialist in the FS component. Of those offices that maintain an active TO component, the average caseload per office is 154 participants.⁷

The principal difference between the FS and TO programs is the contractor case specialist. ICE determines which program to use in a given case based on flight risk, likelihood of imminent removal, and prior compliance history, among other factors.

FY 2015 Planned Activities

- Continue to prioritize aliens for ATD who present the highest risk of flight with an emphasis on aliens who fall into a stated priority category but who are not appropriate to maintain in detention.
- Participant level will include aliens not subject to mandatory detention in order to focus costly detention space on criminal and priority aliens.
- Provide supervision of non-mandatory aliens through the lower-cost ATD program.

⁷ Based on the TO population and office ratio as of 9/30/2013. Data is from the BI's weekly population reports.

Budget Change FY 2014 – FY 2015

Budget Change Detail	FTE	\$
FY 2014 Enacted	170	91,444
Adjustments-to-Base	0	946
<i>Pay Inflation</i>	-	244
<i>Agency FERS Contribution Increase</i>	-	363
<i>GSA Rent</i>	-	176
<i>Centralized Facilities</i>	-	509
<i>Fleet Recapitalization</i>	-	51
<i>IT Contract Conversion Savings</i>	-	(397)
Program Change	-	1,716
<i>Efficiencies in Detention and ATD</i>	-	1,716
FY 2015 Request	170	94,106

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
DRO - Transportation and Removal Program
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: DRO - Transportation and Removal Program

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	59	47	255,895
2014 Enacted	40	40	276,925
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(20,797)
2015 Current Services	40	40	256,128
2015 Program Change	-	-	(27,019)
2015 Total Request	40	40	229,109
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(47,816)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The TRP supports ICE's mission by coordinating the removal of aliens from the United States who are subject to final orders of removal. TRP manages an extensive network of domestic and international flight routes, and supports domestic ground transportation.

FY 2015 Request

In FY 2015, ICE requests \$229.1 million, 40 positions, and 40 FTE for TRP. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$47.8 million from the FY 2014 Enacted funding level. The FY 2015 request as compared to FY 2014 amount, includes:

- Increase of \$56 thousand for pay inflation;
- Increase of \$85 thousand for agency FERS contributions;
- Increase of \$35 thousand for maintenance and repair at ICE-leased facilities;
- Increase of \$12 thousand for fleet capitalization;
- Increase of \$2.5 million for transfer of CBP-detained apprehended and detained individuals to ICE custody (described in more detail in the programmatic change section);
- Decrease of \$44 thousand for cost savings associated with IT contractor conversions;
- Decrease of \$20.9 million for termination of one-time costs for enhancement and non-

OHSR Alignment

3.2 Prevent Unlawful Immigration

3.2.4 Arrest, detain, prosecute, and remove

ICE Strategic Plan Alignment

3.5 Achieve Efficiency in the Removal Process

- reoccurring costs in FY 2014; and
- Decrease of \$29.5 million for reduced transportation requirements due to a reduction in detention beds (described in more detail in the programmatic change section).

In FY 2015, TRP will spend \$8.3 million on salaries and benefits and \$220.8 million on general expenses associated with the removal of an estimated 176,700 convicted criminal aliens primarily through contractual arrangements with commercial and charter air carriers managed by the ICE Air Operations Division.

Description

TRP coordinates the safe and secure transportation of aliens in ICE custody and their removal from the United States. In collaboration with ICE OIA and the DOS, ICE plans, defines and projects requirements; establishes memoranda of understanding (MOU) and repatriation agreements; and executes removal operations. TRP carries out its responsibilities through the Removal Management Division (RMD) and ICE Air Operations (IAO).

Removals and Returns by Type			
	Criminal*	Non-Criminal	Total
FY2008	114,415	254,806	369,221
FY2009	136,126	253,708	389,834
FY2010	195,772	197,090	392,862
FY2011	216,698	180,208	396,906
FY2012	225,390	184,459	409,849
FY 2013*	216,810	151,834	368,644

*Level 1 Criminals: FY2010 64,466; FY2011 75,086; FY2012 77,954; FY2013 74,159
(Data as of 9/30/13 as provided by LESA/STU.)

In FY 2012, TRP began developing methodologies to identify and prioritize nations who delay or who fail to cooperate in the timely return of their nationals. Delays in returning aliens to their countries of origin generate significant expenses to ICE due to increased detention stays. Additionally, these delays also present potential threats to public safety when ICE is unable to affect the alien's removal and is forced to release them into the United States.

Additionally, TRP conducted an assessment of further utilizing its airbase in Alexandria, Louisiana by expanding it into a staging facility. Leveraging and expanding the existing capacity for staging removals may potentially yield transportation efficiencies beginning in FY 2015.

Removal Management Division (RMD)

RMD supports field offices, ICE Attachés, and foreign embassies and consulates for travel document and removal related issues to ensure the safe and orderly removal of aliens from the United States through its Travel Document Unit (TDU). TDU also has oversight of the electronic Travel Document

System (eTD) and conducts liaison with governmental and non-governmental organizations, approximately 200 embassies and consulates within the United States, foreign governments and law enforcement organizations worldwide.

RMD's Post Order Custody Review Unit (POCRU) provides nationwide guidance and is responsible for providing case management support for aliens subject to a final order of removal. POCRU's primary focus is the oversight of the POCR process, which includes custody determinations pursuant to 8 C.F.R. 241 relating to aliens pending removal from the United States and those designated as national security threats or specifically dangerous. POCRU also adjudicates official requests for deferred action relating to aliens identified as cooperating witnesses and confidential informants.

ICE Air Operations (IAO)

ICE Air Operations (IAO) manages all aspects of flight operations for removals including scheduling flights, forecasting operational needs, and assisting with the coordination between foreign governments and embassies. The staff assigned to ICE Air, oversee aviation safety, standardization, and training. IAO provides services to all ICE field offices conducting regular flight operations from hubs in Arizona, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas.



IAO transports and removes aliens through the use of both air charters and commercial airlines: Air charter flights are used to remove aliens to countries with a high volume of removals; Special air charters are employed to accommodate aliens with medical conditions and high-profile removals; Commercial flights are used to facilitate the transfer, staging and removal of aliens via land ports of entry and for flights abroad.

Since 2006, ICE has transported or removed hundreds of thousands of aliens using air charter services. ICE procures the vast majority of air charter services from vendors through the General Services Administration Schedule. This innovative arrangement provides ICE cost effective and highly flexible flight

services. As a result, ICE can adjust rapidly to changing requirements such as dates, times, and operating locations.

IAO currently accomplishes commercial removals with the assistance of support services contract personnel but will be transitioning this work to government performance during FY 2014. Support services include: coordinating airline reservations, and requesting country clearances through both the Secure Message and Routing Terminal cabling system and the Department of State's electronic Country Clearance system.

Staging Location	FY 2011 Cost Per Flight Hour	FY 2012 Cost Per Flight Hour	FY 2013 Cost Per Flight Hour
San Antonio	\$7,857	\$7,747	\$8,027
Alexandria	\$8,377	\$8,167	\$8,967
Mesa	\$7,997	\$7,887	\$8,407
Miami	\$7,327	\$7,897	\$7,825
AVERAGE	\$7,890	\$7,925	\$8,307

ICE Ground Transportation

ICE's ground transportation activities support alien pick-ups, transfers, and removals. Transportation network performance directly affects other ICE operational areas, including Custody Management, Field Operations, Enforcement, and Repatriation. ICE's ground transportation network is currently decentralized,, whereby field offices control the majority of their own ground transportation networks and assets. Only four of the contracts are dedicated transportation contracts with the remaining services provided by detention contracts with a ground component. The Top 5 Field Offices (Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Antonio, Atlanta, and Seattle) account for approximately 54 percent of the total ground transportation spending.

FY 2015 Planned Activities

In FY 2015, ICE will:

- Coordinate the removal of an estimated 176,700 convicted criminal aliens; and
- Continue to utilize and refine the TRP removal strategy to maximize cost savings.

Budget Change FY 2014 – FY 2015

Budget Change Detail	FTE	\$
FY 2014 Enacted	40	276,925
Adjustments-to-Base	0	(20,797)
<i>Pay Inflation</i>	-	56
<i>Agency FERS Contribution Increase</i>	-	85
<i>Centralized Facilities</i>	-	35
<i>Fleet Recapitalization</i>	-	12
<i>IT Contract Conversion Savings</i>	-	(44)
<i>Termination of One-Time Costs</i>	-	(20,941)
Program Changes	0	(27,019)
<i>Efficiencies in Detention and ATD</i>	-	(29,519)
<i>CBP to ICE Detainee Transfer</i>	-	2,500
FY 2015 Request	40	229,109

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	782	38	130,929
2014 Enacted	43	39	25,264
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	(43)	(39)	(25,264)
2015 Current Services	-	-	-
2015 Total Request	-	-	-
Total Change 2014 to 2015	(43)	(39)	(25,264)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

In FY 2015, ICE requests \$0, 0 positions, and 0 FTE for the Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens (CIRCA) program. Full deployment of nationwide interoperability and transfer of full responsibility for its day-to-day management from CIRCA to CAP was completed in FY 2013.

The FY 2014 Enacted Budget reorganized CIRCA by realigning \$36.4 million and 238 FTE to Custody Operations and \$74.3 million and 405 FTE to CAP. The FY 2015 request transfers the remaining \$25.3 million and 39 FTE in the CIRCA PPA to CAP. Please refer to the CAP Current Services section for information on interoperability.

Budget Change FY 2014 – FY 2015

Budget Change Detail	FTE	\$
FY 2014 Enacted	39	25,264
Adjustments-to-Base	(39)	(25,264)
<i>GSA Rent</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>679</i>
<i>Centralized Facilities</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>64</i>
<i>Fleet Recapitalization</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Transfer of CIRCA to CAP</i>	<i>(39)</i>	<i>(26,021)</i>
FY 2015 Request	0	0

IV. Program Justification Changes

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: FOIA Analyst Enhancement
PPA: Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs
Program Increase: Positions 12, FTE 6, Dollars \$964

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							1,650	1,478	197,638
Program Increase							12	6	964
Total Request	1,827	1,615	252,298	1,650	1,478	191,909	1,662	1,484	198,602

Description of Item:

ICE requests an increase of \$964,000 for 12 new positions that will process FOIA requests and reduce the projected backlog of requests in FY 2015. These new positions will also support ICE in FOIA-related litigation such as fee related issues and adequacy of the searches.

Justification:

The mission of ICE's FOIA office is to allow any individual the right to maximum disclosure of ICE's agency records and to respond to these requests in a timely manner. Under FOIA, ICE must respond to requests within 20 business days after the receipt of the request. ICE's failure to respond during this time period acts as a constructive denial and allows the plaintiff to file a complaint in Federal Court. ICE is responsible for paying for the attorney fees resulting from FOIA litigation out of its own budget. Accordingly, program offices' appropriated funds could be negatively affected by ICE's untimely response to FOIA requests.

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

Since 2012, ICE has incurred an estimated \$2.7 million in litigation costs and paid out \$795,181 in attorney fees from cases dealing with constructive denials (ICE failed to respond within the statutory mandated time of 20 business days) or search inadequacies (the agency's search for information was incomplete). The hiring of additional personnel will not only allow each FOIA analyst more time to conduct an in-depth preliminary review of each request, but it will facilitate the processing of a greater

number of complex cases in a shorter amount of time. This processing will help reduce the cost of litigation, which is estimated over \$2.5 million in FY 2015 and the number of possible constructive denials, which amounts to 99.8% or \$752,180 of all attorney fees ICE has paid out since 2012. These funds will also help the FOIA office to identify inadequacies in searches and records before they become the subject of an appeal or litigation. The FOIA office will be better equipped to contact the requester and discuss narrowing scopes to possibly avoid fee related litigation.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Detention Reform Outreach
PPA: DRO - Custody Operations

Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$1,420

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level									
Program Increase							-	-	1,420
Total Request									1,420

Description of Item:

In FY 2015 ICE requests \$1.4 million for the development and provision of training and stakeholder outreach related to the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) and subsequent applicable guidance, the application of Performance Based National Detention Standards (PBNDS) at detention facilities, the use of segregation and applicable guidance, and other Administration detention reform initiatives.

Justification:

Many of the facilities utilized by ICE for immigration detention are jails designed for penal detention. Over the past several years, ICE has undertaken a series of comprehensive detention reforms designed to ensure that conditions of confinement are based on a civil, rather than a penal, model and offer enhanced detainee access to legal representation, medical care, and other detainee services. These reforms are intended to facilitate individual detention determination-based factors, such as threat to the community, criminal history, risk of flight, immigration status, medical and mental health needs, and special vulnerabilities. ICE has made substantial progress in a number of critical areas, including consolidation of facilities, aligning bed space with apprehensions, reducing detainee transfers, improving medical delivery, reducing costs, and developing and implementing safe and secure civil detention principles. To supplement this priority, ICE developed enhanced Performance Based National Detention Standards-2011 (PBNDS 2011) to improve conditions of confinement and detainee access services for individuals housed in ICE custody.

Currently there are 25 facilities fully compliant with the new PBNDS 2011, to include 21 dedicated facilities (housing ICE detainees only) and 4 non-dedicated facilities. Sixty (60) facilities have contractually agreed to adopt the requirements of the PBNDS 2011 Standard 2.11, "Sexual Abuse and

Assault Prevention and Intervention”. The PBNDS 2011 compliant facilities detain 53 percent of the ICE average daily population (ADP), while facilities compliant with the PBNDS 2011 standard 2.11 provide 70 percent coverage of the ICE ADP.

ICE will utilize the additional funding within the FY 2015 request to continue the implementation of PBNDS 2011 to other ICE facilities and to increase stakeholder outreach, training, and implementation of the priority detention reforms initiatives, including segregation reviews and the prevention of sexual abuse or assault, across the detention facility network. A new primary initiative will be the implementation of PREA requirements and PREA certification at ICE facilities following the anticipated promulgation of DHS’s PREA regulations. ICE funding may be in the form of one-time, up-front outlays or responses to requests from facilities for Equitable Rate Adjustments as they implement changes to their facility operations or staffing requirements in order to accommodate ICE's enhanced standards and optimal requirements.

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

ICE will increase detention facilities adherence to the Agency Priority Goal (APG) and Government Performance Results Act (GPRA) goal of “*detention facility compliance with national detention standards.*”

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: CBP to ICE Detainee Transfer
PPA: DRO - Transportation and Removal Program
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$2,500

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level									
Program Increase							-	-	2,500
Total Request									2,500

Description of Item:

ICE requests \$2.5 million in FY 2015 for the TRP to transfer all CBP-apprehended and detained individuals to ICE custody within all statutory and agreed upon timeframes.

Justification:

CBP Detainee Transfer to ICE:

The Transportation and Removal Program, and all other ICE enforcement programs, coordinate closely with other federal law enforcement entities. For example, as published in the *Immigration Enforcement Action of 2012*, the current apprehension process dictates that “*aliens who enter without inspection between ports of entry and are apprehended by the U.S. Border patrol (BP) of CBP may be removed, permitted to return to their country, or issued a Notice to Appear (NTA) before the immigration court. Aliens issued a charging document are either transferred to ICE for detention pending a hearing or released on their own recognizance.*”

The FY 2015 request will allow ICE to ensure the timely transfer of CBP-apprehended and detained individuals into ICE custody. ICE will work with CBP to ensure policies outlining the timely transfer of aliens are clearly documented and made available to law enforcement staff within both agencies.

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

ICE will enhance coordination with its federal law enforcement partner and dedicate appropriate resources to meeting the performance measures set forth in the Agency Priority Goals. Streamlining

activities ensures the safety and security of the nation's citizens and meets the requirements of the DHS Quadrennial Homeland Security Review Mission #3—*enforcing and administering our immigration laws*.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 4: Increase to Fugitive Operations
PPA: DRO - Fugitive Operations
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$1,827

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level									
Program Increase							-	-	1,827
Total Request									1,827

Description of Item:

The FY 2015 request includes an increase of \$1.827 million in Fugitive Operations for additional fugitive operations to address the highest immigration enforcement priorities and the highest-threat cases on the fugitive backlog list.

Justification:

The National Fugitive Operations Program (NFOP) identifies, locates, and arrests removable aliens who are at-large within the United States, focusing on criminals and those who pose serious threats to public safety. The Fugitive Operations Support Center (FOSC) serves as the operational component of the NFOP's strategy to advance the public safety efforts for Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) across U.S. communities. The FOSC analyzes information from multiple sources and provides investigative lead packages and technical support to ICE law enforcement officers in the field.

The FY 2015 request provides \$1.827 million above the DHS request for additional fugitive operations. The requested funding will address the highest immigration enforcement priorities and the highest-threat cases on the fugitive backlog list. Without these funds ICE will be unable to undertake 589 enforcement priorities from the fugitive backlog list.

These funds will help ensure the most effective utilization of probation and parole data, and efficiently deliver operational support to the field to identify and arrest criminal aliens on probation and parole. ICE will further utilize the additional funding to be more efficient in data sharing capabilities and management of the technical systems and software that drive identification efforts. The NFOP, in collaboration with the FOSC, will broaden information sharing efforts to identify public safety threats,

including aliens convicted of or wanted for serious crimes. The NFOP will expand its reach to domestic and foreign law enforcement agencies involved in tracking persons known to be engaged in criminal gang activity, human rights and war crimes violations, threats to international/national security, child abuse, sex offenses, kidnapping/abduction, homicide, aggravated assault, and weapons offenses. Along with existing efforts, these additional funds will be applied to further decrease the fugitive backlog by funding field operations to increase arrests in areas with high criminal activity.

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

ICE enforcement priorities continue to address the need to make the country safer by removing the criminal alien population that poses a threat to our communities and public safety. Because of their attempts to use aliases and relocate in order to elude law enforcement and continue criminal activity, criminal aliens are more difficult to locate than non-priority aliens and require the additional expenditure of resources. Additional fiscal resources will enable the NFOP to support public safety efforts by increasing criminal alien removals from the U.S. through the location and arrest of these criminals.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 5: Criminal History Information Sharing Program
PPA: DRO - Criminal Alien Program
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$600

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level									
Program Increase							-	-	600
Total Request									600

Description of Item:

In FY 2015 ICE requests \$600,000 for the Criminal History Information Sharing (CHIS) program. The requested increase will fund the operations and maintenance (O&M) costs of CHIS.

Justification:

The Criminal History Information Sharing program (CHIS) is a DHS-led information sharing initiative between the United States Government (USG) and international partners. The purpose of CHIS is to provide valuable criminal history information on deportees being returned from ICE to external countries in advance of the transport departure from the U.S. The CHIS information gives foreign law enforcement officials additional time to conduct more comprehensive screening and vetting of individuals with a criminal background before their arrival in-country.

On January 14, 2014, the ICE Chief Information Officer and Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) Executive Associate Director signed an Interagency Agreement with the Department of State to fund the deployment of the CHIS initiative through June of 2015 to six Central American and Caribbean countries. These countries are El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and the Bahamas. El Salvador will be the first to be deployed under this agreement. The agreed times for additional deployments under the agreement are scheduled for August and December of 2014, and April, August and December of 2015.

A draft Memorandum of Cooperation (MOC) as well as Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) have been circulated to the Office of Principal Legal Advisor, ICE Privacy, and the El Salvadorian government in preparation for the deployment of CHIS to that country. Reviews of the documents are

ongoing with all entities, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), to ensure the appropriate legal, technological, and privacy aspects are being addressed within the deployment timeframe. Once the MOC and SOP have been approved by ICE and the FBI, it will be presented to the Office of General Counsel and the El Salvadorian representatives for review and signature prior to the tentatively scheduled deployment of CHIS within El Salvador.

Currently, ICE is working with the El Salvadorian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Justice and Public Safety to determine technical and logistical requirements in preparation of the deployment.

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

CHIS will establish an improved process for the sharing of law enforcement data for the administration of criminal justice in order to interdict criminal acts and suppress criminal activities and threats to domestic security in foreign countries. ERO, in collaboration with the OCIO, will develop and deploy an enhanced CHIS platform within the 2014-15 calendar years.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Efficiencies in Detention and Alternatives to Detention
PPA: DRO - Custody Operations
DRO – Alternatives to Detention
DRO - Transportation and Removal Program
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(183,127)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level									
Program Decrease							-	-	(183,127)
Total Request									183,127

Description of Item:

The FY 2015 request includes a total net reduction of \$183.127 million between the Custody Operations, ATD, and TRP PPAs. The reduction of 3,461 detention beds from the FY 2014 level of 34,000 to 30,539 in the FY 2015 request correlates to a \$155.324 million decrease to Custody Operations and \$29.519 million decrease to TRP. The FY 2015 request also includes an increase of \$1.716 million to ATD for additional full-service capacity to accommodate aliens that would have otherwise been detained.

ICE's FY 2015 request supports funding for 30,539 beds at a rate of \$119 per day.

Justification:

Bed Reduction:

The requested level of 30,539 detention beds in FY 2015 allows ICE to accommodate the current mandatory population as well as the non-mandatory Level 1 and 2 criminal populations. This level ensures the most cost-effective use of Federal dollars by focusing the more-costly detention capabilities on priority and mandatory detainees, including individuals who pose a danger to national security or a risk to public safety, with particular emphasis on violent criminals, felons, and repeat offenders. This strategy allows ICE to place low-risk, non-mandatory detainees in lower cost alternatives to detention programs, such as electronic monitoring and intensive supervision.

The reduction of \$155.324 million in FY 2015 for Custody Operations is based on funding 30,539 beds at a rate of \$119 per day. The reduction in beds has been made in coordination with a reduction in transportation funding or contracts. Consistent with its stated enforcement priorities and recent policy guidance, ICE will continue to detain aliens that fall into ICE's civil enforcement priorities or are subject to mandatory detention by statute, while shifting lower-risk aliens into the ATD program.

ATD Full Service Capacity:

The funding increase will allow lower-risk individuals who have been detained in the past to be placed in Full Service ATD. This allows ICE to base detention and ATD decisions upon existing priorities without the need to accommodate a mandatory minimum.

ICE will utilize the FY 2015 request to increase alien participation in all components of the ATD program. Appropriate levels of case management and monitoring will be applied based upon flight risk and compliance history. Developing lower cost methods for monitoring and supervising low-risk aliens continues to be an important aspect of the overall strategy to reduce costs at DHS.

The below chart represents the historical average costs per participant per day for each of the two ATD components: the Full-Service (FS) component and Technology-Only (TO) component. Based upon funding increases, the ATD program will have the ability to achieve the projected maximum capacities.

Fiscal Year	FY 2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Average Daily Participant Level	23,034	22,090	36,491	37,650
Average Daily Cost Per Participant	\$4.35	\$4.73	4.73*	4.73*
FS	\$8.04	\$8.49	\$8.49*	\$8.49*
TO	\$0.28	\$0.30	\$0.30*	\$0.30*

**Assuming population breakdown and pricing is the same in future years.*

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

ICE prioritizes its resources by focusing on those aliens who pose the greatest risk to public safety and national security. ICE will detain all aliens that fall into ICE's civil enforcement priorities or are subject to mandatory detention by statute, while shifting lower-risk aliens into the ATD program. This will continue to support the efforts to increase the number of criminal aliens as a percentage of those who are removed from the United States. Additionally, ICE will achieve improved efficiency by increasing use of the Alternatives to Detention program by applying the most appropriate levels of case management and monitoring based upon risk and compliance history.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses for enforcement of immigration and customs laws, detention and removals, and investigations, including intellectual property rights and overseas vetted units operations; and purchase and lease of up to 3,790 (2,350 for replacement only) police-type vehicles; [\$5,229,461,000] **\$4,988,065,000**; of which not to exceed \$10,000,000 shall be available until expended for conducting special operations under section 3131 of the Customs Enforcement Act of 1986 (19 U.S.C. 2081); of which not to exceed \$11,475 shall be for official reception and representation expenses; of which not to exceed \$2,000,000 shall be for awards of compensation to informants, to be accounted for solely under the certificate of the Secretary of Homeland Security; of which not less than \$305,000 shall be for promotion of public awareness [of the Cyber Tipline and related] activities *related* to [counter] **countering** child exploitation; of which not less than \$5,400,000 shall be used to facilitate agreements consistent with section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1357(g)); ***of which not to exceed \$40,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2017 for maintenance, construction and lease hold improvements at owned and leased facilities***; and of which not to exceed \$11,216,000 shall be available to fund or reimburse other Federal agencies for the costs associated with the care, maintenance, and repatriation of smuggled aliens unlawfully present in the United States: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be available to compensate any employee for overtime in an annual amount in excess of \$35,000, except that the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the designee of the Secretary, may waive that amount as necessary for national security purposes and in cases of immigration emergencies: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided, \$15,770,000 shall be for activities to enforce laws against forced child labor, of which not to exceed \$6,000,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That of the total amount available, not less than \$1,600,000,000 shall be available to identify aliens convicted of a crime who may be deportable, and to remove them from the United States once they are judged deportable: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Homeland Security shall prioritize the identification and removal of aliens convicted of a crime by the severity of that crime: [*Provided further*; That funding made available under this heading shall maintain a level of not less than 34,000 detention beds through September 30, 2014]: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided, not less than [\$2,785,096,000] **\$2,569,125,000** is for [detention] **enforcement** and removal operations, including transportation of unaccompanied minor aliens, ***of which \$45,000,000 shall remain available for ICE custody operations until September 30, 2019***: ***Provided further, That any recuperated detention bed contract cancellation fee will only be used for the procurement of detention beds***: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided, \$10,300,000 shall remain available until September 30, [2015] **2016**, for the Visa Security Program: *Provided further*, That not less than \$10,000,000 shall be available for investigation of intellectual property rights violations, including the National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided under this heading may be used to continue a delegation of law enforcement authority authorized under section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1357(g)) if the Department of Homeland Security Inspector General determines that the terms of the agreement governing the delegation of authority have been violated: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided under this heading may be used to continue any contract for the

provision of detention services if the two most recent overall performance evaluations received by the contracted facility are less than “adequate” or the equivalent median score in any subsequent performance evaluation system: *Provided further*, That nothing under this heading shall prevent U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement from exercising those authorities provided under immigration laws (as defined in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17))) during priority operations pertaining to aliens convicted of a crime: *Provided further*; That without regard to the limitation as to time and condition of section 503(d) of this Act, the Secretary may propose to reprogram and transfer funds within and into this appropriation necessary to ensure the detention of aliens prioritized for removal.

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ [\$5,229,461,000] \$4,988,065,000	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² of which not less than \$305,000 shall be for promotion of public awareness [of the Cyber Tipline and related] activities <i>related</i> to [counter] countering child exploitation	The specific reference to the Cyber Tipline is removed. Funds will continue to be used for promoting public awareness of activities related to countering child exploitation.
³ <i>of which not to exceed \$40,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2017 for maintenance, construction and lease hold improvements at owned and leased facilities;</i>	Over the next 5 years, ICE has an average of 47 leases expiring each year. For each expiring lease, there is a corresponding space acquisition project. The operational monies are one-year funds. The narrow window of funding does not align with the construction process, resulting in lapsed funding and an increase in project costs.
⁴ [<i>Provided further</i> ; That funding made available under this heading shall maintain a level of not less than 34,000 detention beds through September 30, 2014]	Removes language requiring the maintenance of a minimum number of average daily detention beds. The number of beds maintained should be based on actual need, to include those for whom detention is mandated by law, and those non-mandatory individuals for whom ICE has determined detention is a priority.
5 [\$2,785,096,000] \$2,569,125,000	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
6 [detention] enforcement	Clarification that the funds are for “enforcement” and removal operations to more accurately reflect ICE’s organization structure.

<p><i>7 of which \$45,000,000 shall be provided for ICE custody operations and shall remain available until September 30, 2019: Provided further; That any recuperated detention bed contract cancellation fee will only be used for the procurement of detention beds</i></p>	<p>Currently, ICE procures 64 percent of its beds via dedicated facilities with 73 percent of this total provided from two service providers. ICE requests multi-year funds (five years) for a portion of Custody Operations funding to facilitate better rate negotiations. ICE's detention service providers have indicated a willingness to bring their rates down by one percent compounding over the life of the contract. Multi-year funding permits ICE to agree to base periods, and minimum guarantees spanning more than one fiscal year; and to obligate any cancellation fee in its entirety during the initial fiscal year. Any recuperated cancellation fee will only be used for detention beds.</p>
<p>8 That of the total amount provided, \$10,300,000 shall remain available until September 30, [2015] 2016, for the Visa Security Program</p>	<p>Year change only. No substantial change proposed.</p>

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Salaries and Expenses FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	21,634	19,491	\$5,152,676
FY 2014 Enacted	20,573	18,977	\$5,229,461
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Annualization of Prior Year Enhancements	-	36	\$5,523
Centralized Facilities	-	-	\$27,043
Fleet Recapitalization	-	-	\$8,693
GSA Rent	-	-	\$23,186
IT Contract Conversion	-	-	\$8,000
Increase in Agency's Contribution towards FERS Costs	-	-	\$39,779
Pay Inflation	-	-	\$28,215
Transfer of Secure Communities to CAP	43	39	\$26,021
Working Capital Fund Adjustment	-	-	\$723
Total, Increases	43	75	\$167,183
Decreases			
Bed and Health Care Savings	-	-	(\$18,300)
IT Contract Conversion Savings	-	-	(\$28,000)
Temporary Adjustment in FY 2014	-	-	(\$2,514)
Termination of One-Time Costs	-	-	(\$157,928)
Transfer of Secure Communities to the Criminal Alien Program	(43)	(39)	(\$26,021)
Total, Decreases	(43)	(39)	(\$232,763)
Total Other Adjustments	-	36	(\$65,580)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	36	(\$65,580)
FY 2015 Current Services	20,573	19,013	\$5,163,881
Program Changes			
Increases			
FOIA Analyst Enhancement	12	6	964
Detention Reform Outreach	-	-	1,420
CBP to ICE Detainee Transfer	-	-	2,500
Increase to Fugitive Operations	-	-	1,827
Criminal History Information Sharing Program	-	-	600
Total, Increases	12	6	\$7,311
Decreases			
Efficiencies in Detention and ATD	-	-	(\$183,127)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$183,127)
Total Program Changes	12	6	(\$175,815)
FY 2015 Request	20,585	19,019	\$4,988,065
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	12	42	(\$241,396)

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	21,634	19,491	\$5,152,676
FY 2014 Enacted	20,573	18,977	\$5,229,461
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	43	75	\$167,182
Decreases	(43)	(39)	(\$232,763)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	36	(\$65,581)
FY 2015 Current Services	20,573	19,013	\$5,163,880
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	12	6	\$5,107
Decreases	-	-	(\$180,922)
Total, Program Changes	12	6	(\$175,815)
FY 2015 Request	20,585	19,019	\$4,988,065
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	12	42	(\$241,396)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs	1,650	1,478	\$191,909	-	-	\$5,729	12	6	\$964	1,662	1,484	\$198,602	12	6	\$6,693
International Investigations	302	243	\$99,741	-	-	\$1,487	-	-	-	302	243	\$101,228	-	-	\$1,487
DRO - Custody Operations	5,391	5,095	\$1,993,770	-	-	(\$47,954)	-	-	(\$153,903)	5,391	5,095	\$1,791,913	-	-	(\$201,857)
Headquarters Managed IT Investment	391	331	\$143,808	-	-	\$7,119	-	-	-	391	331	\$150,927	-	-	\$7,119
Legal Proceedings	1,272	1,182	\$205,584	-	36	\$9,147	-	-	-	1,272	1,218	\$214,731	-	36	\$9,147
Visa Security Program	76	61	\$31,541	-	-	\$313	-	-	-	76	61	\$31,854	-	-	\$313
DRO - Fugitive Operations	748	700	\$128,802	-	-	\$962	-	-	\$1,827	748	700	\$131,591	-	-	\$2,789
Domestic Investigations	8,333	7,775	\$1,672,220	-	-	(\$27,668)	-	-	-	8,333	7,775	\$1,644,552	-	-	(\$27,668)
DRO - Criminal Alien Program	1,668	1,495	\$294,155	43	39	\$27,652	-	-	\$600	1,711	1,534	\$322,407	43	39	\$28,252
DRO - Alternatives to Detention	191	170	\$91,444	-	-	\$946	-	-	\$1,716	191	170	\$94,106	-	-	\$2,662

Intelligence	468	368	\$74,298	-	-	\$2,747	-	-	-	468	368	\$77,045	-	-	\$2,747
DRO - Transportation and Removal Program	40	40	\$276,925	-	-	(\$20,797)	-	-	(\$27,019)	40	40	\$229,109	-	-	(\$47,816)
Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens	43	39	\$25,264	(43)	(39)	(\$25,264)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(43)	(39)	(\$25,264)
Total	20,573	18,977	\$5,229,461	-	36	(\$65,581)	12	6	(\$175,815)	20,585	19,019	\$4,988,065	12	42	(\$241,396)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Collections by Source:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
U.S. Customs and Border Protection	100	100	\$45,856	100	100	\$45,856	100	100	\$45,856	-	-	-
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	-	-	\$54	-	-	\$274	-	-	\$274	-	-	-
National Protection and Program Directorate (NPPD)	-	-	\$7,397	-	-	\$8,427	-	-	\$8,427	-	-	-
Department of Army (CSEPP)	-	-	\$1,785	-	-	\$385	-	-	\$385	-	-	-
Department of Justice	-	-	\$1,647	-	-	\$2,749	-	-	\$2,749	-	-	-
FEMA	-	-	\$431	-	-	\$431	-	-	\$431	-	-	-
Department of Defense	-	-	\$2,037	-	-	\$2,037	-	-	\$2,037	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security	120	120	\$34,169	120	120	\$34,169	120	120	\$34,169	-	-	-
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	-	-	\$25	-	-	\$25	-	-	\$25	-	-	-
US VISIT	-	-	\$2,119	-	-	\$1,695	-	-	\$1,695	-	-	-
US Coast Guard	-	-	\$135	-	-	\$135	-	-	\$135	-	-	-
Department of State	-	-	\$23,516	-	-	\$23,516	-	-	\$23,516	-	-	-
Department of Treasury	50	50	\$47,195	50	50	\$48,295	50	50	\$48,295	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	270	270	\$166,366	270	270	\$167,994	270	270	\$167,994	-	-	-

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
International Investigations	-	-	\$30,907	-	-	\$27,757	-	-	\$27,757	-	-	-
DRO - Custody Operations	-	-	\$3,047	-	-	\$4,321	-	-	\$4,321	-	-	-
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs	120	120	\$51,087	120	120	\$51,087	120	120	\$51,087	-	-	-
Domestic Investigations	150	150	\$81,325	150	150	\$84,829	150	150	\$84,829	-	-	-
Total Obligations	270	270	\$166,366	270	270	\$167,994	270	270	\$167,994	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Salaries and Expenses Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,649,986	\$1,668,650	\$1,680,688	\$12,038
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$12,543	\$7,570	\$7,615	\$45
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$313,272	\$316,952	\$319,180	\$2,228
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$630	\$598	\$500	(\$98)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$798,444	\$810,399	\$855,662	\$45,263
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$20	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$2,774,895	\$2,804,169	\$2,863,645	\$59,476
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$263,886	\$285,503	\$238,344	(\$47,159)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$8,208	\$8,997	\$8,613	(\$384)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$275,590	\$244,222	\$220,036	(\$24,186)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$4,247	\$3,105	\$3,098	(\$7)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$86,976	\$85,799	\$79,661	(\$6,138)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$13	\$65	\$60	(\$5)
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$210,609	\$228,320	\$223,238	(\$5,082)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$119,482	\$194,400	\$176,226	(\$18,174)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$43,856	\$51,960	\$49,128	(\$2,832)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$1,021,215	\$974,616	\$820,022	(\$154,594)
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$2	\$2	\$2	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$117,066	\$149,184	\$124,427	(\$24,757)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$95,635	\$64,581	\$60,916	(\$3,665)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$3,932	\$1,439	\$1,200	(\$239)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$54,767	\$69,522	\$61,261	(\$8,261)
31.0 Equipment	\$32,164	\$46,758	\$42,775	(\$3,983)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$35,360	\$11,139	\$10,459	(\$680)
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$308	\$289	\$250	(\$39)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$2,937	\$3,130	\$2,699	(\$431)
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	\$8	\$6	\$6	-
91.0 Unvouchered	\$1,520	\$2,255	\$1,999	(\$256)
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$2,377,781	\$2,425,292	\$2,124,420	(\$300,872)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$5,152,676	\$5,229,461	\$4,988,065	(\$241,396)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$5,152,676	\$5,229,461	\$4,988,065	(\$241,396)
Full Time Equivalents	19,491	18,977	19,019	42

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Salaries and Expenses Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	90	86	86	-
Total, EX	1	1	1	-
GS-15	1,054	1,002	1,002	-
GS-14	3,313	3,150	3,150	-
GS-13	6,607	6,503	6,515	12
GS-12	2,896	3,102	3,102	-
GS-11	1,607	1,052	1,052	-
GS-10	38	36	36	-
GS-9	3,247	3,087	3,087	-
GS-8	683	649	649	-
GS-7	937	800	800	-
GS-6	99	94	94	-
GS-5	967	920	920	-
GS-4	80	76	76	-
GS-3	7	7	7	-
Other Graded Positions	8	8	8	-
Total Permanent Positions	21,634	20,573	20,585	12
Unfilled Positions EOY	2,104	923	923	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	19,530	19,082	19,082	-
Headquarters	2,556	2,159	2,159	-
U.S. Field	18,478	17,831	17,843	12
Foreign Field	600	583	583	-
Total, Salaries and Expenses:	21,634	20,573	20,585	12
Full Time Equivalents	19,491	18,977	19,019	42
Average ES Salary	166,813	173,084	182,447	9,363
Average GS Salary	97,936	98,287	98,991	704
Average Grade	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	109,509	103,468	104,209	741
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	1,977	939	946	7
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	8,491	7,112	7,157	45
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	39,447	36,921	40,440	3,519
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	159,424	148,440	152,752	4,312
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	2,622	1,542	1,627	85
22.0 Transportation of Things	84	143	151	8
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	17,296	7,142	7,533	391
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	380	92	97	5
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	3,393	1,959	2,066	107
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	1	14	15	1
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	32,985	10,353	10,919	566
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	5,211	6,090	6,424	334
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	5,397	9,373	9,886	513
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	5,612	1,283	1,353	70
25.6 Medical Care	13	2	2	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	4,306	1,562	1,648	86
26.0 Supplies and Materials	1,426	1,247	1,315	68
31.0 Equipment	2,068	1,148	1,211	63
32.0 Land and Structures	12,001	1,489	1,571	82
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	13	2	2	-
91.0 Unvouchered	66	28	30	2
Total, Other Object Classes	92,874	43,469	45,850	2,381
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	252,298	191,909	198,602	6,693
Full Time Equivalents	1,615	1,478	1,484	6

Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs Mission Statement

ICE Management and Administration (M&A) resources provide for top-level agency-wide management in the following areas: the Offices of the Assistant Secretary, Professional Responsibility, Chief Financial Officer, and Acquisition Management. The M&A activities include executive and overall leadership direction, strategic planning, policy development, and administrative support for the human, financial, information, and physical resources required to facilitate the operational capabilities of a productive ICE workforce.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	109,509	103,468	104,209	741
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	1,977	939	946	7
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	8,491	7,112	7,157	45
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	39,447	36,921	40,440	3,519
Total, Salaries & Benefits	159,424	148,440	152,752	4,312

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits include life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, retirement, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,622	\$1,542	\$1,627	\$85

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$84	\$143	\$151	\$8

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$17,296	\$7,142	\$7,533	\$391

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$380	\$92	\$97	\$5

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$3,393	\$1,959	\$2,066	\$107

Communication, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1	\$14	\$15	\$1

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$32,985	\$10,353	\$10,919	\$566

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$5,211	\$6,090	\$6,424	\$334

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$5,397	\$9,373	\$9,886	\$513

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$5,612	\$1,283	\$1,353	\$70

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$4,306	\$1,562	\$1,648	\$86

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,426	\$1,247	\$1,315	\$68

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

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
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	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$2,068	\$1,148	\$1,211	\$63

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$12,001	\$1,489	\$1,571	\$82

Land and Structures includes the costs for land and interests in land; buildings and other structures; roads; additions to buildings; nonstructural (or resource) improvements, such as fences and landscaping; and fixed equipment additions and replacements.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
91.0 Unvouchered	\$66	\$28	\$30	\$2

Unvouchered includes expenditures made lawfully for confidential purposes, including authorized payments made by law enforcement to informants, which are not subject to detailed vouchering or reporting.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Headquarters Managed IT Investment
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	46,368	42,039	42,340	301
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	106	54	55	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	311	386	387	1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	13,550	12,433	13,223	790
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	20	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	60,355	54,912	56,005	1,093
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	455	686	732	46
22.0 Transportation of Things	70	68	73	5
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	7,755	3,917	4,183	266
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	2,747	1,483	1,584	101
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	7,170	3,045	3,251	206
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	3	2	2	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	49,050	53,762	57,404	3,642
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	809	2,310	2,467	157
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	1,133	476	509	33
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	1,616	4,222	4,508	286
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	16,633	15,419	16,464	1,045
26.0 Supplies and Materials	657	457	489	32
31.0 Equipment	2,030	2,010	2,146	136
32.0 Land and Structures	1,485	1,039	1,110	71
Total, Other Object Classes	91,613	88,896	94,922	6,026
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	151,968	143,808	150,927	7,119
Full Time Equivalents	388	331	331	-

Headquarters Managed IT Investment Mission Statement

The ICE Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) provides information technology services and products that enable ICE and DHS to meet their mission. The OCIO is committed to providing excellent and efficient service to customers in order to fulfill their IT needs. In order to meet these goals, the OCIO has developed a number of critical IT initiatives that will help ICE to modernize its IT systems, adapt and conform to modern IT management disciplines, as well as provide IT solutions throughout ICE.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	46,368	42,039	42,340	301

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	46,368	42,039	42,340	301
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	106	54	55	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	311	386	387	1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	13,550	12,433	13,223	790
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	20	-	-	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	60,355	54,912	56,005	1,093

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits include life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, retirement, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$455	\$686	\$732	\$46

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$70	\$68	\$73	\$5

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$7,755	\$3,917	\$4,183	\$266

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$2,747	\$1,483	\$1,584	\$101

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$7,170	\$3,045	\$3,251	\$206

Communication, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$49,050	\$53,762	\$57,404	\$3,642

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
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Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$809	\$2,310	\$2,467	\$157

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$1,133	\$476	\$509	\$33

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$1,616	\$4,222	\$4,508	\$286

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$16,633	\$15,419	\$16,464	\$1,045

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$657	\$457	\$489	\$32

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$2,030	\$2,010	\$2,146	\$136

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$1,485	\$1,039	\$1,110	\$71

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Legal Proceedings
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	115,152	122,346	123,231	885
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	4,499	3,711	3,737	26
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	51	739	739	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	35,590	38,018	41,376	3,358
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	155,292	164,814	169,083	4,269
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	654	1,459	1,633	174
22.0 Transportation of Things	432	500	559	59
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	14,045	11,046	12,369	1,323
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	3,962	4,091	4,580	489
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	5	5	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	5,101	6,826	7,643	817
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	3,054	5,821	6,519	698
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	2,837	4,434	4,965	531
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	4,080	2,373	2,657	284
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	4,795	2,203	2,466	263
26.0 Supplies and Materials	866	989	1,107	118
31.0 Equipment	571	773	865	92
32.0 Land and Structures	253	134	150	16
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	136	116	130	14
Total, Other Object Classes	40,786	40,770	45,648	4,878
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	196,078	205,584	214,731	9,147
Full Time Equivalents	1,241	1,182	1,218	36

Legal Proceedings Mission Statement

ICE Legal Proceedings (also referred to as the Office of the Principal Legal Advisor or OPLA) provides the legal advice, training, and services required to support the ICE mission while defending the immigration laws of the United States in the administrative and federal courts and is the legal representative for ICE. OPLA is the DHS legal component within ICE that is authorized to represent the Government in immigration proceedings that end up in immigration courts.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	115,152	122,346	123,231	885
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	4,499	3,711	3,737	26

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	115,152	122,346	123,231	885
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	51	739	739	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	35,590	38,018	41,376	3,358
Total, Salaries & Benefits	155,292	164,814	169,083	4,269

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits include life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, retirement, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$654	\$1,459	\$1,633	\$174

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$432	\$500	\$559	\$59

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$14,045	\$11,046	\$12,369	\$1,323

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$3,962	\$4,091	\$4,580	\$489

Communication, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$5,101	\$6,826	\$7,643	\$817

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$3,054	\$5,821	\$6,519	\$698

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
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25.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$2,837	\$4,434	\$4,965	\$531

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$4,080	\$2,373	\$2,657	\$284

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$4,795	\$2,203	\$2,466	\$263

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$866	\$989	\$1,107	\$118

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$571	\$773	\$865	\$92

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$253	\$134	\$150	\$16

Land and Structures includes the costs for land and interests in land; buildings and other structures; roads; additions to buildings; nonstructural (or resource) improvements, such as fences and landscaping; and fixed equipment additions and replacements.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$136	\$116	\$130	\$14

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
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Indemnity includes insurance claims and benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds, and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Domestic Investigations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	735,958	750,061	755,466	5,405
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	4,032	1,680	1,691	11
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	140,462	145,968	146,993	1,025
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	366,712	376,607	395,540	18,933
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	1,247,164	1,274,316	1,299,690	25,374
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	7,385	16,922	14,666	(2,256)
22.0 Transportation of Things	641	1,465	1,270	(195)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	124,120	115,181	99,827	(15,354)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	650	460	398	(62)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	24,716	27,065	23,457	(3,608)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	2	37	32	(5)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	30,550	43,233	37,470	(5,763)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	32,516	69,556	60,285	(9,271)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	18,726	19,439	16,848	(2,591)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	38,800	34,673	30,051	(4,622)
25.6 Medical Care	430	409	354	(55)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	38,729	20,153	17,466	(2,687)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	8,883	16,329	14,153	(2,176)
31.0 Equipment	11,629	25,667	22,245	(3,422)
32.0 Land and Structures	10,175	4,198	3,639	(559)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	308	289	250	(39)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	881	868	752	(116)
91.0 Unvouchered	1,236	1,960	1,699	(261)
Total, Other Object Classes	350,377	397,904	344,862	(53,042)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	1,597,541	1,672,220	1,644,552	(27,668)
Full Time Equivalents	7,850	7,775	7,775	-

Domestic Investigations Mission Statement

The Office of Domestic Investigations' mission is to defend the Nation by enforcing trade and immigration laws through investigations that target the people, money, and materials that support terrorist and other criminal activities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	735,958	750,061	755,466	5,405

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	735,958	750,061	755,466	5,405
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	4,032	1,680	1,691	11
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	140,462	145,968	146,993	1,025
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	366,712	376,607	395,540	18,933
Total, Salaries & Benefits	1,247,164	1,274,316	1,299,690	25,374

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits include life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, retirement, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$7,385	\$16,922	\$14,666	(\$2,256)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$641	\$1,465	\$1,270	(\$195)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$124,120	\$115,181	\$99,827	(\$15,354)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$650	\$460	\$398	(\$62)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$24,716	\$27,065	\$23,457	(\$3,608)

Communication, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$2	\$37	\$32	(\$5)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$30,550	\$43,233	\$37,470	(\$5,763)

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$32,516	\$69,556	\$60,285	(\$9,271)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$18,726	\$19,439	\$16,848	(\$2,591)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$38,800	\$34,673	\$30,051	(\$4,622)

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$430	\$409	\$354	(\$55)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$38,729	\$20,153	\$17,466	(\$2,687)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$8,883	\$16,329	\$14,153	(\$2,176)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$11,629	\$25,667	\$22,245	(\$3,422)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$10,175	\$4,198	\$3,639	(\$559)

Land and Structures includes the costs for land and interests in land; buildings and other structures; roads; additions to buildings; nonstructural (or resource) improvements, such as fences and landscaping; and fixed equipment additions and replacements.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$308	\$289	\$250	(\$39)

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$881	\$868	\$752	(\$116)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
91.0 Unvouchered	\$1,236	\$1,960	\$1,699	(\$261)

Unvouchered includes expenditures made lawfully for confidential purposes, including authorized payments made by law enforcement to informants, which are not subject to detailed vouchering or reporting.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
International Investigations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	30,502	31,150	31,398	248
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	161	281	283	2
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	5,454	6,985	7,034	49
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	23,153	22,930	23,641	711
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	59,270	61,346	62,356	1,010
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	3,735	3,325	3,366	41
22.0 Transportation of Things	3,743	3,032	3,069	37
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	1,966	1,334	1,351	17
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	26	9	10	1
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	12,212	9,135	9,249	114
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	1	1	1	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	875	1,328	1,345	17
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	20,731	16,312	16,514	202
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	814	683	692	9
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	788	348	352	4
25.6 Medical Care	230	56	56	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	860	398	403	5
26.0 Supplies and Materials	1,242	931	943	12
31.0 Equipment	2,124	1,206	1,221	15
32.0 Land and Structures	227	81	82	1
44.0 Refunds	8	6	6	-
91.0 Unvouchered	174	210	212	2
Total, Other Object Classes	49,756	38,395	38,872	477
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	109,026	99,741	101,228	1,487
Full Time Equivalents	278	243	243	-

International Investigations Mission Statement

The Office of International Affairs (OIA) includes offices in 49 countries. International Investigations represents the international assets of all ICE programs and collaborates with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and other DHS components. OIA liaises with foreign governments and international partners to facilitate the enforcement of U.S. customs and immigration laws beyond our borders in an effort to interdict criminals and prevent or disrupt criminal activity.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	30,502	31,150	31,398	248
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	161	281	283	2
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	5,454	6,985	7,034	49
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	23,153	22,930	23,641	711
Total, Salaries & Benefits	59,270	61,346	62,356	1,010

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits include life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, retirement, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$3,735	\$3,325	\$3,366	\$41

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$3,743	\$3,032	\$3,069	\$37

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,966	\$1,334	\$1,351	\$17

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$26	\$9	\$10	\$1

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$12,212	\$9,135	\$9,249	\$114

Communication, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$875	\$1,328	\$1,345	\$17

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
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governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$20,731	\$16,312	\$16,514	\$202

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$814	\$683	\$692	\$9

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$788	\$348	\$352	\$4

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$860	\$398	\$403	\$5

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,242	\$931	\$943	\$12

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$2,124	\$1,206	\$1,221	\$15

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$227	\$81	\$82	\$1

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
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Land and Structures includes the costs for land and interests in land; buildings and other structures; roads; additions to buildings; nonstructural (or resource) improvements, such as fences and landscaping; and fixed equipment additions and replacements.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
91.0 Unvouchered	\$174	\$210	\$212	\$2

Unvouchered includes expenditures made lawfully for confidential purposes, including authorized payments made by law enforcement to informants, which are not subject to detailed vouchering or reporting.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Visa Security Program
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	8,798	8,292	8,350	58
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	28	28	28	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1,960	1,786	1,799	13
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	8,466	8,007	8,160	153
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	19,252	18,113	18,337	224
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	1,098	1,094	1,102	8
22.0 Transportation of Things	1,402	1,397	1,406	9
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	812	809	815	6
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	5,556	5,534	5,571	37
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	435	434	436	2
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	2,510	2,501	2,517	16
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	253	252	253	1
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	332	330	333	3
25.6 Medical Care	11	11	11	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	219	219	220	1
26.0 Supplies and Materials	262	261	263	2
31.0 Equipment	546	544	547	3
91.0 Unvouchered	43	42	43	1
Total, Other Object Classes	13,479	13,428	13,517	89
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	32,731	31,541	31,854	313
Full Time Equivalents	61	61	61	-

Visa Security Program Mission Statement

The Visa Security Program (VSP) represents ICE's front line in protecting the United States against terrorist and criminal organizations. VSP enhances the security of visa issuance at high-risk overseas posts by deploying trained special agents to identify and investigate potential terrorist and criminal threats before they reach the United States and interdicting those who would exploit the legal visa process.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	8,798	8,292	8,350	58
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	28	28	28	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1,960	1,786	1,799	13
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	8,466	8,007	8,160	153
Total, Salaries & Benefits	19,252	18,113	18,337	224

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits include life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, retirement, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,098	\$1,094	\$1,102	\$8

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1,402	\$1,397	\$1,406	\$9

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$812	\$809	\$815	\$6

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$5,556	\$5,534	\$5,571	\$37

Communication, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$435	\$434	\$436	\$2

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,510	\$2,501	\$2,517	\$16

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$253	\$252	\$253	\$1

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
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Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$332	\$330	\$333	\$3

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$219	\$219	\$220	\$1

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$262	\$261	\$263	\$2

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$546	\$544	\$547	\$3

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
91.0 Unvouchered	\$43	\$42	\$43	\$1

Unvouchered includes expenditures made lawfully for confidential purposes, including authorized payments made by law enforcement to informants, which are not subject to detailed vouchering or reporting.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Intelligence
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	40,472	42,122	42,425	303
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	140	43	43	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1,724	1,871	1,883	12
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	13,296	13,669	14,555	886
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	55,632	57,705	58,906	1,201
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	1,100	910	995	85
22.0 Transportation of Things	17	53	57	4
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	4,621	3,163	3,460	297
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	8	9	1
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	1,019	1,033	1,129	96
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	2,577	2,686	2,936	250
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	1,482	3,450	3,771	321
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	1,772	1,294	1,414	120
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	1,516	785	858	73
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	2,741	1,503	1,643	140
26.0 Supplies and Materials	563	513	561	48
31.0 Equipment	1,118	1,077	1,178	101
32.0 Land and Structures	140	105	114	9
91.0 Unvouchered	-	13	14	1
Total, Other Object Classes	18,666	16,593	18,139	1,546
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	74,298	74,298	77,045	2,747
Full Time Equivalents	396	368	368	-

Intelligence Mission Statement

The Office of Intelligence focuses on data and information related to the movement of people, money, and materials into, within, and out of the United States to provide accurate and timely reporting to ICE leadership and field agents in support of enforcement operations. ICE's intelligence functions are managed by a highly trained team of professionals with expertise in data and threat analysis, languages, financial investigations, counterterrorism and a number of other areas. ICE intelligence professionals process information from a variety of sources to provide assessments of patterns, trends, and new developments in a wide range of law enforcement areas. These include the following areas: terrorism, human smuggling and trafficking, money laundering and financial crimes, drug smuggling, cyber-crimes, identity and document fraud, and arms trafficking.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	40,472	42,122	42,425	303
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	140	43	43	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1,724	1,871	1,883	12
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	13,296	13,669	14,555	886
Total, Salaries & Benefits	55,632	57,705	58,906	1,201

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits include life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, retirement, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,100	\$910	\$995	\$85

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$17	\$53	\$57	\$4

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$4,621	\$3,163	\$3,460	\$297

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$0	\$8	\$9	\$1

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$1,019	\$1,033	\$1,129	\$96

Communication, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,577	\$2,686	\$2,936	\$250

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
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governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,482	\$3,450	\$3,771	\$321

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$1,772	\$1,294	\$1,414	\$120

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$1,516	\$785	\$858	\$73

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$2,741	\$1,503	\$1,643	\$140

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$563	\$513	\$561	\$48

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$1,118	\$1,077	\$1,178	\$101

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$140	\$105	\$114	\$9

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
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Land and Structures includes the costs for land and interests in land; buildings and other structures; roads; additions to buildings; nonstructural (or resource) improvements, such as fences and landscaping; and fixed equipment additions and replacements.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
91.0 Unvouchered	\$0	\$13	\$14	\$1

Unvouchered includes expenditures made lawfully for confidential purposes, including authorized payments made by law enforcement to informants, which are not subject to detailed vouchering or reporting.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
DRO - Custody Operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	349,565	385,924	388,707	2,783
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	1,298	685	690	5
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	96,084	102,668	103,387	719
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	630	598	500	(98)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	184,725	203,860	214,559	10,699
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	632,302	693,735	707,843	14,108
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	19,779	15,849	13,216	(2,633)
22.0 Transportation of Things	1,206	1,488	1,241	(247)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	65,026	64,862	54,087	(10,775)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	261	262	218	(44)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	17,948	20,582	17,163	(3,419)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	2	4	3	(1)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	15,918	25,658	21,396	(4,262)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	33,627	60,669	50,591	(10,078)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	8,256	8,372	6,981	(1,391)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	956,573	901,736	751,938	(149,798)
25.6 Medical Care	116,290	148,693	123,992	(24,701)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	15,030	11,644	9,709	(1,935)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	3,932	1,439	1,200	(239)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	24,742	29,862	24,901	(4,961)
31.0 Equipment	2,935	5,205	4,340	(865)
32.0 Land and Structures	2,979	1,727	1,440	(287)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	987	1,983	1,654	(329)
Total, Other Object Classes	1,285,491	1,300,035	1,084,070	(215,965)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	1,917,793	1,993,770	1,791,913	(201,857)
Full Time Equivalents	5,112	5,095	5,095	-

DRO - Custody Operations Mission Statement

Immigration enforcement authorities apprehend potentially removable aliens. In many cases, these aliens must be detained while they go through immigration proceedings and until they are removed. Often the number of apprehensions exceeds the detention space available and ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations must prioritize which cases will be detained. Custody Operations provides safe, secure, and human confinement for these aliens. It also ensures that aliens in ICE custody appear for their immigration hearings, and then for their subsequent removal.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	349,565	385,924	388,707	2,783
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	1,298	685	690	5
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	96,084	102,668	103,387	719
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	630	598	500	(98)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	184,725	203,860	214,559	10,699
Total, Salaries & Benefits	632,302	693,735	707,843	14,108

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits include life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, retirement, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$19,779	\$15,849	\$13,216	(\$2,633)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1,206	\$1,488	\$1,241	(\$247)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$65,026	\$64,862	\$54,087	(\$10,775)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$261	\$262	\$218	(\$44)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$17,948	\$20,582	\$17,163	(\$3,419)

Communication, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$2	\$4	\$3	(\$1)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
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Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$15,918	\$25,658	\$21,396	(\$4,262)

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$33,627	\$60,669	\$50,591	(\$10,078)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$8,256	\$8,372	\$6,981	(\$1,391)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$956,573	\$901,736	\$751,938	(\$149,798)

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$116,290	\$148,693	\$123,992	(\$24,701)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$15,030	\$11,644	\$9,709	(\$1,935)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$3,932	\$1,439	\$1,200	(\$239)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
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Subsistence and Support of Persons includes costs for contractual services with the public or another Federal government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$24,742	\$29,862	\$24,901	(\$4,961)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$2,935	\$5,205	\$4,340	(\$865)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$2,979	\$1,727	\$1,440	(\$287)

Land and Structures includes the costs for land and interests in land; buildings and other structures; roads; additions to buildings; nonstructural (or resource) improvements, such as fences and landscaping; and fixed equipment additions and replacements.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$987	\$1,983	\$1,654	(\$329)

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

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
DRO - Fugitive Operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	59,618	59,435	59,867	432
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	1	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	16,889	16,607	16,728	121
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	32,119	32,114	36,116	4,002
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	108,627	108,156	112,711	4,555
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	534	395	361	(34)
22.0 Transportation of Things	68	36	33	(3)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	9,348	2,625	2,400	(225)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	5	3	3	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	1,759	575	526	(49)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	2,878	1,975	1,806	(169)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	1,817	1,640	1,499	(141)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	1,357	442	404	(38)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	2,522	9,325	8,528	(797)
25.6 Medical Care	90	10	9	(1)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	2,664	1,247	1,141	(106)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	1,381	1,226	1,121	(105)
31.0 Equipment	2,411	906	828	(78)
32.0 Land and Structures	1,871	196	180	(16)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	298	45	41	(4)
Total, Other Object Classes	29,003	20,646	18,880	(1,766)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	137,630	128,802	131,591	2,789
Full Time Equivalents	739	700	700	-

DRO - Fugitive Operations Mission Statement

The Fugitive Operations program locates and apprehends fugitive aliens in the United States. It strives to identify or apprehend all fugitives, creating a deterrent to potential absconders and increasing the integrity of the immigration enforcement process.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	59,618	59,435	59,867	432
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	1	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	16,889	16,607	16,728	121
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	32,119	32,114	36,116	4,002

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	59,618	59,435	59,867	432
Total, Salaries & Benefits	108,627	108,156	112,711	4,555

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits include life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, retirement, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$534	\$395	\$361	(\$34)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$68	\$36	\$33	(\$3)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$9,348	\$2,625	\$2,400	(\$225)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$1,759	\$575	\$526	(\$49)

Communication, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,878	\$1,975	\$1,806	(\$169)

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,817	\$1,640	\$1,499	(\$141)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$1,357	\$442	\$404	(\$38)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$2,522	\$9,325	\$8,528	(\$797)

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$90	\$10	\$9	(\$1)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$2,664	\$1,247	\$1,141	(\$106)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,381	\$1,226	\$1,121	(\$105)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$2,411	\$906	\$828	(\$78)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$1,871	\$196	\$180	(\$16)

Land and Structures includes the costs for land and interests in land; buildings and other structures; roads; additions to buildings; nonstructural (or resource) improvements, such as fences and landscaping; and fixed equipment additions and replacements.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$298	\$45	\$41	(\$4)

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

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
DRO - Criminal Alien Program
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	86,628	102,098	107,162	5,064
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	149	53	53	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	23,239	28,374	28,762	388
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	45,273	54,942	58,205	3,263
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	155,289	185,467	194,182	8,715
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	440	1,948	3,266	1,318
22.0 Transportation of Things	235	434	451	17
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	14,899	29,039	30,704	1,665
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	93	713	711	(2)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	5,345	10,002	10,358	356
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	1	1
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	5,596	14,347	19,239	4,892
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	3,366	12,955	15,500	2,545
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	2,446	5,712	6,500	788
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	4,612	12,455	17,556	5,101
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	3,074	5,149	6,585	1,436
26.0 Supplies and Materials	4,970	8,698	9,233	535
31.0 Equipment	2,690	5,695	6,081	386
32.0 Land and Structures	1,991	1,540	1,920	380
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	1	120	119
Total, Other Object Classes	49,757	108,688	128,225	19,537
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	205,046	294,155	322,407	28,252
Full Time Equivalents	1,550	1,495	1,534	39

DRO - Criminal Alien Program Mission Statement

The Criminal Alien Program (CAP) ensures that aliens are not released back into the community before they are removed from the United States. Through the CAP, ICE officers interview incarcerated aliens to determine whether they are amenable to immigration proceedings. If a case receives a final order of removal, ICE officers will immediately take that alien into custody upon completion of his or her criminal sentence and then prepare that case for removal.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	86,628	102,098	107,162	5,064
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	149	53	53	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	23,239	28,374	28,762	388
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	45,273	54,942	58,205	3,263
Total, Salaries & Benefits	155,289	185,467	194,182	8,715

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits include life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, retirement, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$440	\$1,948	\$3,266	\$1,318

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$235	\$434	\$451	\$17

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$14,899	\$29,039	\$30,704	\$1,665

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$93	\$713	\$711	(\$2)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$5,345	\$10,002	\$10,358	\$356

Communication, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$0	\$0	\$1	\$1

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$5,596	\$14,347	\$19,239	\$4,892

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$3,366	\$12,955	\$15,500	\$2,545

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$2,446	\$5,712	\$6,500	\$788

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$4,612	\$12,455	\$17,556	\$5,101

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$3,074	\$5,149	\$6,585	\$1,436

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$4,970	\$8,698	\$9,233	\$535

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$2,690	\$5,695	\$6,081	\$386

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
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Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$1,991	\$1,540	\$1,920	\$380

Land and Structures includes the costs for land and interests in land; buildings and other structures; roads; additions to buildings; nonstructural (or resource) improvements, such as fences and landscaping; and fixed equipment additions and replacements.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$0	\$1	\$120	\$119

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
DRO - Alternatives to Detention
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	13,482	13,109	13,203	94
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	72	59	59	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	3,271	3,096	3,120	24
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	6,970	6,726	7,139	413
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	23,795	22,990	23,521	531
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	202	190	196	6
22.0 Transportation of Things	16	26	27	1
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	2,163	2,535	2,614	79
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	13	40	40	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	1,757	1,641	1,692	51
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	53,953	52,173	53,800	1,627
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	2,055	6,879	7,093	214
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	447	487	502	15
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	713	754	777	23
25.6 Medical Care	2	3	3	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	668	731	753	22
26.0 Supplies and Materials	1,659	1,074	1,107	33
31.0 Equipment	3,692	1,721	1,775	54
32.0 Land and Structures	309	200	206	6
Total, Other Object Classes	67,649	68,454	70,585	2,131
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	91,444	91,444	94,106	2,662
Full Time Equivalents	176	170	170	-

DRO - Alternatives to Detention Mission Statement

The Alternatives to Detention program places low-risk aliens under various forms of intensive supervision rather than traditional detention as a cost-effective way to ensure their appearance for an immigration hearing or for removal. This program lowers the risk that aliens will be fugitives.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	13,482	13,109	13,203	94
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	72	59	59	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	3,271	3,096	3,120	24
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	6,970	6,726	7,139	413
Total, Salaries & Benefits	23,795	22,990	23,521	531

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits include life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, retirement, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$202	\$190	\$196	\$6

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$16	\$26	\$27	\$1

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,163	\$2,535	\$2,614	\$79

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$1,757	\$1,641	\$1,692	\$51

Communication, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$53,953	\$52,173	\$53,800	\$1,627

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,055	\$6,879	\$7,093	\$214

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
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	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$447	\$487	\$502	\$15

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$713	\$754	\$777	\$23

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$668	\$731	\$753	\$22

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,659	\$1,074	\$1,107	\$33

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$3,692	\$1,721	\$1,775	\$54

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$309	\$200	\$206	\$6

Land and Structures includes the costs for land and interests in land; buildings and other structures; roads; additions to buildings; nonstructural (or resource) improvements, such as fences and landscaping; and fixed equipment additions and replacements.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
DRO - Transportation and Removal Program
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	4,542	4,310	4,330	20
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	36	37	30	(7)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1,065	1,181	1,191	10
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	2,786	2,702	2,708	6
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	8,429	8,230	8,259	29
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	225,879	239,901	197,184	(42,717)
22.0 Transportation of Things	294	336	276	(60)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	828	843	693	(150)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	73	34	28	(6)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	865	753	619	(134)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	4	2	1	(1)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	5,198	10,760	8,844	(1,916)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	3,947	3,706	3,046	(660)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	56	212	174	(38)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	910	1,352	1,111	(241)
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	2	2	2	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	1,048	2,942	2,418	(524)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	8,115	7,382	6,068	(1,314)
31.0 Equipment	94	411	338	(73)
32.0 Land and Structures	152	57	47	(10)
91.0 Unvouchered	1	2	1	(1)
Total, Other Object Classes	247,466	268,695	220,850	(47,845)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	255,895	276,925	229,109	(47,816)
Full Time Equivalents	47	40	40	-

DRO - Transportation and Removal Program Mission Statement

The Transportation and Removal program provides safe and secure transportation of aliens in ICE custody, as well as prepares for and conducts the removals of aliens from the United States, as ordered by an immigration judge.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	4,542	4,310	4,330	20
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	36	37	30	(7)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1,065	1,181	1,191	10

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	4,542	4,310	4,330	20
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	2,786	2,702	2,708	6
Total, Salaries & Benefits	8,429	8,230	8,259	29

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits include life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, retirement, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$225,879	\$239,901	\$197,184	(\$42,717)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$294	\$336	\$276	(\$60)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$828	\$843	\$693	(\$150)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$73	\$34	\$28	(\$6)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$865	\$753	\$619	(\$134)

Communication, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$4	\$2	\$1	(\$1)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$5,198	\$10,760	\$8,844	(\$1,916)

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$3,947	\$3,706	\$3,046	(\$660)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$56	\$212	\$174	(\$38)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$910	\$1,352	\$1,111	(\$241)

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,048	\$2,942	\$2,418	(\$524)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$8,115	\$7,382	\$6,068	(\$1,314)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$94	\$411	\$338	(\$73)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$152	\$57	\$47	(\$10)

Land and Structures includes the costs for land and interests in land; buildings and other structures; roads; additions to buildings; nonstructural (or resource) improvements, such as fences and landscaping; and fixed equipment additions and replacements.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
91.0 Unvouchered	\$1	\$2	\$1	(\$1)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	49,392	4,296	-	(4,296)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	44	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	14,271	179	-	(179)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	26,357	1,470	-	(1,470)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	90,064	5,945	-	(5,945)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	3	1,282	-	(1,282)
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	19	-	(19)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	12,711	1,726	-	(1,726)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	1	-	(1)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	1,274	384	-	(384)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	5,493	4,785	-	(4,785)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	8,357	2,511	-	(2,511)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	362	784	-	(784)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	3,141	4,980	-	(4,980)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	4,868	1,411	-	(1,411)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	1	553	-	(553)
31.0 Equipment	256	395	-	(395)
32.0 Land and Structures	3,777	373	-	(373)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	622	115	-	(115)
Total, Other Object Classes	40,865	19,319	-	(19,319)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	130,929	25,264	-	(25,264)
Full Time Equivalents	38	39	-	(39)

Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens Mission Statement

Secure Communities, also known as the Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens, is a comprehensive plan to improve community safety by transforming the way the Federal Government cooperates with state and local law enforcement agencies to identify, detain, and remove all criminal aliens held in custody.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	49,392	4,296	-	(4,296)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	44	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	14,271	179	-	(179)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	26,357	1,470	-	(1,470)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	49,392	4,296	-	(4,296)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	90,064	5,945	-	(5,945)

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits include life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, retirement, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$3	\$1,282	\$0	(\$1,282)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$0	\$19	\$0	(\$19)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$12,711	\$1,726	\$0	(\$1,726)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$0	\$1	\$0	(\$1)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$1,274	\$384	\$0	(\$384)

Communication, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$5,493	\$4,785	\$0	(\$4,785)

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$8,357	\$2,511	\$0	(\$2,511)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$362	\$784	\$0	(\$784)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$3,141	\$4,980	\$0	(\$4,980)

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$4,868	\$1,411	\$0	(\$1,411)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1	\$553	\$0	(\$553)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$256	\$395	\$0	(\$395)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$3,777	\$373	\$0	(\$373)

3,777	373	0	-373
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	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$622	\$115	\$0	(\$115)

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

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	19,982	19,491	18,977
Increases			
FOIA Analyst Enhancement	-	-	6
Annualization of Prior Year Enhancements	-	16	36
Subtotal, Increases	-	16	42
Decreases			
Attrition of FTE	(491)	(530)	-
Subtotal, Decreases	(491)	(530)	-
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	19,491	18,977	19,019
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(491)	(514)	42

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs	\$1,691	\$2,601	\$2,240	-\$361
International Investigations	366	564	485	-79
DRO - Custody Operations	6,883	11,386	9,805	-1,581
Headquarters Managed IT Investment	559	896	772	-124
Legal Proceedings	1,927	2,965	2,533	-412
Visa Security Program	85	131	113	-18
DRO - Fugitive Operations	1,003	1,543	1,328	-215
Domestic Investigations	11,637	17,904	15,418	-2,487
DRO - Criminal Alien Program	1,681	3,400	3,035	-473
DRO - Alternatives to Detention	250	385	332	-53
Intelligence	548	843	726	-117
DRO - Transportation and Removal Program	76	116	100	-16
Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens	1,151	124	0	-124
Total Working Capital Fund	\$27,856	\$42,858	\$36,906	-\$5,952

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

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

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and federal. A strong internal core of federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into Tiered ranking. The results of Tier 1 contract review are listed below. The results of the lower-priority contracts will post-date this budget submission and will be included in the FY 2015 budget.

ICE requests \$0.0 and 0 FTE for the FY 2015 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	FY 2013 Revised Enacted		FY 2014 Base		FY 2015 Annualization		FY 2015 Follow On		FY 2015 Increase		TOTAL FY 2014 – FY 2015 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: The above-referenced figures reflect that at this time, ICE has no confirmed requirement to establish new FTE above current staffing levels as a result of Balanced Workforce Strategy analyses that have been completed. As ongoing and future Balanced Workforce Strategy analyses are completed, the requirements for new FTE/positions performing work in FY 2013 will be adjusted accordingly.

FY 2015 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In FY 2015, ICE is not requesting any additional funding to hire Federal employees associated with the Balanced Workforce Strategy (BWS) Program. BWS hiring decisions were coordinated to be achieved within ICE's reduced spend plans. Specific timelines for Federal employees to enter on duty and contracts to end are made on a case-by-case basis balancing operational needs, fiscal resources, and contracting constraints. ICE has executed its roll-off/roll-on strategy to avoid contractor/federal staff overlap.

Termination and reduction-based cost avoidance has been achieved on many of the contracts that ICE BWS has reviewed and directly contributes to the spending reduction goals necessary for ICE to meet affordability and cost reduction targets. ICE has implemented a comprehensive, strategic approach to focus on areas of over-investment and redundant functions and used the BWS process to downsize and balance our workforce to achieve affordability and efficiency goals.

L. Schedule of Service Wide Costs by Program/Project Activity

Program/Project Activity	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Base	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Services, and Other Costs	35,869	31,677	31,967	290
Headquarters Managed IT Investment	17,858	14,226	14,357	131
Legal Proceedings	35,037	35,286	35,609	323
Domestic Investigations	297,452	307,525	310,339	2,813
International Investigations	6,474	6,774	6,836	62
Visa Security Program	1,293	1,388	1,401	13
Intelligence	10,176	10,394	10,490	96
DRO - Custody Operations	162,559	183,990	185,674	1,683
DRO - Fugitive Operations	23,233	23,905	24,124	219
DRO - Criminal Alien Program	39,832	52,364	52,843	479
DRO - Alternatives to Detention	6,084	6,527	6,587	60
DRO - Transportation and Removal Program	1,629	1,845	1,862	16,967
Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens	25,468	1,802	1,819	17
Total Service wide Costs	\$662,963	\$677,706	\$683,907	\$6,201

Note: These service wide costs are made up of costs that all PPAs pay a portion of such as rent, the DHS working capital fund, utilities, workers compensation, FPS security, and transit subsidies. The FY 2014 and FY 2015 service wide (overhead) costs are estimates that are subject to change.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Automation Modernization



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Automation Modernization

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Automation Modernization:

The U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Automation Modernization account supports ICE TECS Modernization Program under the Law Enforcement Systems Modernization project and the Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS) (formerly Financial Systems Modernization).

The Automation Modernization account allows ICE to improve information sharing with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and other partner organizations. These initiatives strengthen information availability, improve case management capability, and enhance financial management and audit practices across ICE.

B. Budget Activities:

ICE TECS Modernization

ICE and U.S. Customs & Border Protection (CBP) components are undertaking an effort to modernize the legacy TECS mainframe system. The ICE TECS Modernization Program will deliver the primary investigative case management tool for ICEs special agents. More than 6,800 ICE Special Agents work on investigating a wide range of domestic and international activities arising from the illegal movement of people and goods into, within and out of the United States. The modernized system will provide ICE agents improved functionality to conduct case management activities and increased flexibility to meet evolving mission needs. The modernized system will incorporate new technologies and provide agents with key features such as: personalized homepages, agent case dashboards, linking of subject records, conducting structured and unstructured searches, improved oversight tools for supervisors, and enhanced interfaces for information sharing.

These include Investigative Case Management (including Bank Secrecy Act data access, Money Laundering reporting and tracking, and Telephone Link analysis), Intelligence Reporting and Dissemination, Management Reporting and Workflow, Security and Oversight, Shared Services, Data Management, and Infrastructure Acquisition and Deployment.

Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)

The CIFS initiative will allow ICE to replace its legacy core financial system by acquiring financial management services from a Shared Service Provider (SSP). This initiative will assist ICE in achieving and sustaining unqualified financial audit opinions and performing effective financial management.

C. Budget Request Summary:

In FY 2015, ICE requests \$26,000,000 to continue the modernization of its information technology and systems infrastructure for the following program initiatives:

ICE TECS Modernization.....\$21M (0 FTE)

This request will fund the development and deployment activities for the Initial Operating Capability (IOC) for the ICE TECS Modernization program. . At this funding level, the program is targeting to become independent of the legacy TECS mainframe and achieve IOC by the end of FY 2015.

Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS).....\$5M (0 FTE)

The FY 2015 request will allow ICE's Project Management Office (PMO) to be fully staffed and oversee efforts associated with the transition to the SSP(s). The program office is responsible for overseeing the contracts and necessary services required to support the migration effort (e.g., data clean-up and conversion, business process re-engineering, training, interface development and implementation) for ICE and its five customers.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Automation Modernization

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Automation Modernization	-	-	\$31,223	-	-	\$34,900	-	-	\$26,000	-	-	(\$8,900)	-	-	\$26,000	-	-	(\$34,900)
Subtotal, Discretionary	-	-	\$31,223	-	-	\$34,900	-	-	\$26,000	-	-	(\$8,900)	-	-	\$26,000	-	-	(\$34,900)
Total, Automation Modernization	-	-	\$31,223	-	-	\$34,900	-	-	\$26,000	-	-	(\$8,900)	-	-	\$26,000	-	-	(\$34,900)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	-	\$31,223	-	-	\$34,900	-	-	\$26,000	-	-	(\$8,900)	-	-	\$26,000	-	-	(\$34,900)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	\$31,223	-	-	\$34,900	-	-	\$26,000	-	-	(\$8,900)	-	-	\$26,000	-	-	(\$34,900)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Automation Modernization
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Automation Modernization

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	31,223
2014 Enacted	-	-	34,900
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(34,900)
2015 Current Services	-	-	-
2015 Program Change	-	-	26,000
2015 Total Request	-	-	26,000
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(8,900)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

In FY 2015, ICE requests \$26 million for Automation Modernization to improve information sharing with DHS and other partner organizations.

The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$5.2 million from the FY 2013 Revised Enacted amount and a decrease of \$8.9 million from the FY 2014 Enacted amount. The FY 2015 request includes a \$34.9 million reduction for the termination of one-time costs and a \$26 million increase for TECS Modernization and the CIFS.

Program Description

In FY 2015, ICE will fund two Automation Modernization initiatives.

TECS Modernization

ICE and CBP Components are undertaking an effort to modernize the legacy TECS mainframe system. The ICE TECS Modernization program will deliver the primary investigative case management tool (PATRIOT) for ICEs special agents. More than 6,800 ICE Special Agents work on investigating a wide range of domestic and international activities arising from the illegal movement of people and goods. The PATRIOT system will provide ICE agents

QHSR Alignment

4.1 Create a Safe, Secure, and Resilient Cyber Environment

3.2 Prevent Unlawful Immigration

2.3 Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations

1.1 Prevent Terrorist Attacks

improved functionality to conduct case management activities and increased flexibility to meet evolving mission needs. The modernized system will incorporate new technologies and provide agents with key features such as: personalized homepages, agent case dashboards, linked subject records, structured and unstructured searches, improved oversight tools for supervisors, and enhanced interfaces for information sharing. If ICE is unable to achieve mainframe independence by FY 2015, it will assume responsibility for maintaining the legacy TECS system and incur an annual \$28 million operations and maintenance cost starting in FY 2016.

CIFS

The CIFS initiative will allow ICE to replace its legacy core financial system by acquiring financial management services from a Shared Service Provider (SSP). The SSP will host and operate the core financial system for ICE and its customers. This will provide ICE greater control over its current and legacy data and greater ability to meet its reporting requirements for internal and external customers. The SSP will integrate core functionalities that will reduce manual data entry requirements and create new efficiencies for ICE and its customers. Moving to an SSP will also meet OMB guidance for federal agencies on how they acquire core financial systems.

FY 2015 Planned Activities

TECS Modernization

The TECS Modernization program will complete development of the Investigative Case Management (ICM) functionality. The program will also complete all testing and deployment of the IOC of the ICM system and achieve independence from the legacy TECS mainframe by the end of FY 2015.

CIFS

ICE's PMO will be fully staffed and oversee efforts associated with the transition to the SSP(s). The program office will oversee the contracts and necessary services required to support the migration effort (e.g., data clean-up and conversion, business process re-engineering, training, interface development and implementation) for ICE and its five customers. It will also support the requirements gap analysis work with the SSP to assist ICE and customers in facilitating work to analyze the impact of operating in an SSP environment (i.e., conforming to the existing SSP capabilities by changing business processes).

Budget Change FY 2014 – FY 2015

Budget Change Detail	FTE	\$
FY 2014 Enacted	0	34,900
Adjustments-to-Base	0	(34,900)
<i>Annualization or Termination</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>(34,900)</i>
Program Changes	0	26,000
<i>TECS Modernization</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>21,000</i>
<i>Consolidated ICE Financial Solution</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>5,000</i>
FY 2015 Request	0	26,000

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Automation Modernization
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: TECS Case Management Modernization
PPA:
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$21,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	21,000
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,000

Description of Item:

The TECS Modernization system will be the primary case management tool for ICE Special Agents. The ICE TECS program will focus on implementing case management functionality in two phases. Phase 1 will focus on Core Case Management and discontinuing the use of the legacy TECS by the end of FY15. Phase 2 will focus on Comprehensive Case Management.

Justification:

The ICE TECS Modernization program is a multiyear program to modernize legacy TECS case management functionality. This program supports ICE's mission of serving as the primary investigative arm of DHS as well as creating a law enforcement and criminal justice information sharing environment among federal, state, local, tribal, and international Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs). The current legacy TECS system is mainframe-based and supported by technology that is aging, costly, and difficult to sustain, especially due to the limited availability of subject matter experts for ongoing support. The ICE TECS Modernization program will provide:

- An ICE-specific law enforcement and criminal justice information resource;
- The ability to better enable investigative and intelligence operations;
- Corresponding management activities and information sharing;

- Modernized, web-based tools to support information collection, analysis and management operations;
- The capability to seamlessly access and create discrete data linkages with DHS and other LEA information resources.

The TECS Modernization program will enable ICE to avoid incurring an annual O&M cost of \$28 million starting in FY 2016 by achieving mainframe independence in FY 2015, and will complete development of the ICM functionality. The program will also complete all testing and deployment of the Initial Operating Capability (IOC) of the ICM system.

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

The modernized TECS system will strengthen and unify DHS operations and management by increasing interoperability and improving operations, resource utilization and management decision making. The ICE portion of this effort, under the ICE TECS Modernization Program, will be a new Investigative Case Management System that replaces ICE's use of legacy TECS.

TECS Modernization functional improvements will include:

- Collaborative access and information sharing with other law enforcement agencies (federal, tribal, state and local);
- Enhanced search capabilities through structured and unstructured queries;
- Increased data quality and integration through auto population of data between systems and removal of duplicate data entry;
- Improved case management functionality through visually linking subjects and personalizing the user homepage for quick access to desired information;
- Streamlined delivery of intelligence-driven and other situational data to the front line;
- Automation of support for investigative, law enforcement and intelligence reporting and dissemination of unclassified information; and
- Updated user interface that will consolidate and streamline processes and simplify user interactions.

Additional technical improvements will include:

- Interoperability with other systems, including TECS Portal, EID Arrest GUI for Law Enforcement (EAGLE), Arrival Departure Information System (ADIS), Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN), Authoritative ICE Data Warehouse (AIDW), Criminal Alien Investigation Initiative (CAII) and external systems;
- Alignment with DHS/ICE architecture standards for long-term sustainability;
- Reduced support costs and flexibility to quickly meet evolving mission needs; and
- Provide an environment with limited outages.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Automation Modernization
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Consolidated ICE Financial Solution
PPA:
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$5,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	5,000
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000

Description of Item:

This initiative will allow US Immigrations and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to replace the legacy core financial system that it owns and operates by acquiring financial management services from a Shared Service Provider (SSP). The SSP ICE selects will host and operate the core financial system for ICE and its customers.

ICE requests \$5 million to allow ICE's PMO to be fully staffed and oversee efforts associated with the transition to the SSP(s). The program office is responsible for overseeing the contracts and necessary services required to support the migration effort (e.g., data clean-up and conversion, business process re-engineering, training, interface development and implementation) for ICE and its five customers. It will also support the requirements gap analysis work with the SSP to assist ICE and customers in facilitating work to analyze the impact of operating in an SSP environment (i.e., conforming to the existing SSP capabilities by changing business processes).

Justification:

ICE is currently responsible for operating and maintaining a core financial system (CFS) and servicing the financial management requirements of five DHS customer components (i.e., United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, Science and Technology, National Protection and Programs Directorate, Office of Health Affairs, and DHS Management). ICE currently operates and maintains a financial system that is a single proprietary application that captures and records financial data in the General Ledger to provide support for tracking and recording transactions through the financial process for ICE and its customers. The system is the official financial system of record for ICE and its customers and supports the creation of the DHS consolidated financial statements.

Due to the proprietary nature of the software, there is currently one vendor able to support the financial system. The current financial system has additional operational constraints, including:

- Inability to support the requirements of the Financial Management System End State described by the DHS OCFO Office of Financial Management Financial Management System Standards published in March 2012;
- Lack of ready access to financial data for reporting and decision making; and
- Lack of integration with other business systems, such as procurement and asset management.

To address these challenges, as well as leverage existing financial management systems infrastructure, ICE is planning a migration to a SSP. The benefits of CIFS include:

- Improving users' experience by (1) providing an ability to enter and update data once, and avoid multiple logon of systems; (2) providing near real-time access across financial, acquisition, and asset management domains, and (3) enhance ease of use with modernized systems and training;
- Improving audit outcomes and data visibility by: (1) enabling financial reporting consistency; (2) reducing material weaknesses and deficiencies; and (3) ensuring appropriate financial controls are embedded into processes and monitored by governance bodies;
- Leveraging financial management solutions via SSPs whenever appropriate to obtain access to integrated systems; gain the flexibility to redeploy government and contractor resources from system operations and maintenance to data analysis and enhancement as needed; and optimize productivity improvements from improved user experiences.

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

The modernization of the ICE financial system directly supports Goal 4 of the ICE Strategic Plan: Constructing an Efficient, Effective Agency. Migration to a SSP will integrate core functionalities which currently run on disparate systems reducing manual data entry requirements and creating new efficiencies for ICE and its customers. Additionally, it will allow ICE to have greater control over its current and legacy data, a greater ability to meet its reporting requirements for internal and external customers, and will meet OMB guidance for federal agencies on how they acquire core financial systems.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For expenses of immigration and customs enforcement automated systems, \$26,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017.

Language Provision	Explanation
1 ...\$26,000,000 ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
3 ... 2017 ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Automation Modernization FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$31,223
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$34,900
Adjustments-to-Base			
Decreases			
Termination of One-Time Costs	-	-	(\$34,900)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$34,900)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(\$34,900)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$34,900)
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	-
Program Changes			
Increases			
Consolidated ICE Financial Solution	-	-	\$5,000
TECS Case Management Modernization	-	-	\$21,000
Total, Increases	-	-	\$26,000
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$26,000
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$26,000
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	(\$8,900)

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Automation Modernization
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$31,223
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$34,900
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(\$34,900)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$34,900)
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	-
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$26,000
Total, Program Changes	-	-	\$26,000
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$26,000
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	(\$8,900)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Automation Modernization	-	-	\$34,900	-	-	(\$34,900)	-	-	\$26,000	-	-	\$26,000	-	-	(\$8,900)
Total	-	-	\$34,900	-	-	(\$34,900)	-	-	\$26,000	-	-	\$26,000	-	-	(\$8,900)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Automation Modernization Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$51	\$530	\$425	(\$105)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$3	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$5	\$21	\$21	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$664	\$12,606	\$9,388	(\$3,218)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	\$43	-	(\$43)
31.0 Equipment	\$30,500	\$21,700	\$16,166	(\$5,534)
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$31,223	\$34,900	\$26,000	(\$8,900)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$31,223	\$34,900	\$26,000	(\$8,900)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$31,223	\$34,900	\$26,000	(\$8,900)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Automation Modernization
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	51	530	425	(105)
22.0 Transportation of Things	3	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	5	21	21	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	664	12,606	9,388	(3,218)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	43	-	(43)
31.0 Equipment	30,500	21,700	16,166	(5,534)
Total, Other Object Classes	31,223	34,900	26,000	(8,900)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	31,223	34,900	26,000	(8,900)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Automation Modernization Mission Statement

The Automation Modernization account allows ICE to improve information sharing with DHS and other partner organizations. The initiatives under Automation Modernization strengthen information availability, improve case management capability, and enhance financial management and audit practices across ICE. In FY 2015, ICE will fund two Automation Modernization initiatives - TECS Modernization and Financial Systems Modernization.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$51	\$530	\$425	(\$105)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$664	\$12,606	\$9,388	(\$3,218)

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$0	\$43	\$0	(\$43)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$30,500	\$21,700	\$16,166	(\$5,534)

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

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Construction



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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**U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Construction**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Construction:

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) maintains 18 ICE-owned and directly leased facilities and provides housing, processing, medical, administrative, and support facilities needed to assist and meet the needs of ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations, other ICE programs, and Department of Homeland Security tenants. The Construction account funds are available until expended.

B. Budget Activities:

With the Construction account, ICE has the authority to plan, design, and construct housing and processing, medical, administrative, and support facilities to support the detention of aliens, as well as perform repair and alteration of existing structures.

C. Budget Request Summary:

In FY 2015, ICE will use existing resources to accomplish critical repairs and maintenance. Critical projects include: items that pose a health or safety issue, items such as additional space in processing, medical, administrative, and support facilities, and capital and non-capital improvement projects to replace critical systems that are approaching their maximum life expectancy.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Construction

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Construction	-	-	\$4,993	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$5,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$5,000)
Subtotal, Discretionary	-	-	\$4,993	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$5,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$5,000)
Total, Construction	-	-	\$4,993	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$5,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$5,000)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	-	\$4,993	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$5,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$5,000)
Less: Rescission	-	-	(\$3,108)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	\$1,885	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$5,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$5,000)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Construction
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Construction

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	4,993
2014 Enacted	-	-	5,000
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(5,000)
2015 Current Services	-	-	-
2015 Total Request	-	-	-
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(5,000)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Construction resources are authorized for necessary expenses to plan, construct, renovate, equip, maintain, and repair ICE-owned facilities necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to customs and immigration. These ICE-owned facilities support the detention of aliens including general housing, medical screening, processing, administrative support and legal proceedings. These facilities accommodate approximately 11 percent of the detained population with an average daily population of 3,642 at the end of FY 2013. In addition, ICE-owned facilities are utilized to support ICE field operations such as investigations, legal and administrative support functions. This includes Homeland Security Investigations, the Office of the Principal Legal Advisor, the Office of Professional Responsibility, the Office of Firearms & Tactical Programs (OFTP), and others. The ICE-owned portfolio consists of approximately 1.5 million square feet of space at 18 sites.

ICE owns and operates six secure detention facilities, called Service Processing Centers (SPCs), and related mission operations. The active SPC locations are: Batavia, New York; El Centro, California; El Paso, Texas; Florence, Arizona; Miami, Florida; and Los Fresnos, Texas. Other ICE-owned facilities include space for Border Enforcement Security Task Forces, Criminal Alien Program teams, the OFTP, and tactical communications and other office space at these locations for ICE programs: Aguadilla, Puerto Rico; San Pedro, California; Altoona, Pennsylvania; Broadview, Illinois; Calipatria, California; Fishkill, New York; Guam; Honolulu, Hawaii; Huntsville, Texas; Oakdale, Louisiana; St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands; and St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands.

ICE Construction Program funds are multi-year, non-expiring funds. ICE annually reviews prior year spending to recover and redirect funds to accomplish critical repair and maintenance projects. Critical projects include the repair, replacement, or alteration of facilities to address health and safety as well as mission critical operational issues. Additionally, capital improvement projects are needed to replace critical systems that are approaching or have exceeded their maximum life expectancy (deferred maintenance). This includes updating mechanical systems and other important infrastructure necessary to maintain ICE operations.

In FY 2015, ICE will use available balances to perform the most critical repairs and alterations to maintain ICE-owned facilities to prevent building structures and systems from becoming severely defective and eventually costing substantially more to repair.

Budget Change FY 2014 – FY 2015

Budget Change Detail	FTE	\$
FY 2014 Enacted	0	5,000
Adjustments-to-Base	0	(5,000)
<i>Annualization or Termination</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>(5,000)</i>
FY 2015 Request	0	0

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Construction

FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$4,993
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$5,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Decreases			
Termination of One-Time Costs	-	-	(\$5,000)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$5,000)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(\$5,000)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$5,000)
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	-
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	-	-	-
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	(\$5,000)

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Construction
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$4,993
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$5,000
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(\$5,000)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$5,000)
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	-
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	-	-	-
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	(\$5,000)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Construction	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	(\$5,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(\$5,000)
Total	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	(\$5,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(\$5,000)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Construction Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$4,993	\$5,000	-	(\$5,000)
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$4,993	\$5,000	-	(\$5,000)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$4,993	\$5,000	-	(\$5,000)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$4,993	\$5,000	-	(\$5,000)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 and other immigration statutes authorize ICE to detain aliens who are charged with immigration violations, have entered the United States illegally, or have been ordered to leave the country. These aliens can be detained while their immigration proceedings are administered, which in turn facilitates their proper and expedient removal from the country.

The ICE Construction Program provides construction, maintenance, sustainment, and expansion of housing, processing, medical, administrative, and support facilities needed to support the detention of aliens. These projects are part of an ongoing capital investment program that is intended to meet the growing national demand for detention capacity. ICE continues to address the need for bed space and support facilities required to handle the processing and removal of aliens during immigration proceedings, relative to the total number of potentially removable aliens in the country.

Facility Repair & Alterations

1. Project Description, Justification, and Scope

Repair and alteration projects are continually identified at existing ICE-owned facilities. These projects are not capital construction projects, but maintenance, repair, and alteration projects necessary to maintain government-owned facilities and ensure they comply with safety and health code requirements in support to ICE tenant activities.

2. Significant Changes

In FY 2015, carryover funds within the Construction account will be used for deferred maintenance, emergency repairs and alterations, and approved capital improvements. Only critical repairs will be funded.

3. Project Schedule

	Work Initiated	Work Completed	Physical Start	Physical Complete	Total Estimated Cost (000)	Total Project Cost (000)
FY 2015 Budget Request	N/A	N/A	10/01/2014	9/30/2015	\$0.0	\$0.0

4. Schedule of Project Funding (Dollars in Thousands)

	Prior	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Total
Obligation (actual and planned)	\$26,318	\$4,993	\$5,000	\$0	\$36,311
Expenditure (actual and planned)	\$26,318	\$4,993	\$5,000	\$0	\$36,311

5. Cost Estimate Detail and Changes (Dollars in Thousands)

	Current Estimate	Previous Estimate
Construction: \$0		
Other costs: \$0		
Project total for FY15: \$0		

6. Method of Performance

All detention projects are currently planned, managed, and monitored by the ICE Chief Financial Officer, Office of Facilities Administration (OFA). ICE entered into a MOU with the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to provide environmental documentation, planning, design, construction, procurement, and project management services.

7. Compliance with Applicable Public Laws, Regulations, Standards, and Executive Orders

The USACE is responsible for ensuring ICE projects comply with all applicable laws, code compliance, regulations and standards. The services being provided by USACE are managed and monitored by ICE/OFA.

ICE projects must comply with the following life-safety codes and standards:

- Local building codes or the latest edition of one of the model building codes, and the most current International Building Code
- National Fire Protection Association Standard 101 Life Safety Code
- National Electric Code

ICE OFA must also comply with the ICE Detention Design Guidelines (2002 edition), and the ICE Detention Construction Guidelines (2004 edition).

Handicapped accessibility codes and standards apply to ICE facilities as follows:

- Facilities must comply with the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards, Federal Standard 795
- Facilities must also comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Construction
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	4,993	5,000	-	(5,000)
Total, Other Object Classes	4,993	5,000	-	(5,000)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	4,993	5,000	-	(5,000)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Construction Mission Statement

The Construction account uses its resources to plan, construct, renovate, and maintain buildings and facilities necessary for the administration and enforcement of customs and immigration laws. Construction account funds are available until expended.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$4,993	\$5,000	\$0	(\$5,000)

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Student and Exchange Visitor Program



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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**U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Student and Exchange Visitor Program**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Student and Exchange Visitor Program:

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP) enhances national security by collecting, maintaining, and providing reliable information on foreign students, exchange visitors, and the schools and exchange programs that host them. SEVP is an enforcement tool that keeps our Nation safe while facilitating the participation of students and exchange visitors in academic programs in the United States.

B. Budget Activities:

Through SEVP, ICE administers the School Certification Program and manages the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS), a web-based system for maintaining information on international students and exchange visitors (F, M, and J visa classifications) in the United States. SEVP trains and conducts outreach to SEVIS users such as designated schools officials (DSOs) to ensure students are eligible for their visas and maintain their eligibility. The Counter Terrorism and Criminal Enforcement Unit (CTCEU) uses SEVIS to identify foreign students and exchange visitors who fail to enroll or maintain status at their schools or otherwise violate the terms of their visa status. The CTCEU identifies and investigates schools and exchange visitor programs that are not in compliance with regulatory requirements, as well as crimes and fraud perpetrated by criminals and potential terrorists attempting to gain access to the United States through exploitation of SEVP non-immigrant visa status.

C. Budget Request Summary:

ICE requests \$145,000,000, 387 positions, and 355 full-time equivalents (FTEs) for SEVP in FY 2015. The requested funds will provide the resources necessary to fund base requirements for salaries, benefits, and operational expenses.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Student Exchange and Visitor Program
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted ¹			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Student Exchange and Visitor Program	387	278	\$130,843	387	355	\$145,000	387	355	\$145,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Student Exchange and Visitor Program	387	278	\$130,843	387	355	\$145,000	387	355	\$145,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	387	278	\$130,843	387	355	\$145,000	387	355	\$145,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	387	278	\$130,843	387	355	\$145,000	387	355	\$145,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ The funding level displayed in the FY 2013 Revised Enacted column differs slightly from the FY 2015 President's Budget Appendix and DHS's financial statements due to rounding.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Student Exchange and Visitor Program
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Student Exchange and Visitor Program

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	387	278	130,843
2014 Enacted	387	355	145,000
2015 Current Services	387	355	145,000
2015 Total Request	387	355	145,000
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	-

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

SEVP is a bridge for various government organizations that have an interest in information on foreign students and exchange visitors. SEVP is progressing towards a risk-based framework to inform program activities and priorities, and has implemented strategies to address all of the recommendations from the 2012 U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) audit, including:

- Revised process to ensure consistency when accepting Letters in Lieu of Accreditation.
- Prioritizing all 10,000 schools based on risk and monitoring state licensing and accreditation status based on degree of associated risk.
- Developed new guidance for the certification of flight schools. ICE will only certify flight schools that hold Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Part 141/142 certification and will not certify schools that hold provisional FAA certification status or no certification at all.
- Enhanced collaboration between SEVP, the CTCEU, and ICE Field Offices based on revised Standard Operating Procedures between the three units/programs.
- Proposed policy regulation changes to close vulnerabilities regarding non-compliant schools and students.

FY 2015 Request

In FY 2015, ICE requests \$145 million, 387 positions, and 355 FTE for SEVP. This is the same authority level requested in FY 2014. ICE will predominantly expend prior year balances and some FY 2015 fee collections to fund SEVP payroll and operations in FY 2015. Prior year carryover balances are funds collected, but not spent due to sequestration (SEVP must carryover the amount sequestered each year), delays in planned acquisitions, recruitment of field representatives and school recertification analysts, and to allow SEVP to have funds in the first two quarters of the next fiscal year when SEVP fee collections are at their lowest.

SEVP will spend \$44.8 million on salaries and benefits and \$100.2 million in general expenses related to SEVP operations and the CTCEU.

Description

Through SEVP, ICE enhances national security resilience by working to secure the student visa system from exploitation by terrorists, criminals and non-immigrants. As part of this effort, SEVP manages the School Certification Program, facilitates the F and M visa program, and administers the SEVIS system, a web-based system that maintains information on international students and exchange visitors (F, M, and J visa classifications) in the United States. The result is an information system that provides information to ICE, the Department of State (DOS) (manager of the J visa program), U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, as well as a number of other federal enforcement agencies. SEVP also engages and trains SEVIS users and stakeholders on immigration laws and SEVP policies and procedures.

Furthermore, the CTCEU uses SEVIS to identify foreign students and exchange visitors who fail to enroll or maintain status at their schools. The CTCEU also uses SEVIS to identify student visa fraud, possible criminal and terrorist activity, and schools and exchange visitor programs that are not in compliance with regulatory requirements.

School Recertification Program

Every two years, SEVP recertifies participating schools in accordance with the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002. When schools fail to comply with policies or regulations, SEVP may withdraw certification, which prohibits bringing additional international students to the United States and disallows the continued enrollment of existing international students. To recertify a school, SEVP may visit the school on-site to verify compliance with reporting, retention and recordkeeping requirements.

As of February 17, 2014, ICE recertified 6,824 schools and withdrew certification for 2,037 schools. There are also 1,128 schools that SEVP is recertifying and 96 schools that have received certification end dates.

Field Representatives

ICE has developed a Field Representative Initiative to recruit and train a nationwide cadre of field representatives to engage stakeholders of the student visa program. The field representatives will become subject-matter experts regarding SEVP policies and regulations, and the SEVIS process and compliance requirements to maintaining recertification. In turn, the Field Representatives will train stakeholders in the process as well as inform of changes and improvements made to the SEVIS system.

The Field Representatives will be located near ICE Special Agent-In-Charge offices across the United States to ensure proximity and availability to stakeholders. These engagements will not only foster communication between ICE and SEVIS stakeholders, including over 10,000 SEVP certified schools, but it will also foster optimal compliance amongst stakeholders and improve the data integrity in the SEVIS system. In FY 2014, SEVP has already hired two Section Chiefs and hired and begun training 15 field representatives to deploy by FY 2014. SEVP plans to hire and train 15 additional field representatives by the end of FY 2014.

Counterterrorism and Criminal Exploitation Unit

CTCEU analyzes and refers school fraud criminal investigation leads to the respective ICE field office. During FY 2013, CTCEU analyzed 2,485,726 SEVIS leads, reviewed 2,475 academic institutions for possible identification of fraud anomalies, referred 169 academic schools, 209 flight schools, and 3,147 leads on SEVIS violators to ICE field offices for criminal investigation.

In FY 2014, CTCEU plans to increase the number of school reviews conducted, resulting in an estimated increase of CTCEU-identified fraudulent school referrals to HSI field offices for investigation of 10 percent compared to FY 2013. In FY 2015, CTCEU will continue to analyze and refer school fraud criminal investigation leads to the respective ICE field offices.

The CTCEU also runs the Agent/SEVIS School Outreach Program. This outreach program educates stakeholders about potential SEVP exploitations and provides subject matter expertise to partnering agencies when exploitation is suspected. During FY 2013, ICE Special Agents initiated 581 outreach presentations to SEVP-approved academic institutions nationwide.

SEVIS Modernization

One of SEVP's key tools to prevent the exploitation of F, M, and J visas is the SEVIS system. SEVIS is a web-based system that collects and provides real-time, up-to-date information on F, and M students and J exchange visitors and their dependents. SEVIS collects information on schools and program sponsors that are authorized to provide certificates of eligibility to F and M students and J exchange visitors. ICE uses SEVIS to help identify individuals who are a threat to national security and who are violating immigration laws or their visa status. Furthermore, ICE uses SEVIS to help identify and prosecute criminal organizations that are smuggling, transporting and harboring illegal aliens into the United States. In addition to ICE, other agencies within the Department of Homeland Security, the DOS, and the DOJ can access SEVIS.

In cooperation with the DHS Acquisition Review Board and in accordance with the February 14, 2013, Acquisition Decision Memorandum (ADM), SEVP is working to address SEVIS's remaining national security vulnerabilities through 2018. This includes stabilizing operations, adding necessary functionalities, and developing a project plan with a modular approach to update SEVIS. In FY 2015, SEVIS stabilization releases will continue and are planned through FY 2018. SEVP will continue to close vulnerabilities through the deployment of system functionality enhancements, and identify and prioritize long-term systems operations and development needs and options. Based on current stakeholder priorities, SEVP anticipates the development and deployment of the following functionality enhancements in FY2015 to reduce vulnerabilities related to institutional fraud; training and data quality; and financial information:

SEVP Fees

All SEVP operations, including CTCEU agents involved with SEVP, are fully funded by fees SEVP collects from schools, students, and exchange visitors. All prospective students and exchange visitors seeking an F, M or J visa are required to pay a SEVP processing fee. Current fees are \$200 for F and M visas and, depending on the purpose of the exchange visitor's visit, \$180 or \$35 for J visas.

Statutory and regulatory guidance requires SEVP to review its fee structure every two years to ensure that the costs of the services are fully captured by fees assessed on those receiving the services. ICE completed the latest fee study in the second quarter of FY 2012 and concluded that no immediate fee increase will be required for FY 2013-FY 2014. SEVP has started a new fee study FY 2015 and plans to have it finished by April 2014 for the FY 2015 – FY 2016 program fees.

FY 2015 Planned Activities

In FY 2015, ICE will,

- Hire and train the remaining 30 field representatives for a total of 60 field representatives nationwide.
- Assign a cadre of representatives to visit schools and academic institutions. The field representatives will answer questions from DSOs and students, review student files, conduct site visits, train DSOs, ensure the integrity of the data collected in the SEVIS databases, and complete other duties pertaining to the academic community and SEVP interface. These representatives will represent ICE in their unified outreach efforts to over 10,000 schools, 30,000 DSOs, and nearly 1 million nonimmigrant international students.
- Continue modernizing SEVIS by closing vulnerabilities through the deployment of system functionality enhancements and identifying and prioritizing long-term systems operations and development needs and options.
- Work on the recertification of schools to reduce the backlog caused by the delay in hiring analysts for the School Certification Unit.

Procurement Activity:***Student & Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS)***

The Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS) is a web-based system that tracks information on nonimmigrants who are participating in the U.S. education system or designated exchange visitor program throughout the duration of their approved stay. Nonimmigrants may temporarily come to the US to study under three classes of admission: F for academic and language students, M for vocational students, and J for exchange visitors. SEVIS collects and maintains information on schools, exchange visitor programs, nonimmigrant students, exchange visitors, and their dependents.

Through SEVIS, SEVP maintains, analyzes, and provides information to ensure only legitimate foreign students or exchange visitors gain entry to the United States. The result is an information system that provides timely information to DoS, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), and ICE as well as a number of other federal law enforcement agencies.

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
17,607	17,209	15,213

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Mission Need
Operations and Maintenance (O&M) (15,213)	Budgetary Resources (12,952)	In FY2015, funding will be used to provide the following O&M support and additional functionality in SEVIS to mitigate vulnerabilities to SEVP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve system performance so that users do not experience the drastic fluctuations in system responsiveness that currently exist • Standardize information such as names, character sets, dates, etc., to facilitate enhanced search and reporting functionality • Enhance data consistency with better ways to identify and correct erroneous data, and validating U.S. addresses • Provide better search and reporting capabilities within the constraints imposed by the existing architecture of SEVIS • Provide more detailed information on accreditations and FAA certifications by providing enough space to fully name the
	GFTE (2,261)	

		accreditations and FAA certifications.
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IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Student Exchange and Visitor Program

FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	387	278	\$130,843
FY 2014 Enacted	387	355	\$145,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
FY 2015 Current Services	387	355	\$145,000
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	387	355	\$145,000

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Student Exchange and Visitor Program
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	387	278	\$130,843
FY 2014 Enacted	387	355	\$145,000
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2015 Current Services	387	355	\$145,000
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	387	355	\$145,000
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	-

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Student Exchange and Visitor Program	387	355	\$145,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	387	355	\$145,000	-	-	-
Total	387	355	\$145,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	387	355	\$145,000	-	-	-

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Student Exchange and Visitor Program Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$25,979	\$26,129	\$26,318	\$189
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$105	\$76	\$77	\$1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$4,643	\$4,699	\$4,732	\$33
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$12,625	\$12,931	\$13,678	\$747
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$43,352	\$43,835	\$44,805	\$970
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$208	\$512	\$507	(\$5)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$7	\$78	\$78	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$8,568	\$9,242	\$9,154	(\$88)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$16	\$12	\$12	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$755	\$798	\$790	(\$8)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$2	\$3	\$3	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$20,475	\$24,472	\$24,237	(\$235)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$12,368	\$21,232	\$21,028	(\$204)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$5,929	\$3,991	\$3,953	(\$38)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$139	\$126	\$124	(\$2)
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$5	\$6	\$6	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$35,194	\$35,730	\$35,387	(\$343)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$232	\$275	\$273	(\$2)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$987	\$1,820	\$1,802	(\$18)
31.0 Equipment	\$1,009	\$1,915	\$1,897	(\$18)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$1,579	\$939	\$930	(\$9)
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	\$18	\$14	\$14	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$87,491	\$101,165	\$100,195	(\$970)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$130,843	\$145,000	\$145,000	-
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$130,843	\$145,000	\$145,000	-
Full Time Equivalents	278	355	355	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Student Exchange and Visitor Program

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
GS-15	9	8	8	-
GS-14	57	53	53	-
GS-13	175	196	196	-
GS-12	35	16	16	-
GS-11	17	30	30	-
GS-9	70	60	60	-
GS-7	5	5	5	-
GS-5	18	18	18	-
Other Graded Positions	1	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	387	387	387	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	107	75	75	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	280	312	312	-
Headquarters	90	90	90	-
U.S. Field	297	297	297	-
Total, Student Exchange and Visitor Program:	387	387	387	-
Full Time Equivalents	278	355	355	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	94,872	94,872	94,872	-
Average Grade	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Student Exchange and Visitor Program
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	25,979	26,129	26,318	189
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	105	76	77	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	4,643	4,699	4,732	33
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	12,625	12,931	13,678	747
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	43,352	43,835	44,805	970
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	208	512	507	(5)
22.0 Transportation of Things	7	78	78	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	8,568	9,242	9,154	(88)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	16	12	12	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	755	798	790	(8)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	2	3	3	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	20,475	24,472	24,237	(235)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	12,368	21,232	21,028	(204)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	5,929	3,991	3,953	(38)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	139	126	124	(2)
25.6 Medical Care	5	6	6	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	35,194	35,730	35,387	(343)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	232	275	273	(2)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	987	1,820	1,802	(18)
31.0 Equipment	1,009	1,915	1,897	(18)
32.0 Land and Structures	1,579	939	930	(9)
91.0 Unvouchered	18	14	14	-
Total, Other Object Classes	87,491	101,165	100,195	(970)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	130,843	145,000	145,000	-
Full Time Equivalents	278	355	355	-

Student Exchange and Visitor Program Mission Statement

The Student Exchange and Visitor Program (SEVP) administers the School Certification Program and manages the Student Exchange and Visitor Information System (SEVIS), a web-based system for maintaining information on international students and exchange visitors (F, M, and J visa classifications) in the United States. SEVIS is designed to keep our nation safe while facilitating the participation of foreign students and exchange visitors seeking to study in the United States.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	25,979	26,129	26,318	189
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	105	76	77	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	4,643	4,699	4,732	33
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	12,625	12,931	13,678	747
Total, Salaries & Benefits	43,352	43,835	44,805	970

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits include life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, retirement, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$208	\$512	\$507	(\$5)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$8,568	\$9,242	\$9,154	(\$88)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$755	\$798	\$790	(\$8)

Communication, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$20,475	\$24,472	\$24,237	(\$235)

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$12,368	\$21,232	\$21,028	(\$204)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$5,929	\$3,991	\$3,953	(\$38)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$139	\$126	\$124	(\$2)

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$35,194	\$35,730	\$35,387	(\$343)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$232	\$275	\$273	(\$2)

Subsistence and Support of Persons includes costs for contractual services with the public or another Federal government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$987	\$1,820	\$1,802	(\$18)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$1,009	\$1,915	\$1,897	(\$18)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$1,579	\$939	\$930	(\$9)

Land and Structures includes the costs for land and interests in land; buildings and other structures; roads; additions to buildings; nonstructural (or resource) improvements, such as fences and landscaping; and fixed equipment additions and replacements.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	289	278	355
Increases			
FY 2014 Fee Authority Increase	-	77	-
Subtotal, Increases	-	77	-
Decreases			
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	278	355	355
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(11)	77	-

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
Student Exchange and Visitor Program	\$105	\$161	\$139	-\$22
Total Working Capital Fund	\$105	\$161	\$139	-\$22

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Breached Bond Detention Fund*



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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**U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Breached Bond Detention Fund**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Salaries and expenses:

The Breached Bond Detention Fund was authorized in Section 112 of the Department of Justice Appropriations Act of 1993 (P.L. 102-395). This Act amended Section 286 of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended, by establishing in the General Fund of the Treasury, a separate account to be called the Breached Bond Detention Fund. The first \$8 million in breached cash and surety bonds collected are allocated to the General Fund. All collections in excess of \$8 million are deposited as offsetting collections into this fund.

B. Budget Activities:

Amounts deposited into the Breached Bond Detention Fund can be used for expenses incurred in the collection of breached bonds, bond management, litigation activities to obtain compliance from surety companies found to be delinquent in their obligations, and for expenses associated with the detention of criminal and illegal aliens. Funds remain available until expended.

C. Budget Request Summary:

In FY 2015, ICE requests \$65,000,000 for new collections and corresponding spending authority. ICE uses this money as part of its overall detention budget, and in FY 2015, \$60 million of this funding will allow ICE to fund an estimated 1,381 detention beds and related costs such as healthcare and compliance oversight.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Breached Bond Detention Fund
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted ¹			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Breached Bond Detention Fund	-	-	\$71,152	-	-	\$65,000	-	-	\$65,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Breached Bond Detention Fund	-	-	\$71,152	-	-	\$65,000	-	-	\$65,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	-	\$71,152	-	-	\$65,000	-	-	\$65,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	\$71,152	-	-	\$65,000	-	-	\$65,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹The funding level displayed in the FY 2013 Revised Enacted column differs from the amount reported in the FY 2015 President's Budget Appendix and DHS's financial statements. The FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes spending authority for Breached Bond rather than collections made by ICE in FY 2013, which is reflected in the FY 2015 President's Budget Appendix, of which the first \$8 million in breached cash and surety bonds collected are allocated to the General Fund.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Breached Bond Detention Fund
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Breached Bond Detention Fund

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	71,152
2014 Enacted	-	-	65,000
2015 Current Services	-	-	65,000
2015 Total Request	-	-	65,000
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	-

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Breached Bond Detention Fund was authorized in Section 112 of the Department of Justice Appropriations Act of 1993 (P.L. 102-395). This Act amended Section 286 of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended, by establishing in the General Fund of the Treasury, a separate account to be called the Breached Bond Detention Fund.

The first \$8,000,000 in breached cash and surety bonds collected are allocated to the General Fund. All collections in excess of \$8,000,000 are deposited as offsetting collections into this fund. Amounts deposited into the fund, which remain available until expended, can be used for expenses incurred in the collection of breached bonds, bond management, litigation activities to obtain compliance from surety companies found to be delinquent in their obligations, and for expenses associated with the detention of criminal and illegal aliens.

In FY 2015, ICE will use \$60,000,000 of these resources to fund 1,381 detention beds. The remaining resources will be used to support the Bond Management Unit (BMU), administration of the Breached Bond program, and other allowable costs. The BMU supports field operations by providing guidance related to immigration bond management, and ensures field compliance with bond laws, regulations, policies, and procedures through training, site visits, and technical oversight. The BMU also coordinates with other ICE programs to facilitate the timely resolution of bond litigation issues, as well as financial reporting to ICE leadership.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Breached Bond Detention Fund

FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$71,152
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$65,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	\$65,000
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$65,000

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Breached Bond Detention Fund
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$71,152
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$65,000
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	\$65,000
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$65,000
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	-

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Breached Bond Detention Fund	-	-	\$65,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$65,000	-	-	-
Total	-	-	\$65,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$65,000	-	-	-

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Breached Bond Detention Fund Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,765	\$2,500	\$2,500	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$31	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$10	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,765	\$2,500	\$2,500	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$66,152	\$60,000	\$60,000	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,200	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$216	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	\$13	-	-	-
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$71,152	\$65,000	\$65,000	-
Total, Direct Obligations	\$71,152	\$65,000	\$65,000	-
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$71,152	\$65,000	\$65,000	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Breached Bond Detention Fund
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	1,765	2,500	2,500	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	31	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	10	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	1,765	2,500	2,500	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	66,152	60,000	60,000	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	1,200	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	216	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	13	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	71,152	65,000	65,000	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	71,152	65,000	65,000	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Breached Bond Detention Fund Mission Statement

The Breached Bond Detention fund was authorized in Section 112 of the Department of Justice Appropriations Act of 1993 (P.L. 102-395). The Act amended Section 286 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) of 1952, as amended, by establishing in the General Fund of the Treasury, a separate account to be called the Breached Bond Detention Fund. The first \$8,000,000 in breached cash and surety bonds collected goes to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury. All collections in excess of \$8,000,000 posted under the INA, which are recovered by the Department of Justice, are deposited as offsetting collections into this fund. Amounts deposited into the fund, which remain available until expended, can be used for expenses incurred in the collection of breached bonds, bond management, litigation activities to obtain compliance from surety companies found to be delinquent in meeting their obligations, and for expenses associated with the detention of criminal and illegal aliens.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

N/A

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Immigration Inspection User Fees



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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**U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Immigration Inspection User Fees**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Salaries and expenses:

The Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Immigration Inspection User Fee account is a repository for fees collected from passengers arriving on commercial aircraft and vessels at U.S.-operated air and sea ports of entry as codified in 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1356, Section 286, the Immigration and Nationality Act. These fees finance a portion of the costs of ICE operations to deter, detect, detain, adjudicate, and remove passengers attempting to make an unauthorized landing or to unlawfully bring aliens into the United States through air and sea ports. Funds in the Immigration Inspection User Fee account remain available until expended.

B. Budget Activities:

The Immigration Inspection User Fee will fund 1,220 detention beds in Fiscal Year (FY) 2015.

C. Budget Request Summary:

ICE requests \$135,000,000 in spending authority for FY 2015. The requested funds will finance a portion of the costs of ICE operations to deter, detect, detain, adjudicate, and remove passengers attempting to make an unauthorized landing or to unlawfully bring aliens into the United States through air or sea ports.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Immigration Inspection User Fees
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013 ¹			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Immigration Inspection User Fees	-	-	\$236,773	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Immigration Inspection User Fees	-	-	\$236,773	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	-	\$236,773	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	\$236,773	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹The funding level displayed in the FY 2013 Revised Enacted column differs from the FY 2015 President's Budget Appendix. The funding level displayed includes additional congressionally-approved spending authority from prior-year balances, authorized on June 13, 2013.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Immigration Inspection User Fees
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Immigration Inspection User Fees

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	236,773
2014 Enacted	-	-	135,000
2015 Current Services	-	-	135,000
2015 Total Request	-	-	135,000
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	-

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

In FY 2015, ICE requests \$135 million budget authority and no positions or FTE for Immigration Inspection User activities. This is the same authority level requested in FY 2014.

The Immigration User Fee account was established as a repository for fees collected from passengers arriving on commercial aircraft and vessels at U.S.-operated air and sea ports of entry. These fees finance a portion of the costs of ICE operations to deter, detect, detain, adjudicate, and remove passengers attempting to make an unauthorized landing or to unlawfully bring aliens into the United States through air or sea ports. These ICE operations encompass:

- expanding, operating, and maintaining information systems for non-immigrant control;
- detecting fraudulent documents used by passengers traveling to the United States;
- investigating crimes relating to admissibility and establishing the government's legal position regarding all detentions;
- representing the government in all legal proceedings involving immigration and admissibility;
- transporting detained aliens who arrive at air and sea ports-of-entry to immigration legal proceedings;
- providing detention and removal services for inadmissible aliens arriving on commercial aircraft or vessels and for any inadmissible alien who has attempted illegal entry into the United States through avoidance of immigration inspection at air or sea ports-of-entry;
- providing training and technical assistance to commercial airline and vessel personnel regarding detection of fraudulent documents; and

- program oversight and management.

In FY 2015, ICE will use \$53,000,000 of the requested resources to fund 1,220 detention beds and related expenses such as healthcare. The remainder of the funds will be split between other expenses such as investigations, legal proceedings, intelligence gathering, alien transportation, and systems for non-immigrant control.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Immigration Inspection User Fees

FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$236,773
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$135,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	\$135,000
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$135,000

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Immigration Inspection User Fees
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$236,773
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$135,000
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	\$135,000
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$135,000
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	-

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Immigration Inspection User Fees	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	-
Total	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	-

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Immigration Inspection User Fees Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$16,560	-	-	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$226	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$13	-	-	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$13	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,070	-	-	-
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$22,882	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$40,081	\$4,541	\$4,541	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$540	\$673	\$673	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$11,500	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$5,343	\$654	\$654	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$7	-	-	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$7,608	\$6,239	\$6,239	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$32,597	\$34,710	\$34,710	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$1,050	\$101	\$101	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$86,328	\$57,416	\$57,416	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$3,489	\$3,816	\$3,816	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$9,284	\$7,961	\$7,961	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$6	\$4	\$4	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$15,025	\$12,834	\$12,834	-
31.0 Equipment	\$436	\$6,051	\$6,051	-
32.0 Land and Structures	\$397	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$200	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$213,891	\$135,000	\$135,000	-
Total, Direct Obligations	\$236,773	\$135,000	\$135,000	-
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$236,773	\$135,000	\$135,000	-

¹In FY 2013, there were 95 FTEs from the Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) associated with Immigration Inspection User Fee (IIUF). ICE has reclassified funds in IIUF's Personnel and Compensation Benefit object classes in order to capture the hours performed by OPLA. The 95 FTEs are included in the Legal Proceedings' personnel count in the Salaries and Expenses document.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Immigration Inspection User Fees Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	16,560	-	-	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	226	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	13	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	13	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	6,070	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	22,882	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	40,081	4,541	4,541	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	540	673	673	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	11,500	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	5,343	654	654	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	7	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	7,608	6,239	6,239	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	32,597	34,710	34,710	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	1,050	101	101	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	86,328	57,416	57,416	-
25.6 Medical Care	3,489	3,816	3,816	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	9,284	7,961	7,961	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	6	4	4	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	15,025	12,834	12,834	-
31.0 Equipment	436	6,051	6,051	-
32.0 Land and Structures	397	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	200	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	213,891	135,000	135,000	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	236,773	135,000	135,000	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

¹In FY 2013, there were 95 FTEs from the Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) associated with Immigration Inspection User Fee (IIUF). ICE has reclassified funds in IIUF's Personnel and Compensation Benefit object classes in order to capture the hours performed by OPLA. The 95 FTEs are included in the Legal Proceedings' personnel count in the Salaries and Expenses document.

Immigration Inspection User Fees Mission Statement

The Immigration User Fee account was established as a repository for fees collected from passengers arriving on commercial aircraft and vessels at U.S.-operated air and sea ports of entry. These fees are used to recover some of the costs of ICE operations to deter, detain, adjudicate, and remove passengers attempting to make an unauthorized landing or to unlawfully bring aliens into

the United States through air or sea ports.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	16,560	-	-	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	226	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	13	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	13	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	6,070	-	-	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	22,882	-	-	-

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits including life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, recruitment, retention and other incentives.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Transportation Security Administration



Fiscal Year 2015

One Time Exhibits

Congressional Justification

i. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Appropriation

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Appropriation
Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Budget Activity	FY 2013 ¹ Revised Enacted		FY 2014 ² Enacted		FY 2015 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2015 From FY 2014					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	*/
Aviation Security	51,378	4,766,114	52,580	4,982,735	50,318	5,683,304	(2,262)	700,569	(1,740)	(129,143)	(522)	829,712
Surface Transportation Security	634	122,015	668	108,618	860	127,637	192	19,019	(48)	(10,893)	240	29,912
Intelligence and Vetting	416	267,537	449	237,489	736	307,131	287	69,642	-	12,717	287	56,925
Transportation Security Support	1,701	908,417	2,001	962,061	1,750	932,026	(251)	(30,035)	(6)	(5,247)	(245)	(24,788)
Federal Air Marshals	-	874,557	-	818,607	-	-	-	(818,607)	-	-	-	(818,607)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates (Gross Discretionary)	54,129	6,938,640	55,698	7,109,510	53,664	7,050,098	(2,034)	(59,412)	(1,794)	(132,566)	(240)	73,154
Aviation Security Capital Fund (ASCF)		250,000		250,000		250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alien Flight Student Program - Fee	4	5,117	6	5,000	6	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates (Gross Budgetary Resources)	54,133	7,193,757	55,704	7,364,510	53,670	7,305,098	(2,034)	(59,412)	(1,794)	(132,566)	(240)	73,154
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Aviation Security Fees - Offsetting Fees³	-	(1,996,990)	-	(2,153,522)	-	(2,818,293)	-	(664,771)	-	(128,117)	-	(536,654)
Aviation Passenger Security Fee (less ASCF)		(1,628,626)		(1,666,472)		(2,203,126)	-	(536,654)	-	-	-	(536,654)
Aviation Passenger Security Fee - Increase (less Aviation Security Deficit Reduction)		-		(67,050)		(195,167)	-	(128,117)	-	(128,117)	-	-
Aviation Security Infrastructure Fee (ASIF)		(368,364)		(420,000)		(420,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credentialing Fees - Discretionary - User Fees	-	(83,615)	-	(61,000)	-	(74,605)	-	-	-	-	-	(13,605)
Transportation Worker Identification Credential- Fee		(62,116)		(36,700)		(34,832)	-	1,868	-	-	-	1,868
Hazardous Material (HazMat) - Fee		(11,080)		(12,000)		(12,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Aviation at DCA - Fee		(424)		(350)		(350)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial Aviation and Airport - Fee (New in FY13, previously called SIDA - Fee)		(6,082)		(6,500)		(6,500)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Security Threat Assessments - Fee (New in FY13, includes LASP-Fee and SSL-Fee)		(1)		(50)		(50)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air Cargo - Fee (New in FY13, includes IAC-Fee and CCSP-Fee)		(3,912)		(5,400)		(7,173)	-	(1,773)	-	-	-	(1,773)
TSA Pre-Check Application Program - Fee (New in FY15)						(13,700)	-	(13,700)	-	-	-	(13,700)
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	54,129	4,858,035	55,698	4,894,988	53,664	4,157,200	(2,034)	(737,788)	(1,794)	(260,683)	(240)	(477,105)
Less prior year Rescissions:		(25,035)		(59,209)								
Total	54,129	4,833,000	55,698	4,835,779	53,664	4,157,200	(2,034)	(737,788)	(1,794)	(260,683)	(240)	(477,105)
Aviation Fees - Mandatory	-	(250,000)	-	(250,000)	-	(250,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation Security Capital Fund		(250,000)		(250,000)		(250,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credentialing Fees - Mandatory	-	(5,117)	-	(5,000)	-	(5,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alien Flight Student Program - Fee	-	(5,117)	-	(5,000)	-	(5,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹FY13 Revised Enacted funding includes 0.132% Across-the-Board Rescissions, Sequestration, and Reprogrammings/Transfers for appropriated funds. The fees represent actual collections in FY 2013, and do not include reductions from sequestration of funds in FY 2013 (i.e., \$104 million sequestered in Aviation Security fees and \$4 million sequestered in Vetting fees). The FTP reflects enacted FY13 levels, and FTE reflects actual FTE used in FY13.

²FY14 Enacted funding does not include the 7.2% sequestration of mandatory accounts, and the Aviation Security Passenger fee reflects updated estimates from the enacted level.

³The deficit reduction portion of Aviation Passenger Security fee in the FY14 Revised Enacted (\$390 million) and the FY15 Request (\$1.19 billion) is not included in the TSA charts above.

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	2013 Revised Enacted ¹						2014 Enacted ²						2015 Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
I. AVIATION SECURITY	51,378	4,766,114	---	---	51,378	4,766,114	52,580	4,982,735	---	---	52,580	4,982,735	50,318	5,683,304	---	---	50,318	5,683,304
1. Screening Partnership Program	---	139,873	---	---	---	139,873	---	158,190	---	---	---	158,190	---	154,572	---	---	---	154,572
2. Screener PC&B	45,982	2,915,782	---	---	45,982	2,915,782	46,920	3,033,526	---	---	46,920	3,033,526	44,849	2,952,868	---	---	44,849	2,952,868
3. Screener Training and Other	92	213,075	---	---	92	213,075	84	226,857	---	---	84	226,857	139	226,290	---	---	139	226,290
4. Checkpoint Support	46	109,106	---	---	46	109,106	57	103,309	---	---	57	103,309	57	103,469	---	---	57	103,469
5. EDS Procurement/Installation	105	87,141	---	---	105	87,141	116	73,845	---	---	116	73,845	118	84,075	---	---	118	84,075
6. Screening Technology Maintenance	---	292,645	---	---	---	292,645	---	298,509	---	---	---	298,509	---	294,509	---	---	---	294,509
7. Aviation Regulation & Other Enforcement	1,549	337,163	---	---	1,549	337,163	1,584	354,437	---	---	1,584	354,437	1,549	348,653	---	---	1,549	348,653
8. Airport Management and Support	2,864	532,584	---	---	2,864	532,584	3,009	587,000	---	---	3,009	587,000	2,928	591,734	---	---	2,928	591,734
9. Federal Flight Deck Officer & Flight Crew Training	37	23,421	---	---	37	23,421	39	24,730	---	---	39	24,730	36	20,000	---	---	36	20,000
10. Air Cargo	703	115,324	---	---	703	115,324	771	122,332	---	---	771	122,332	642	106,920	---	---	642	106,920
11. Federal Air Marshals	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	800,214	---	---	---	800,214
II. SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY	634	122,015	---	---	634	122,015	668	108,618	---	---	668	108,618	860	127,637	---	---	860	127,637
1. Staffing and Operations	126	35,651	---	---	126	35,651	147	35,262	---	---	147	35,262	127	29,375	---	---	127	29,375
2. Surface Inspectors & VIPR	508	86,364	---	---	508	86,364	521	73,356	---	---	521	73,356	733	98,262	---	---	733	98,262
III. Intelligence and Vetting	416	267,537	---	---	416	267,537	449	237,489	---	---	449	237,489	736	307,131	---	---	736	307,131
1. Intelligence	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	258	51,801	---	---	258	51,801
2. Secure Flight	255	102,210	---	---	255	102,210	286	93,202	---	---	286	93,202	286	112,543	---	---	286	112,543
3. Other Vetting Programs	111	81,712	---	---	111	81,712	117	83,287	---	---	117	83,287	118	68,182	---	---	118	68,182
<i>Credentiaiting Fees - Discretionary - User Fees</i>																		
4. TWIC - Fee	22	62,116	---	---	22	62,116	21	36,700	---	---	21	36,700	21	34,832	---	---	21	34,832
5. Hazardous Material (HazMat) - Fee	19	11,080	---	---	19	11,080	17	12,000	---	---	17	12,000	17	12,000	---	---	17	12,000
6. General Aviation at DCA - Fee	---	424	---	---	---	424	---	350	---	---	---	350	---	350	---	---	---	350
7. Commercial Aviation and Airport - Fee (New in FY13, previously called SIDA - Fee)	---	6,082	---	---	---	6,082	---	6,500	---	---	---	6,500	---	6,500	---	---	---	6,500
8. Other Security Threat Assessments - Fee (New in FY13, includes LASP-Fee and SSI-Fee)	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	50	---	---	---	50	---	50	---	---	---	50
9. Air Cargo - Fee (New in FY13, includes IAC-Fee and CCSP-Fee)	9	3,912	---	---	9	3,912	8	5,400	---	---	8	5,400	10	7,173	---	---	10	7,173
10. TSA Pre-Check Application Program - Fee (New in FY15)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26	13,700	---	---	26	13,700
IV. TRANSPORTATION SECURITY SUPPORT	1,701	908,417	---	---	1,701	908,417	2,001	962,061	---	---	2,001	962,061	1,750	932,026	---	---	1,750	932,026
1. Intelligence	220	42,908	---	---	220	42,908	246	44,561	---	---	246	44,561	---	---	---	---	---	---
2. Headquarters Administration	1,019	268,363	---	---	1,019	268,363	1,207	272,250	---	---	1,207	272,250	1,202	275,891	---	---	1,202	275,891
3. Human Capital Services	228	202,997	---	---	228	202,997	246	204,250	---	---	246	204,250	245	204,215	---	---	245	204,215
4. Information Technology	234	394,149	---	---	234	394,149	302	441,000	---	---	302	441,000	303	451,920	---	---	303	451,920
V. FEDERAL AIR MARSHALS	---	874,557	---	---	---	874,557	---	818,607	---	---	---	818,607	---	---	---	---	---	---
1. Management and Administration	---	769,754	---	---	---	769,754	---	708,004	---	---	---	708,004	---	---	---	---	---	---
2. Travel and Training	---	104,803	---	---	---	104,803	---	110,603	---	---	---	110,603	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total Direct Approp & Budget Est (Gross Discretionary)	54,129	6,938,640	---	---	54,129	6,938,640	55,698	7,109,510	---	---	55,698	7,109,510	53,664	7,050,098	---	---	53,664	7,050,098

MANDATORY FEES																	
1. Aviation Security Capital Fund (ASCF)	---	250,000	---	---	---	250,000	---	250,000	---	---	---	250,000	---	250,000	---	---	250,000
2. Alien Flight Student Program - Fee	4	5,117	---	---	4	5,117	6	5,000	---	---	6	5,000	6	5,000	---	---	6
Total Budget Authority (Gross Budgetary Resources)	54,133	7,193,757	---	---	54,133	7,193,757	55,704	7,364,510	---	---	55,704	7,364,510	53,670	7,305,098	---	---	53,670
FEE ACCOUNT OFFSET																	
Discretionary Fees:	---	(2,080,605)	---	---	---	(2,080,605)	---	(2,214,522)	---	---	---	(2,214,522)	---	(2,892,898)	---	---	(2,892,898)
<i>Aviation Security Fees - Offsetting Fees³</i>																	
1. Aviation Passenger Security Fees (less ASCF)	---	(1,628,626)	---	---	---	(1,628,626)	---	(1,666,472)	---	---	---	(1,666,472)	---	(2,203,126)	---	---	(2,203,126)
2. Aviation Passenger Security Fee - Increase (less Aviation Security Deficit Reduction)	---	-	---	---	---	---	---	(67,050)	---	---	---	(67,050)	---	(195,167)	---	---	(195,167)
3. Aviation Security Infrastructure Fee (ASIF)	---	(368,364)	---	---	---	(368,364)	---	(420,000)	---	---	---	(420,000)	---	(420,000)	---	---	(420,000)
<i>Credentialing Fees - Discretionary - User Fees</i>																	
4. Transportation Worker Identification Credential - Fee	---	(62,116)	---	---	---	(62,116)	---	(36,700)	---	---	---	(36,700)	---	(34,832)	---	---	(34,832)
5. Hazardous Material (HazMat) - Fee	---	(11,080)	---	---	---	(11,080)	---	(12,000)	---	---	---	(12,000)	---	(12,000)	---	---	(12,000)
6. General Aviation at DCA - Fee	---	(424)	---	---	---	(424)	---	(350)	---	---	---	(350)	---	(350)	---	---	(350)
7. Commercial Aviation and Airport - Fee (New in FY13, previously called SIDA - Fee)	---	(6,082)	---	---	---	(6,082)	---	(6,500)	---	---	---	(6,500)	---	(6,500)	---	---	(6,500)
8. Other Security Threat Assess - Fee (New in FY13, includes LASP-Fee and SSI-Fee)	---	(1)	---	---	---	(1)	---	(50)	---	---	---	(50)	---	(50)	---	---	(50)
9. Air Cargo - Fee (New in FY13, includes IAC-Fee and CCSP-Fee)	---	(3,912)	---	---	---	(3,912)	---	(5,400)	---	---	---	(5,400)	---	(7,173)	---	---	(7,173)
10. TSA Pre-Check Application Program - Fee (New in FY15)													---	(13,700)	---	---	(13,700)
Mandatory Fees:	---	(255,117)	---	---	---	(255,117)	---	(255,000)	---	---	---	(255,000)	---	(255,000)	---	---	(255,000)
1. Aviation Security Capital Fund (ASCF)	---	(250,000)	---	---	---	(250,000)	---	(250,000)	---	---	---	(250,000)	---	(250,000)	---	---	(250,000)
3. Alien Flight Student Program - Fee	---	(5,117)	---	---	---	(5,117)	---	(5,000)	---	---	---	(5,000)	---	(5,000)	---	---	(5,000)
RESCISSION OF PRIOR YEAR FUNDS	---	(25,035)	---	---	---	(25,035)	---	(59,209)	---	---	---	(59,209)	---	---	---	---	---
Net, Direct Appropriations and Budget Estimates	54,129	4,833,000	---	---	54,129	4,833,000	55,698	4,835,779	---	---	55,698	4,835,779	53,664	4,157,200	---	---	53,664
FY13 Revised Enacted funding includes 0.132% Across-the-Board Rescissions, Sequestration, and Reprogrammings/Transfers for appropriated funds. The fees represent actual collections in FY 2013, and do not include reductions from sequestration of funds in FY 2013 (i.e., \$104 million sequestered in Aviation Security fees and \$4 million sequestered in Vetting fees). The ETE reflects enacted FY13 levels and ETE reflects actual ETE used in FY13. FY14 Enacted funding does not include the 7.2% sequestration of mandatory accounts, and the Aviation Security Passenger fee reflects updated estimates from the enacted level. The deficit reduction portion of Aviation Passenger Security fee in the FY14 Revised Enacted (\$390 million) and the FY15 Request (\$1.19 billion) is not included in the TSA charts above.																	

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

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
FY 2014	2/15/2014	FY14 Approps	Quarter 1 FAMS Hiring Report (TSA-1311-7-018)	Under Review
FY 2014	2/17/2014	FY14 Approps	EDS Recapitalization Plan (TSA-140124-009)	Under Review
FY 2014	2/13/2014	FY14 Approps	Transportation Security Sector Risk Assessment Report	Under Review

iv: Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration**

Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2015 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Aviation Security	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,683,304
- Screening Partnership Program	N/A	N/A	N/A	154,572
- Screener Personnel Compensation and Benefits	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,952,868
- Screener Training and Other	N/A	N/A	N/A	226,290
- Checkpoint Support	N/A	N/A	N/A	103,469
- EDS Procurement and Installation	N/A	N/A	N/A	84,075
- Screening Technology Maintenance	N/A	N/A	N/A	294,509
- Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement	N/A	N/A	N/A	348,653
- Airport Management and Support	N/A	N/A	N/A	591,734
- Federal Flight Deck Officer and Flight Crew Training	N/A	N/A	N/A	20,000
- Air Cargo	N/A	N/A	N/A	106,920
- Federal Air Marshals	N/A	N/A	N/A	800,214
Surface Transportation Security	N/A	N/A	N/A	127,637
- Staffing and Operations	N/A	N/A	N/A	29,375
- Surface Inspectors and VIPR	N/A	N/A	N/A	98,262
Intelligence and Vetting	N/A	N/A	N/A	312,131
- Intelligence	N/A	N/A	N/A	51,801
- Secure Flight	N/A	N/A	N/A	112,543
- Other Vetting Programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	68,182
- Transportation Worker Identification Credential - Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	34,832
- Hazardous Materials - Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	12,000
- General Aviation at DCA - Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	350
- Commercial Aviation and Airport - Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,500
- Other Security Threat Assessments - Fee ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	50
- Air Cargo - Fee ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,173
- TSA Pre-Check Enrollment Program - Fee (New in FY15) ³	N/A	N/A	N/A	13,700
- Alien Flight Student Program - Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,000
Transportation Security Support	N/A	N/A	N/A	932,026
- Headquarters Administration	N/A	N/A	N/A	275,891
- Human Capital Services	N/A	N/A	N/A	204,215
- Information Technology	N/A	N/A	N/A	451,920
Aviation Security Capital Fund⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A	250,000
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation				7,305,098

¹ Large Aircraft Security Program Fee and Sensitive Security Information Fee included in Other Security Threat Assessment Fee in FY 2013.

² Indirect Air Cargo Fee and Certified Cargo Screening Program Fee included under the Air Cargo Fee in FY 2013.

³ TSA Pre-Check Enrollment Program Fee new in FY 2015.

⁴ P.L. 110-53 reauthorized the Aviation Security Capital Fund from FY 2008 through FY 2028.

Department of Homeland Security

*Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security*



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Transportation Security Administration Aviation Security

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Aviation Security:

The Aviation and Transportation Security Act (ATSA), P.L. 107-71, enacted on November 19, 2001, established the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to protect the Nation's transportation systems to ensure the freedom of movement for people and commerce. The Aviation Security appropriation consists of programs whose primary focus is to secure aviation transportation. The path to achieving this mission has evolved in the years since the September 11th attacks. Enhancements in aviation security have included emphasis in explosives detection training and technology, modifications to the prohibited items list, segmenting the passenger population based on risk, and changes to TSA security screening protocols.

B. Budget Activities:

Screening Operations

Screening Operations includes the Programs, Projects and Activities (PPAs) that support the pay, training, outfitting, and operating costs for the Transportation Security Officer (TSO) workforce. Funding is also included for checkpoint support, purchase, installation, and maintenance of screening equipment, to include Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT), Explosives Detection Systems (EDS) and Explosives Trace Detection (ETD) machines.

Aviation Direction and Enforcement

Aviation Direction and Enforcement includes activities that ensure TSA continues to build a strong security regulation and enforcement presence on-site at the Nation's commercial airports. Funding requested supports air cargo and airport and airline regulation compliance through scheduled and risk-based special inspections, explosives detection canines, international programs, quality assurance programs, Federal Air Marshals (FAMS), and airport management administrative support staff.

Terrorism in the aviation domain is an enduring and highly adaptive threat. Terrorists study our vulnerabilities to learn how to exploit procedural and technological security gaps to increase the lethality and political impact of their attacks. Aviation continues to be a target of coordinated terrorist activity and despite all efforts and advances in intelligence, technology, and screening processes, the threat to the U.S. transportation sector remains high. Examples include the 2010 attempted bombing of a cargo jet using a bomb disguised as an ink jet cartridge, the 2009 attempted attack of Northwest Airlines Flight 253 from Amsterdam to Detroit on Christmas Day, an alleged terrorist plot to detonate liquid explosives onboard multiple aircraft departing from the United Kingdom for the United States in August 2006, and terrorists' intended attacks on U.S.-bound flights originating from multiple foreign airports in December 2003.

TSA employs a multi-layered, risk-based, intelligence-driven approach to its security and counter-terrorism mission. TSA continues to undertake efforts to test and deploy security protocols to increase security while improving the passenger experience at aviation security checkpoints by applying risk-based, intelligence-driven screening procedures and enhancing its use of technology. TSA's approach is based on the following guiding principles:

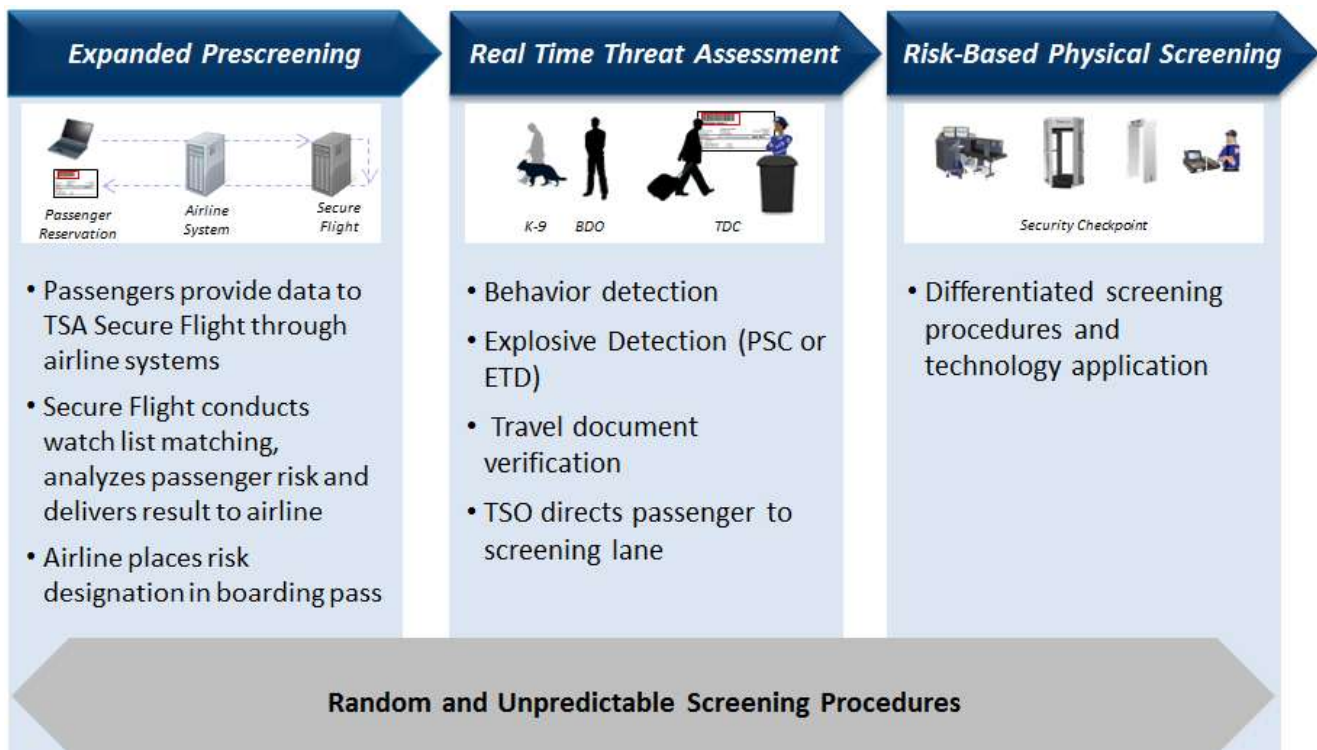
- The majority of airline passengers are low risk;
- The more information available on each passenger, the easier it is to assess risk;
- Behavior detection and interviewing techniques should be strengthened in the screening process;
- TSA must accelerate its efforts to optimize screening processes and use of technology to gain system-wide efficiencies; and,
- Increase security by focusing on unknowns, while expediting known or trusted travelers.

The vision of risk-based security is to increase overall aviation system security by focusing on high-risk and unknown passengers while expediting known or trusted travelers. In an effort to continuously improve aviation transportation security, TSA undertakes new initiatives to focus its resources and improve the passenger experience at aviation security checkpoints.

TSA's risk-based security approach reflects a variety of diverse initiatives and efforts that enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of screening operations while improving the customer experience. One of the most visible, TSA Pre✓™, places more focus on pre-screening individuals in order to expedite the checkpoint screening experience. First implemented as a proof of concept in October 2011, TSA Pre✓™ has since expanded from 40 airports in FY 2013 to more than 100 airports nationwide providing dedicated TSA Pre✓™ screening lanes. Eligible participants include U.S. citizens, Lawful Permanent Residents (LPRs) and foreign citizens who are members of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Global Entry; U.S. citizens, LPRs and Canadian citizens in the CBP NEXUS program, and U.S. citizens and LPRs in the CBP SENTRI program. Certain airline frequent fliers, military personnel (active duty, National Guard, and Reserve), Members of Congress, individuals who enroll directly in TSA Pre✓™, and certain other trusted populations are also eligible for expedited screening under the TSA Pre✓™ initiative. On a flight-by-flight basis, Secure Flight also conducts risk assessments on passengers who can be identified as low risk and, as a result, are eligible to receive the TSA Pre✓™ expedited screening. Expedited physical screening is also afforded to TSA Pre✓™ eligible travelers in standard screening lanes at airports unable to sustain a dedicated TSA Pre✓™ lane. In addition, individuals 12 years old and under and 75 years old and older are also afforded expedited screening at all TSA screening lanes by allowing them to leave on shoes and light jackets.

Once TSA determines a passenger is eligible for TSA Pre✓™ expedited screening, their low-risk status is contained in the passenger's boarding pass. Many of the airlines participating in the program print TSA Pre✓™ on the boarding passes of eligible passengers. TSA reads the barcode at designated checkpoints and the passenger may be referred to a TSA Pre✓™ lane where they will undergo expedited screening. TSA Pre✓™ expedited screening procedures include options such as no longer removing shoes, leaving laptops in their bag, leaving on light jackets/outerwear and belts, and leaving 3-1-1 compliant liquids/aerosols/gels in the carry-on bag. No passenger is guaranteed to receive

expedited screening, and all passengers are subject to random and unpredictable screening measures throughout the airport.



As of January 2014, dedicated TSA Pre✓™ lanes are provided over 100 U.S. airports. At the beginning of December 2013, TSA exceeded the priority goal of having at least 35 percent of the nearly 1.8 million daily passengers screened by TSA eligible for expedited physical screening. During the calendar year 2014, TSA will continue to build upon this success to further the percent increase of daily passengers eligible to receive expedited screening by the end of calendar year 2014. TSA has a variety of endeavors planned for calendar year 2014 to promote risk-based security objectives, the focus of which includes the following initiatives:

- Full implementation of the TSA Pre✓™ Application Process. This program which began during the first week of December 2013, provides travelers the ability to apply directly for participation in the TSA Pre✓™ program. TSA plans to open 300 enrollment centers across the nation during the first quarter of calendar year 2014.
- Expanding the Known Crewmember (KCM) Initiative, which allows officers to verify identity and employment status of airline flight crews and providing expedited screening at designated access points currently at 29 U.S. airports.
- Expanding beyond the current nine U.S. air carriers participating in TSA Pre✓™ to include certain foreign air carriers.
- Extending eligibility for TSA Pre✓™ to nearly 2.2 million DOD members of the military, including active duty, National Guard, Reserve, and U.S. Coast Guard personnel.

Airport security checkpoints are only one part of a multi-layered system for aviation security. Other parts, both seen and unseen by the public, include intelligence and analysis, BDOs, explosives detection canine teams, Federal Air Marshals, and closed-circuit television monitoring. In order to retain a certain element of randomness to prevent terrorists from gaming the system, TSA always incorporates random and unpredictable security measures throughout the airport and no individual will be guaranteed expedited screening. Expanding expedited screening and aligning our technology and risk-based security programs improves aviation security by providing expedited physical screening to travelers evaluated as lower risk and more attention to passengers who present an unknown or higher risk to the aviation system. By modifying the physical security requirements at the checkpoint for lower risk travelers, TSA is also able to improve the travel experience for these travelers and is fundamental to TSA's evolution to a high-performing counterterrorism organization.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Transportation Security Administration requests 54,708 positions, 50,318 FTE, and \$5,683,304,000 in gross discretionary appropriated funding for the Aviation Security appropriation in FY 2015. This appropriation also includes an additional \$250 million in mandatory fee collections for a total budget authority of \$5,933,304,000. The total adjustment-to-base includes a decrease of 580 positions and 522 FTE, an increase of \$829,712,000 in appropriated funding, and a decrease of 1,924 positions, 1,740 FTE and \$129,143,000 in program changes including:

- Decrease of \$19,910,000 for reducing Playbook Operations;
- Decrease of \$94,843,000 to leverage efficiencies gained from Risk Based Security (RBS);
- Decrease of \$4,873,000 for FFDO efficiencies;
- Decrease of \$19,517,000 for Federal Air Marshals; and
- Increase of \$10,000,000 for EDS restoration of base.

Included in the total ATBs referenced above is a transfer of the Federal Air Marshals (FAMS) appropriation into the Aviation Security appropriation, including positions, FTE and \$803,909,000 in funding. This consolidation of FAMS into Aviation Security better reflects TSA's organization and management structure and will enable the Agency to more rapidly apply its law enforcement and related resources to meet emerging threats. The remaining appropriated FAMS funding was transferred to the Surface Transportation Security appropriation for the Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response Program.

Also included in the total ATBs is a transfer of \$6.698 million from the Surface appropriation and a reprogramming including 143 FTE and \$24.593 million from the Air Cargo PPA as part of the consolidation of the canine program into Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement.

The FY 2015 Net Discretionary Request of \$2,865,011,000 includes offsetting discretionary fees totaling \$2,818,293,000.

TSA's request includes a proposal to increase offsetting revenue collections by \$615 million through adjustments to the Passenger Fee from \$5.60 per one-way trip to \$6.00 per one-way trip and reinstates

the Carrier Fee. The proposal will further align the cost of passenger security operations to the direct beneficiaries of this security service and provide TSA greater financial flexibility to satisfy aviation security costs.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013 ¹			FY 20142			FY 2015			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Screening Partnership Program	-	-	139,873	-	-	158,190	-	-	154,572	-	-	(3,618)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,618)
Screener PC&B	52,877	45,982	2,915,782	51,311	46,920	3,033,526	49,012	44,849	2,952,868	(2,299)	(2,071)	(80,658)	(1,840)	(1,656)	(103,929)	(459)	(415)	23,271
Screener Training and Other	66	92	213,075	88	84	226,857	144	139	226,290	56	55	(567)	-	-	(2,508)	56	55	1,941
Checkpoint Support	61	46	109,106	60	57	103,309	60	57	103,469	-	-	160	-	-	-	-	-	160
EDS Procurement and Installation	122	105	87,141	124	116	73,845	126	118	84,075	2	2	10,230	-	-	10,000	2	2	230
Screening Technology Maintenance	-	-	292,645	-	-	298,509	-	-	294,509	-	-	(4,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,000)
Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement	1,732	1,549	337,163	1,658	1,584	354,437	1,614	1,549	348,653	(44)	(35)	(5,784)	-	-	-	(44)	(35)	(5,784)
Airport Management and Support	3,082	2,864	532,584	3,127	3,009	587,000	3,046	2,928	591,734	(81)	(81)	4,734	(81)	(81)	(8,316)	-	-	13,050
FFDO and Flight Crew Training	44	37	23,421	41	39	24,730	38	36	20,000	(3)	(3)	(4,730)	(3)	(3)	(4,873)	-	-	143
Air Cargo	799	703	115,324	803	771	122,332	668	642	106,920	(135)	(129)	(15,412)	-	-	-	(135)	(129)	(15,412)
Federal Air Marshals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800,214	-	-	800,214	-	-	(19,517)	-	-	819,731
Subtotal, Discretionary	58,783	51,378	4,766,114	57,212	52,580	4,982,735	54,708	50,318	5,683,304	(2,504)	(2,262)	700,569	(1,924)	(1,740)	(129,143)	(580)	(522)	829,712
Mandatory Fees																		
Aviation Security Capital Funds Mandatory Fee	-	-	250,000	-	-	250,000	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Mandatory Fees	-	-	250,000	-	-	250,000	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Aviation Security Budget Authority	58,783	51,378	5,016,114	57,212	52,580	5,232,735	54,708	50,318	5,933,304	(2,504)	(2,262)	700,569	(1,924)	(1,740)	(129,143)	(580)	(522)	829,712
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources - Discretionary Fees³																		
Aviation Security Fees - Discretionary	-	-	(1,996,990)	-	-	(2,153,522)	-	-	(2,818,293)	-	-	(664,771)	-	-	(128,117)	-	-	(536,654)
Aviation Passenger Security Fee	-	-	(1,628,626)	-	-	(1,733,522)	-	-	(2,398,293)	-	-	(664,771)	-	-	(128,117)	-	-	(536,654)
Aviation Security Infrastructure Fee	-	-	(368,364)	-	-	(420,000)	-	-	(420,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation Security Fees - Mandatory																		
Aviation Security Capital Funds Fees	-	-	(250,000)	-	-	(250,000)	-	-	(250,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	58,783	51,378	2,769,124	57,212	52,580	2,829,213	54,708	50,318	2,865,011	(2,504)	(2,262)	35,798	(1,924)	(1,740)	(257,260)	(580)	(522)	293,058
Aviation Security:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,924)	(1,740)	(257,260)	(580)	(522)	293,058
Less prior year Rescissions						(37,000)												
Total	58,783	51,378	2,769,124	57,212	52,580	2,792,213	54,708	50,318	2,865,011	(2,504)	(2,262)	35,798	(1,924)	(1,740)	(257,260)	(580)	(522)	293,058

¹FY13 Revised Enacted funding includes 0.132% Across-the-Board Rescissions, Sequestration, and Reprogrammings/Transfers for appropriated funds. The fees represent actual collections in FY 2013, and do not include reductions from sequestration of funds in FY 2013 (i.e., \$104 million sequestered in Aviation Security fees and \$4 million sequestered in Vetting fees). The FTP reflects enacted FY13 levels, and FTE reflects actual FTE used in FY13.

²FY14 Enacted funding does not include the 7.2% sequestration of mandatory accounts, and the Aviation Security Passenger fee reflects updated estimates from the enacted level.

³The deficit reduction portion of Aviation Passenger Security fee in the FY14 Revised Enacted (\$390 million) and the FY15 Request (\$1.19 billion) is not included in the TSA charts above.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Screening Partnership Program
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Screening Partnership Program

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	139,873
2014 Enacted	-	-	158,190
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(3,618)
2015 Current Services	-	-	154,572
2015 Total Request	-	-	154,572
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(3,618)

TSA requests \$154.6 million in FY 2015 for the Screening Partnership Program:

Adjustments-to-Base:

- Decrease of \$5.0 million non-recur from FY 2014 increase.
- Increase of \$316 thousand for annualization of the FY 2014 Pay Raise Increase of \$1.066 million for the 2015 pay raise.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Screening Partnership Program (SPP) was established under Section 108 of ATSA to permit an airport operator to request screening services through a private screening company. Private screening contractors are to perform equal to or better than Federal screening operations under Federal oversight following the same operating procedures, which are continuously updated to ensure both Federal and private screening airports are able to mitigate any new threats which have been identified.

SPP followed a two-year pilot program with five airports mandated by ATSA. In accordance with 49 USC § 44920, all U.S. airports with a Federal screening presence have been eligible to apply to SPP since the conclusion of the pilot program in 2004. There are currently 14 airports participating in the program.

The original five (5) pilot airports, which still participate in SPP are:

- San Francisco International Airport;
- Kansas City International Airport;

- Greater Rochester International Airport;
- Jackson Hole Airport; and,
- Tupelo Regional Airport.

As of January 2014, nine (9) additional airports are participating in SPP, for a total of 14. These are:

- Sioux Falls Regional Airport;
- Key West International Airport;
- Charles M. Schulz-Sonoma County Airport;
- Roswell Industrial Air Center; and
- Five airports in Montana:; Sidney Richland Regional; Dawson Community Airport; L.M. Clayton Airport; Wokal Field; and, Havre City County Airport.

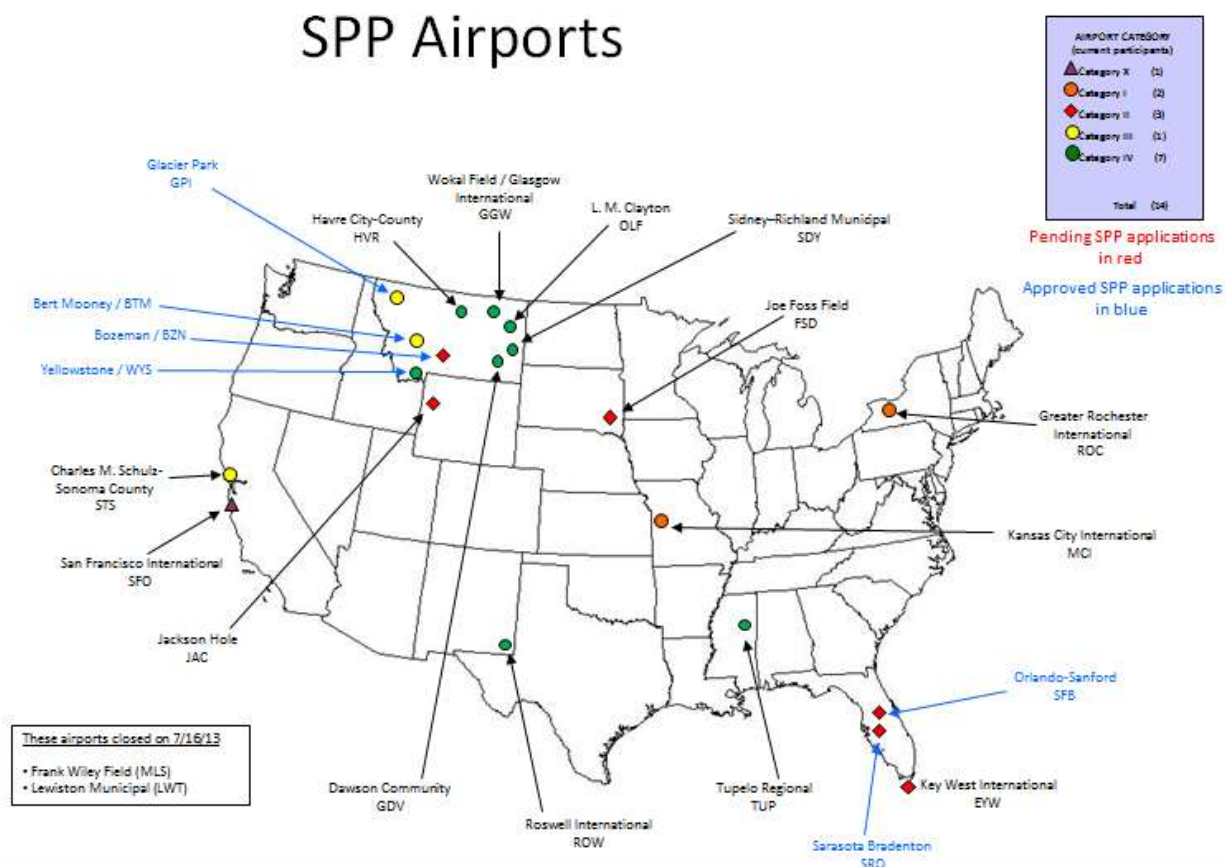
In July of 2013, Lewistown Municipal Airport and Frank Wiley Field, both in Montana, stopped commercial air service after the air carrier's Essential Air Service contract with the Department of Transportation was terminated.

Additionally, TSA is currently in the process of procuring SPP contracts for six (6) airports;

- Yellowstone Airport, Montana (approved January 2012, expected award May 2014)
- Glacier Park International Airport, Montana (approved June 2012, expected award May 2014)
- Bert Mooney Airport (Butte), Montana (approved August 2012, expected award May 2014)
- Bozeman Yellowstone International Airport, Montana (approved August 2012, expected award May 2014)
- Orlando Sanford International Airport, Florida (approved June 2012, expected award August 2014)
- Sarasota Bradenton International Airport, Florida (approved May 2013, expected award September 2014)

The FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 requires TSA to approve an airport's application to participate in SPP if approval will not compromise security, detrimentally affect cost efficiency, or detrimentally affect screening effectiveness of passengers or property. Since enactment of the Act, TSA has met the statutory requirements, and has adjudicated and approved six (6) applications. One airport, Sacramento International in California withdrew its application after it was approved.

The following map lists the current and potential SPP Airports:



MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Screening Partnership Program

The Screening Partnership Program procures screening services from qualified private companies at TSA airports. As required by statute, the program provides airports with a process to "opt-out" and request TSA use private screening companies instead of Federal screeners. The program also provides the business infrastructure capable of acquiring, deploying, and supporting the management of private screening resources at airports. Private screeners must pass TSA training, maintain TSA certification, and follow TSA's screening procedures. Private screening performance must "be equal to or greater than the level provided by Federal personnel, and private screeners must receive compensation "not less than" the compensation received by Federal screeners. SPP addresses a capability gap by providing airports with a process to request TSA use private screening companies instead of Federal ones and then procure, deploy, and manage those companies. SPP maintains services at 14 airports (units) and is in the process of adding 6 additional airports.

The Screening Partnership Program investment is to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- Screening Partnership Program PPA \$154.572 million
- Airport Management and Support PPA \$1.350 million

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
141,166	159,540	155,922

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Maintenance – \$155,922	Screening Services	49 U.S.C. § 44920 requires TSA, under certain conditions, to contract private companies to screen passengers and baggage at airports which have requested that screening be conducted by private rather than Federal screeners.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Screener PC&B
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Screener PC&B

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	52,877	45,982	2,915,782
2014 Enacted	51,311	46,920	3,033,526
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	(459)	(415)	23,271
2015 Current Services	50,852	46,505	3,056,797
2015 Program Change	(1,840)	(1,656)	(103,929)
2015 Total Request	49,012	44,849	2,952,868
Total Change 2014 to 2015	(2,299)	(2,071)	(80,658)

TSA Requests 49,012 positions, 44,849 FTE, and \$2.953 billion in FY 2015 for Screener PC&B:

Adjustments-to-Base:

- Decrease from realignment of 7 positions/FTE and \$745 thousand to Screener Training and Other for the Office of Professional Responsibility
- Decrease from realignment of 22 positions, 21 FTE and \$2.970 million to Airport Management and Support for the Behavior Detection and Analysis Division
- Increase of \$7.579 million for annualization of the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$22.710 million for the 2015 pay raise
- Decrease of 430 positions, 387 FTE and \$21.910 million from savings associated with in-line EDS installations
- Increase of \$18.607 million for retirement contribution.

Program Changes:

- Decrease of 320 positions, 288 FTE and \$18.033 million for reduction in Playbook Operations
- Decrease of 1,520 positions, 1,368 FTE and \$85.896 million in leveraged efficiencies from Risk Based Screening

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Passenger and baggage screening protects commercial air travelers by detecting and removing dangerous or deadly objects that individuals attempt to smuggle onto aircraft on their person and in

carry-on or checked baggage. TSA's screening process must strike the appropriate balance between preventing security breaches and maintaining the efficient movement of law-abiding passengers through the security checkpoints while ensuring compliance with civil liberties and civil rights laws, regulations, Executive Orders and policies and privacy laws and regulations. After passenger check-in, Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) use various types of electronic detection and imaging machines, including Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT), Explosives Trace Detection (ETD) equipment, Advanced Technology (AT-2) X-ray machines, Walk-Through Metal Detectors (WTMD), and hand-held metal detectors. At the checkpoints, TSOs may perform physical searches of carry-on baggage and pat-down searches of airline passengers, crew, and airport employees. This is in conjunction with the use of behavior recognition techniques and the validation of travel documents. Passengers with disabilities, medical conditions or other circumstances can call TSA Cares hotline approximately 72 hours ahead of travel and TSA Cares will coordinate checkpoint support with a TSA Customer Service Manager located at the airport.

In 2007, TSA began deploying state-of-the-art AITs. This technology can detect a wide range of threats to transportation security in a matter of seconds to protect passengers and crews. Imaging technology is an integral part of TSA's effort to continually look for new technologies that help ensure travel remains safe and secure by staying ahead of evolving threats. AIT equipment meets national health and safety standards, and screening is safe for all passengers. TSA has implemented strict measures to protect passenger privacy, which is ensured through the anonymity of the image. Additionally, AIT screening is optional for all passengers; however, if a passenger opts out, they will be subject to comparable screening.

TSA is undertaking efforts to focus its resources and improve the passenger experience at security checkpoints by applying new intelligence-driven, risk-based screening procedures and enhancing its use of technology. This approach is based on the following premises:

- The majority of airline passengers are low risk;
- By having passengers voluntarily provide more information about themselves, TSA can better segment the population in terms of risk;
- Behavior detection and interviewing techniques should be strengthened in the screening process;
- TSA must accelerate its efforts to optimize screening processes and use of technology to gain system-wide efficiencies; and,
- Increase security by focusing on unknowns; expedite known and trusted travelers.

By placing more focus on prescreening, TSA is able to expedite physical screening for known passengers while increasing system-wide effectiveness. A number of initiatives will further enable TSA to reach its goal of expanding expedited screening for known populations in order to focus on those that are unknown. Some of the risk-based security initiatives TSA has implemented are as follows:

- Modified Screening for Active Duty U.S. Service Members
- Modified Screening for Passengers 12 and Under
- Modified Screening for Passengers 75 and Older
- Eliminating physical screening for Veterans on chartered Honor Flights
- Providing modified screening to Wounded Warriors

- Using Managed Inclusion to identify passengers for TSA Pre ✓™ through use of Passenger Screening Canines and Behavior Detection Officers
- TSA Pre ✓™ Expedited Screening

TSO Workforce

ATSA established the employment standards for security screening personnel. Security screening personnel - both private and Federal - are required to be U.S. citizens; pass a background investigation; and have a high school diploma, a general equivalency diploma, or sufficient experience. Newly hired officers must undergo extensive training and be certified to screen passengers and baggage through the use of detection equipment. The screening workforce is subject to ongoing training and testing requirements. Failure to pass any phase of training or a certification examination is grounds for employment termination.

TSOs are just one of the various layers of security needed to thwart the threats to the aviation system. TSA has added more specialized security positions with different skill sets, such as Travel Document Checkers (TDCs) and Behavior Detection Officers (BDOs) to enhance the level of security and to move security beyond the checkpoint environment. TSA has seen the benefits of these new positions in providing a career path for TSOs, which has had a direct impact on reducing attrition and enabling TSA to retain a more tenured TSO workforce.

Section 603 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 signed into law on December 26 requires TSA to continue monitoring airport exit lanes to the same degree it was doing so on December 1, 2013. Currently, approximately two-thirds of the airport operators control access at exit lanes by using technology or personnel (direct employees or contractors). TSA's FY 2015 Request includes funds for exit lane staffing at those airports where the airport operator does not provide access control. Staffing of exit lanes for access control remains a function that does not require personnel qualified and trained as screener personnel. The approximate cost to TSA of performing these access control functions in FY 2015 is \$93 million. TSA intends to continue to assess options for realizing efficiencies and appropriately satisfying access control functions.

The TSO budgeted FTE levels are broken down as follows:

TSO Budgeted FTE by Job Title ¹

Job Title	Band	FY 2013 FTE	FY 2014 FTE	FY 2015 Request FTE ^{2/}
TSO	D,E	32,551	31,502	29,887
Lead /Master	F	6,615	6,402	6,158
Supervisory/Expert TSO	G	4,850	4,694	4,515
BDOs	F,G,H,I	3,131	3,131	3,131
Managers	H, I	1,209	1,191	1,158
TOTAL		48,356	46,920	44,849

1/ The TSO workforce is composed of approximately 12,000 part time TSOs and 36,000 full time TSOs.

2/ FY 2015 FTE includes approximately 1,525 FTE associated with exit lane access control.

TSO FTE Allocated to Security Duties

Job Duty	FY 2013 FTE	FY 2014 FTE	FY 2015 Request FTE ^{1/}
TDC	2,001	2,001	2,001
Playbook	1,654	1,654	1,366
BDOs	3,131	3,203	3,131
Checkpoint/Other	41,570	40,062	38,351
TOTAL	48,356	46,920	44,849

1/ FY 2015 FTE includes approximately 1,525 FTE associated with exit lane access control.

Job Descriptions:

- TSO – Front-line workforce performing checkpoint security, document checking, airport employee screening and unpredictable security measures.
- Lead TSO (LTSO)/Master TSO – Provides intermediary leadership at the checkpoint. Master TSOs can also perform training duties and operate in airport coordination centers.
- Supervisory TSO (STSO)/Expert TSO – Supervises checkpoint operations. Expert TSOs can also perform training duties and operate in airport coordination centers.
- BDO – Performs Screening Passengers by Observation Technique (SPOT) duties.
- Transportation Security Manager (TSM) – Performs overall oversight duties of security operations.

TSA has installed labor-saving technology in many airports around the country. Most notably, in-line checked baggage systems have reduced the staffing required for baggage checks and have reduced costly workplace injuries. These efficiencies have allowed TSA to invest in other effective security measures, such as TDCs, Playbook, BDOs, and Transportation Security Specialists – Explosives (TSS-Es). Please see the table below for a cumulative list of reinvested resources.

In-Line Savings (dollars in millions)		
	FTE	Dollars ¹
Cumulative through FY13	3,105	\$189.426

¹ Estimated Dollars based on weighted average of TSOs, Leads and Supervisory TSO Salaries

Within-Base Growth of Security Programs			
	Total Budgeted FTE	Self Funded FTE	% of FTE Self Funded
Travel Document Checker	2,001	1,086	54%
Target Random Security Plays	1,654	904	55%
Behavior Detection Officers	3,131	2,326	74%
TSS-Es (<i>funded in Airport Management PPA</i>)	406	297	73%
TOTAL	7,192	4,613	64%

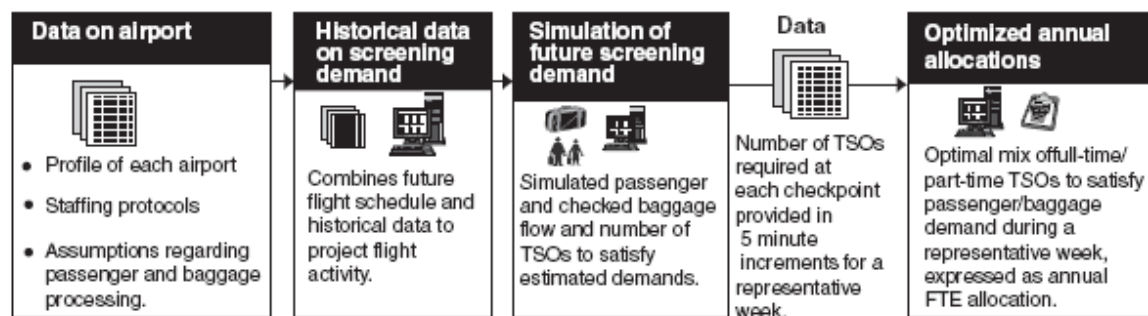
In addition, the FY 2015 request includes \$22.491 million in savings as a result of in-line systems.

Workforce Initiatives

TSA determines and allocates FTE to the airports through the Staffing Allocation Model (SAM). This is a robust process run by each airport scheduling operations officer which utilize:

- Official Airline Guide flight data representing airport specific flight activity;
- Airport specific facility layout and equipment configuration details, to include presence of TSA Pre✓™ lanes;
- Input of program offices and risk analysis;
- A discrete event simulation model to project staffing requirements; and
- An airline industry accepted scheduling application to apply workforce scheduling requirements.

Annual TSO Allocation Process



Source: GAO analysis of TSA Staffing Allocation Model.

The model is constantly refined to determine the most efficient and effective allocation of the TSO workforce. Through the staff modeling process, TSA has been able to identify operational and efficiency gains made possible through better scheduling, increased use of part-time and split shift employees, technology improvements, and improved management practices. Recently, as RBS initiatives continue to expand, TSA is able to align passenger screening resources based on risk assessments. The model is adjusted to account for efficiencies relating to RBS initiatives such as dedicated TSA Pre✓™ lanes and the resulting increased processing speed at standard lanes. As well, TSA has moved airline flight crew traffic to dedicated Known Crew Member lanes that are further allowing us to expedite the passenger screening and thereby reduce the FTE requirements. TSA identified RBS efficiencies in this budget request; prior year efficiencies have been used to assist in expanding security initiatives such as:

TDC Program - The TDC Program is an added layer of security at all 450 Federalized airports, including Screening Partnership Program (SPP) airports, to verify an individual's identity and their travel documents before allowing entry into the security screening checkpoint to access the sterile area or board an aircraft. TDC-qualified TSOs are positioned in front of the checkpoint and use black lights and magnifying loupes to validate boarding passes and authenticate various forms of acceptable photo ID presented by passengers, airport and airline personnel, and law enforcement officers. TDCs also make a visual comparison of the individual with the ID photograph, and ensure the boarding pass presented was issued to that individual, for that day's travel and from the correct airport. Any suspect or questionable ID issues are relayed to the STSO for resolution and the Identity Verification Coordination Center to verify the individual's identity to continue.

Behavior Detection and Analysis — Behavior detection and analysis is an additional layer of security, using behavior observation and analysis techniques to identify potentially high-risk individuals who may pose a threat to transportation security. Behavior detection and analysis provides a real-time threat analysis by employing non-invasive techniques for identification. When integrated with other elements of risk-based security, the capability yields valuable return on investment allowing for greater efficiency and effectiveness at the screening checkpoint. TSA's program is based on behavior pattern recognition techniques used by security personnel across the world and supported by scientific research. Certified Behavior Detection Officers (BDOs) work in pairs, typically in and around security checkpoints throughout the airport. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS)'s Science and Technology Directorate completed a study in April 2011 to examine the validity of TSA's

current procedures called Screening of Passenger by Observation Technique (SPOT). This research examined the extent to which using the SPOT Referral Report and its indicators leads to correct screening decisions at the security checkpoint. The findings revealed that SPOT is nine times more effective than random selection at identifying high-risk passengers – those attempting to defeat the security screening process – yielding greater classification accuracy and fewer false positives. This is the first ever large scale validation effort for a behaviorally-based screening program. In 2012, TSA Office of Security Capabilities initiated further review of the program contracting with a third party, independent group of subject matters experts under the American Institutes for Research (AIR) Contract. TSA anticipates the optimized behavior detection procedures to begin testing by the third quarter of FY 2014, using robust test and evaluation methods similar to the operational testing conducted in support of technology acquisitions. TSA should have sufficient information on the performance of the new processes to update the national behavior detection employment strategy within 6 months of the commencement of the tests. The estimated completion date is December 31, 2014. Consistent with other AIR studies, all work will be subject to an independent panel review.

Playbook – Playbook is designed as a comprehensive, flexible deployment system of countermeasures that are coordinated at the local airport level in order to respond quickly to emergency conditions or hostile acts. It's supported through local decision-making between the Airport Operator and the Federal Security Director (FSD). Playbook involves working collaboratively with stakeholders and coordinating the assets of TSA, local law enforcement, and other DHS agencies to improve an airport's overall security posture.

The Aviation Screening Assessment Program (ASAP) – This program measures TSO screening performance using realistic and standardized assessment scenarios. The primary purpose of ASAP is to provide statistical data to determine reasons for failure within the checkpoint and checked baggage screening process. ASAP test results provide critical data to TSA leadership that helps with the improvement of aviation security and the identification of vulnerabilities across screening operations. There are two (2), six-month test cycles per year.

Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) teams – These teams may consist of TSOs, BDOs, Transportation Security Inspectors, TSS-Es and Federal Air Marshals. Their duty is to screen passengers, look for suspicious behavior and act as a visible deterrent in all modes of the transportation sector, including aviation, mass transit and maritime. Continually strengthening of stakeholder relationships and increasing reliance on risk-based decision making has expanded the reach and capability of TSA's VIPR teams. In FY 2015, VIPR funding is consolidated under the Surface Transportation Security appropriation.

Career Progression Program

TSA continues its focus on career progression for TSOs. As the TSA mission has evolved, TSA created higher-level positions for TSOs such as BDOs. TSA's adoption of Risk Based Security (RBS) will further evolve the skill sets of TSOs, which is anticipated to lead to a smaller more capable workforce with appropriate grade restructuring.

TSA provides career-advancement tools and resources in its online system called Security Officer Advancement Resources. These resources include a career toolbox, training opportunities, and detailed overviews of what makes a TSO competitive for positions within TSA and across DHS. TSA supplements this service with career coaching and the Career Resident Program. The Career Resident Program is an entry level, full-time, career development program designed to capitalize on the technical expertise and agency knowledge resident in the field and to create a mechanism for TSOs and field personnel selection for career opportunities other than the current TSO/LTSO/STSO career path. In addition, TSA has partnered with community colleges to provide TSOs and uniformed officers the opportunity to work toward a TSA Homeland Security Certificate and/or an associates' degree in Homeland Security or related field.

The career progression structure allows TSA to distinguish and retain the more experienced and top performing TSOs. Test results show a positive correlation between longevity and performance, including detection ability, screening efficiency, and customer service. As threats evolve and increase in complexity, the advanced skills of the TSA workforce are necessary to stay ahead of terrorist capabilities.

Historical Attrition Rates:

Attrition Type	Work Schedule	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Voluntary	Full-Time ONLY	5.3%	4.2%	4.3%	5.1%	6.3%
Voluntary	Part-Time ONLY	15.5%	12.9%	13.2%	17.4%	21.2%
Voluntary	TOTAL	7.7%	6.2%	6.8%	8.5%	10.2%

Workers' Compensation

TSA continues to aggressively reduce U.S. Department of Labor Office of Workers' Compensation Program costs through strategies of prevention, education, case management, and nurse intervention. TSA field operations are required to develop a local safety program targeted at inspections, hazard recognition and analysis, hazard abatement, and injury documentation. TSA's Office of Occupational Safety, Health and Environment (OSHE) provides field support to the Nation's airports to develop their safety programs. OSHE provides, through the Online Learning Center, 11 safety courses aimed at injury prevention. The national nurse case management program has successfully assisted TSOs in returning to employment in a shorter time. The Periodic Roll Initiative, established in April 2007 is a joint effort with the Nurse Case Management team where all of the long-term disability (Periodic Roll) cases are examined for opportunities to return employees to work when medically feasible.

The President's Safety, Health, and Return to Employment Initiative requires Federal agencies to reduce the Total Case Rate and Lost Time Case Rate by three percent each fiscal year. As noted in the chart below, TSA has exceeded its goal of reducing the number of TSO injuries and illnesses, and in FY 2015, TSA will seek to continue the trend of reducing numbers of TSO injuries and illnesses. In

addition, TSA's Workers' Compensation has decreased by over \$12 million from FY 2006 to FY 2013.

TSO Injury Rate

	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	Percent Change FY 2005 - FY 2013
Total Case Rate (TCR)	29.06	16.46	13.93	10.15	7.55	7.16	5.50	5.45	4.90	- 83.14%
Lost Time Case Rate (LTCR)	12.89	8.94	7.19	5.14	3.53	3.37	2.76	2.60	2.33	- 81.92%

Collective Bargaining

In 2010, the Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA) issued a decision directing an election regarding exclusive representation of TSA bargaining unit employees. TSA bargaining unit employees are full-time and part-time non-supervisory personnel performing screening functions (TSOs and LTSOs, Master and Expert TSOs, including BDOs, Security Training Instructors (STIs), and Equipment Maintenance Technicians). On February 4, 2011, the TSA Administrator, in accordance with his statutory authority to establish the terms and conditions of employment for TSOs, issued a Determination providing a framework for TSOs to vote on whether they wanted exclusive representation for limited collective bargaining on non-security employment issues. In June 2011, the FLRA certified the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE) as the exclusive representative of the TSA bargaining unit.

Thereafter, TSA and AFGE engaged in limited collective bargaining on the 11 issues subject to collective bargaining as set forth in the Determination:

1. Performance Management process
2. Awards and Recognition process
3. Attendance Management process
4. Shift and Annual Leave Bid process
5. Shift Trade policy
6. Transfer policy
7. Process for work status change from full time to part time and vice versa
8. Uniforms and uniform allowances
9. Selection process for special assignments
10. Parking subsidies
11. Facilities and services within the control of TSA management

On August 2, 2012, TSA announced that it reached its first collective bargaining agreement with AFGE. The agreement affects approximately 44,000 TSA employees and was ratified by bargaining unit employees on November 9, 2012.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Screener Training and Other
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Screener Training and Other

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	66	92	213,075
2014 Enacted	88	84	226,857
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	56	55	1,941
2015 Current Services	144	139	228,798
2015 Program Change	-	-	(2,508)
2015 Total Request	144	139	226,290
Total Change 2014 to 2015	56	55	(567)

TSA requests 144 positions, 139 FTE, and \$226.3 million in FY 2015 for the Screener Training and Other PPA:

Adjustments-to-Base:

- Increase from transfer of 8 FTP/FTE and \$1.208 million from Surface Transportation Security Staffing and Operations PPA for the TSA Academy
- Increase from realignment of 27 FTP and 26 FTE from Airport Management to Screener Training and Other to consolidate TSA Academy personnel in one PPA
- Increase from realignment of 7 FTP/FTE and \$745 thousand from Screener PC&B to Screener Training and Other to support Office of Professional Responsibility
- Increase of \$35 thousand for annualization of the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$121 thousand for the 2015 pay raise
- Decrease of \$286 thousand as part of total In-line system savings of \$22.491 million
- Increase of 14 FTP/FTE to correct current FTP/FTE in PPA
- Increase of \$118 thousand for retirement contribution.

Program Changes:

- Decrease of \$436 thousand for reduction of Playbook Operations
- Decrease of \$2.072 million for leveraged efficiencies from Risk Based Security.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This activity provides the resources to support new and recurring training requirements for the Transportation Security Officer (TSO) workforce, as well as other direct costs associated with screening operations.

The following table provides the components of this PPA.

(dollars in millions)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request
Transportation Security Officer Training	\$95.2	\$99.6
Screeners Consumables, Uniforms, and Other	\$ 97.7	\$92.7
National Deployment Office (NDO)	\$ 22.0	\$22.0
Environmental Management Program	\$ 12.0	\$12.0
Total	\$226.9	\$226.3

Transportation Security Officer (TSO) Training: \$99.6 million

Given the ever changing threats that face the aviation domain, screener training is constantly evolving. TSO training is comprised of a compendium of courses that includes basic training for initial hires, on-the-job training, lead and supervisor technical training, recurrent training, advanced technical skills training, remedial training, and return-to-duty training. All new hires receive a combination of instructor-led, hands-on, and web-based training. Recurrent and specialized training courses are provided by either classroom instruction or the TSA Online Learning Center (OLC). TSA uses a measurement and evaluation process to ensure training programs meet established objectives and standards. Training effectiveness is assessed using a four-level model measuring trainee reaction, learning, behavior, and results. TSA also conducts assessments to ensure a high level of instructional quality is maintained.

In April 2012, TSA established the TSA Academy located at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Glynco, GA and joined more than 92 partner organizations who train at FLETC. The Academy's initial course offering was the Essentials of Supervising Screening Operations (ESSO) led by a dedicated group of instructors and facilitators including Academy staff, Federal Air Marshals (FAM), Federal Security Directors (FSD), and members of the FLETC Leadership Institute. The course was designed and developed for delivery to our more than 4,500 Supervisory Transportation Security Officers (STSO). By the end of FY 2013 over 100 ESSO classes will have been conducted yielding approximately 3,000 graduates. In October 2012, the Compliance training operations (formerly held at the Federal Aviation Administration's Mike Monroney Aeronautical Center in Oklahoma City, OK and other locations throughout the Nation), were also consolidated at the Academy. This group is on-pace to train approximately 600 Transportation Security Inspectors, Supervisors, and Managers in FY 2013. Most recently, the Security Training Instructor (STI) certification course was added to the Academy's offerings.

In the third quarter of FY 2014, TSA added a newly developed course for its Lead TSOs (LTSO), to continue to build the capabilities of its front line management team. The course for the LTSOs is titled

the Essentials of Leading Screening Operations (ELSO). Modeled after the ESSO course, this course includes both operational and leadership components, focused on the specific responsibilities of an LTSO. This is the first Instructor Led course that TSA has specifically developed for the LTSO cadre, comprised of over 6,200 LTSOs nationwide. It is anticipated that this training will continue throughout FY 2014, and into FY 2015.

Additional expansion would include the potential for New Hire Training, specialty training for Transportation Security Specialists – Explosives, Behavior Detection Officers, Leadership Training, and various other courses yet to be determined.

Training under this PPA includes:

- **New Hire Training Program (NHTP):** The bulk of the security training funding provides for design, development and delivery of classroom instruction on checkpoint procedures and strategy, to include the tenants of passenger engagement effective communications, principles, policies, and fundamentals of risk based security, as well as on-the-job training and certification required by ATSA. NHTP is a multi-media training course which includes web-based training (to include image interpretation), included within and supported through a minimum of 40 hours of instructor-led training, which also includes supported hands-on equipment-specific labs and role-play scenarios to maximize the adult learning experience... The NHTP course for those who will be screening checked baggage modules include on-screen alarm resolution protocol training for new hires at those airports equipped with Explosives Detection Systems (EDS), using specific equipment in place at their duty location. TSA designs, develops and delivers training in support of all screening technologies, to include Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) for screening persons, Advanced Technology (AT-2) X-ray for screening checkpoint carry-on items, Explosives Trace Detection (ETD) equipment for screening persons, checked baggage and checkpoint carry-on items; and other screening technologies deployed to support the passenger screening process.

TSO New Hire Training

Metric	Min. Hrs	Evaluation Components
Checkpoint TSO-one ETD		
Phase I Web-based Training	8.00	Job Knowledge Checks
Phase II Instructor-led Training	47.50	Job Knowledge Tests/Practical Demonstrations/Image Interpretation Tests
Phase III On-the-Job Training	75.00	Image Mastery Test
Total Hours	130.50	Certified Checkpoint TSO
Checked Baggage EDS/OSARP ^{1/}		
Phase I Instructor-led Training	59.50	Job Knowledge Tests and Practical Demonstrations
Phase II On-the-Job Training	83.00	Practical Demonstration Test Image Test-Operator Qualification test
Total Hours	142.50	Certified Checked Baggage EDS/OSARP TSO
Dual Function Officer (DFO) ETD only		
Phase I Web-based Training	8.00	Job Knowledge Checks
Phase II Instructor-led Training	63.50	Job Knowledge Tests/Practical Demonstrations/Image Interpretation Tests
Phase III On-the-Job Training	110.00	Image Mastery Test Practical Demonstration Test
Total Hours	181.50	Certified DFO TSO
Dual Function Officer (DFO) with EDS/OSARP Certification		
Phase I Web-based Training	8.00	Job Knowledge Checks
Phase II Instructor-led Training	86.00	Job Knowledge Tests/Job Knowledge Practical Demonstrations/Image Interpretation Tests
Phase III On-the-Job Training	128.00	Operator Qualification Test/Checked Baggage Practical Demonstration TEST/Image Mastery Test
Total Hours	222.00	

^{1/} OSARP = On-Screen Alarm Resolution Protocol

- **Recurrent In-Service Training:** All TSOs are required to undergo recurrent security training to ensure they maintain proficiency of skills learned during basic training. Additionally, in-service training courses are designed to keep the workforce up-to-date with procedural changes; use of new/updated technologies introduced into the screening operations; support tools and equipment used by the TSOs in the performance of their duties; building new capabilities; enhancing skills; and identifying new threat items. This training is planned and communicated through an annual National Training Plan.
- **Essentials of Leading Screening Operations Course:** This is a course developed for Lead TSOs (LTSOs) that will be delivered at FLETC in Glynco, GA by TSA Academy staff members. The technical and leadership competence of LTSOs is a critical component of workforce effectiveness and retention. TSA is developing and will begin delivery of a two-week course to include sessions focused on the technical and operational responsibilities of the LTSOs. This course is being designed to provide tools needed to allow LTSOs to successfully support the TSO workforce and Supervisory TSOs (STSOs) in the execution and management of the daily operations and challenges faced at checkpoint and/or checked baggage screening locations. TSA also conducts other task specific courses to provide ongoing skills enhancement and technical expertise training to their LTSOs at their home airports. Delivery is scheduled to begin in FY 2014 and continue throughout FY 2015.
- **Essentials of Supervising Screening Operations (ESSO) Course:** This course is delivered to Supervisory TSOs (STSOs) at FLETC by members of the TSA Academy and FLETC. This course achieves two important goals: 1) to professionalize the Agency's approach to training delivery; and 2) to provide front line supervisors with core knowledge and critical job skills that enable them to contribute to the success in critical areas such as employee integrity, responsibility and performance. The training is delivered over two weeks and focuses on the legal authorities governing TSA's search processes; risk based approach to security and security measures based on analysis of intelligence, threat, and capabilities; and the mission, vision and core values of the TSA. During this course, three days are focused on developing leadership skills through understanding behavioral diversity (using the Dominance, Inducement, Submission, and Compliance Model), which gives STSOs an individual understanding of their specific communications and leadership style, along with understanding of how they can use that information to become more effective leaders. The training emphasizes effective communications, coaching and mentoring, but also technical requirements of the STSO position including interactive team projects which culminates with a Capstone exercise.
- **Leadership Training:** This training supports the requirements of 5 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 412.202 Systematic Training and Development of Supervisors, Manager, and Executives. Leadership training programs have been developed and are deployed for different levels of TSOs. All leadership training programs cover topic areas such as communications skills, managing employee performance, coaching and mentoring, basic employee relations, supervisory responsibilities in managing safety, and diversity training, and team building. Examples of such programs are:

- The Real Time Leadership Skills program - a course of study designed for approximately 175 team leads annually that include LTSOs, Expert BDOs, and Security Training Instructors (STIs);
 - Foundations of Leadership program - basic leadership training for the 975 STSOs;
 - Leading Through Change - an introductory course for first line supervisors on implementation of the adopted Union Contract – 175 training opportunities;
 - Leading from the Middle – leadership training for mid-level airport managers – 130 seats;
 - Leading People and Managing Operations – a program for managers to strengthen their technical, managerial and leadership skills – 175 seats.
- **Expanding Skills and Critical Thinking Training:** This strategy focuses on the interaction and communication between TSAs workforce and the public. Every TSO working at the checkpoint receives training that consolidates the latest methods for explosives detection, as well as the human factors that can affect security. These training events will help TSOs become more analytical and less "check-list oriented." In FY 2011/2012, TSA designed and delivered a communications course for its officers and managers to help them work through difficult interactions so that they can effectively complete the screening process. In FY 2012, TSA designed, and delivered Behavior Awareness Training to build upon the principles of critical thinking and effective communications. This course was designed to help officers understand how to use their operational experience and situational awareness to be able to articulate and react to anomalous behavior. In FY 2013, TSA designed and implemented the next phase of developmental training, initially focusing on resolution of anomalies identified during AIT screening. This course will help officers understand how "Investigative Skepticism" can contribute to effectively clearing an anomaly identified during secondary searches. This training will be expanded to all checkpoint officers involved in secondary searches and will be completed in FY 2014. Planning is underway to identify appropriate content for a skills enhancement course in 2015 that will continue to build the capabilities of its officer workforce.
 - **Travel Document Checker (TDC) Training:** This curriculum provides training for all TSOs and other TSA personnel assigned to conduct checks of travel documents and verify identification for individuals seeking access through a screening checkpoint. The curriculum includes training on Standard Operating Procedures, detecting fraudulent documents, utilizing document checking technology, and recognizing acceptable forms of identification. The training will continue to be updated as needed.
 - **Transportation Security Managers (TSM) Technical Training Course:** The technical and leadership competence of TSMs is critical to TSA objectives that serve to protect the traveling public by preventing and/or deterring any deadly or dangerous objects from being transported onto aircraft. TSA developed and deployed an initial course to strengthen TSMs' technical and managerial skills and provide tools needed to successfully manage the daily operations. During FY 2014, TSA initiated a needs analysis to determine the content and delivery format for a follow on course for TSMs, to create consistency throughout its front line leadership in meeting the learning objectives established during the newly deployed STSO training, and LTSO training.

The TSM is a critical member of the front line leadership team, and building a professional and cohesive leadership team for the TSO workforce is essential to the professional development of the workforce and TSA's continuing efforts to adopt security procedures and policies to support its RBS platform. This training will continue to build on the effectiveness of the TSM and their ability to respond to and assess the potential impact of all unresolved issues at the checkpoint and in checked baggage screening locations.

- **Behavior Detection Officer (BDO) Training:** This curriculum provides training in behavior observation and analysis for the purpose of identifying passengers exhibiting behaviors indicative of hostile intent. This program, known as Screening Passengers by Observation Techniques (SPOT), is performed by BDOs at all major airports. The curriculum for this program will continue to be upgraded and updated annually to include additional techniques and/or information related to the field of behavior detection.
 - **BDO Recurrent In-Service Training:** All BDOs are required to undergo recurrent security training to ensure they maintain proficiency of skills learned during basic training. Additionally, in-service training courses are designed to keep the workforce up-to-date with procedural changes introduced into the screening operations; and building new capabilities; enhancing skills.
 - **BDO National Training Team Training and Certification:** All National Training Team (NTT) instructors receive training on the technical content of courses that the NTT teaches including, but not limited to: BDO SPOT Basic Training and BDO Refresher Training.
- **Transportation Security Specialist-Explosives (TSS-E) Training:** TSS-Es require specialized training in improvised explosives devices and, physical security in all modes of transportation. These in-house explosives experts provide a capability for a rapid response to assist with advanced alarm resolution at checkpoints and in checked baggage screening areas. They also provide on-site explosives and improvised explosives device (IED) familiarization training to TSOs to enhance their IED and IED components recognition skills. TSS-Es are multimodal assets that train and advise Federal, State, and local government responders and provide training and explosives vulnerability assessment assistance to industry. All TSS-Es are former military or law enforcement bomb disposal technicians.
- **Transportation Security Inspector (TSI) Training:** TSIs are responsible for conducting inspections of regulated parties to ensure compliance with federal security regulations in place to protect the Nation's transportation systems and ensure freedom of movement for people and commerce. In addition to receiving basic training, TSIs receive additional specialized training specific to aviation, cargo, and surface modes. Training is targeted to ensure TSIs are cognizant of RBS policy and procedures, equipping them with an enhanced capability to respond and deploy to heightened security conditions/levels, security incidents, national special security events, and national disasters. TSIs also conduct investigations of non-compliance with security regulations, and are multimodal assets that assist Federal, State, and local entities with

implementation of security measures to mitigate the threat. TSI training is now held at the TSA's Training Academy Branch at FLETCs facility in Glynco, GA.

- **Security Training Instructor (STI):** This training supports the permanent TSA in-house instructor certification program. TSA provides skills enhancement training to the STI workforce to ensure they are able to effectively deliver technical training. With the movement towards more interactive facilitated training in support of adult learning, TSA continues to develop training that supports the development of the STIs so they are better prepared to deliver and interact with class participants. STI training is now held at the TSA's Training Academy Branch at FLETCs facility in Glynco, GA.
- **Training Aids/Training Tools:** Due to the ever changing threat from terrorism and the terrorist adaptation to security and screening procedures, TSA is constantly developing and updating training curriculum and training aids. As new threats emerge, some of the existing training, and the training aids tool sets have to be quickly upgraded. TSA employs a variety of automated training and testing tools to enhance TSO skills, including simulated computer based image interpretation practice sessions, and simulated weapons and IED kits designed to support local testing and hands-on familiarization. TSA also develops "Threat in the Spotlight" training briefing documents for TSOs and their supervisors, which describes and shows actual pictures and x-ray images of threats found by TSOs at airports or from other intelligence resources.
- **Emerging Technology Training:** This training supports the operational evaluation and deployment of emerging screening technologies for passengers, as well as carry-on and checked baggage. Working with the equipment manufacturers, TSA designs and develops a comprehensive training course for each technology that will support operational tests and evaluations of emerging technologies. TSA finalizes the training materials needed for those emerging technologies that are determined to be operationally effective and efficient for wide scale deployment. The training must not only cover the technical aspects of operator interface and screening capabilities associated with the equipment, but also the Standard Operating Procedures, screening policies and alarm identification and resolution to ensure TSOs are knowledgeable, skilled, and prepared to operate the specific technologies and apply the appropriate screening procedures.
- **Training Evaluation:** TSA uses a measurement and evaluation process to ensure that training programs meet established objectives and standards. TSA training effectiveness is assessed using three levels of measuring trainee reaction, learning, behavior, and results. TSA also conducts assessments to ensure that a high level of instructional quality is maintained. TSA continually strives to improve their methodology for evaluating training to ensure it meets current industry standards:
 - Level 1 Evaluation (trainee reaction): Completed at the end of the training program. Level 1 evaluation data results are reviewed to determine if course content or delivery should be modified;

- Level 2 Evaluation (learning): Fulfilled via a test or demonstration at the completion of a training program. The OLC is the repository for these results. Scores achieved indicate level of learning achieved; and,
- Level 3 Evaluation (transfer/behavior): Analysis of the data collected through this effort helps to determine if training is resulting in a transfer of skills and/or knowledge to the job. A Level 3 evaluation is conducted after the participant has had at least 6 months on-the-job for the position and/or tasks for which he or she was trained. The Level 3 includes an inquiry sent to participants and their supervisors. Level 3 evaluations are conducted as determined appropriate.
- **Associates Program:** TSA's Associates Program provides additional skills to the workforce and provides cutting-edge professional training and development that is critical for TSOs to fully accomplish the TSA mission and fulfill its vision. It also provides for career development and supports overall retention efforts by offering three (3) Community College accredited courses as stepping stones for attainment of an Associate's Degree in a Homeland Security discipline. This program was first piloted in FY 2008, and is currently represented at 134 airports, partnering with 88 colleges. During the period of Spring 2012 to Fall 2013, the program grew 15 percent across the Agency with 4,400 TSOs (10 percent of the workforce) participating. At present, slightly less than half of the participating TSOs have completed all three courses and 850 TSOs have completed additional college courses. In FY 2014 and FY 2015, TSA will expand the use of Distance Learning to reach out to the smaller airports as well as expand classroom opportunities to medium to large airports.
- **Learning Management System (LMS):** The TSA's learning management system (LMS) is the official system of record for TSA training. TSA uses the LMS to: deliver online training to all TSA employees; define and assign required training by job role; manage registration and scheduling for instructor-led training; maintain records of completed training for compliance purposes; integrate with systems for job knowledge tests and simulations; provide access to self-paced online courses for employee professional development; and produce both predefined as well as ad hoc reports regarding training records.
- **Enhanced Security Training:** TSA plans to change the delivery of up to 1,000 of the current leadership, technical, and ancillary training courses to TSOs and managers. This training will be centrally delivered in comparison to the distributed locations approach currently undertaken. Among other benefits, the consolidation of training will improve training quality, timeliness, consistency, uniformity, and standardization.
- **Annual Proficiency Reviews:** All TSOs, LTSOs, STIs, BDOs and STSOs must participate in an Annual Proficiency Review (APR) to ensure that they meet all of the qualifications and performance standards required to perform their screening duties as required by ATSA. The APR includes Technical Proficiency assessments that focus on image recognition, proper screening techniques, job knowledge, and the ability to identify, detect, and locate prohibited items. Technical proficiency is measured in the following ways:

- Measuring Image Proficiency – One Image Mastery Assessment per year administered using the X-ray simulation;
- Measuring Practical Skills – A series of Practical Skills Evaluations, including the detection of prohibited items, of all TSOs every year;
- Measuring On-Screen Alarm Resolution Protocol (OSARP) Proficiency – One OSARP assessment per year administered using the Employee Assessment Management System (EAMS) software; and
- Measuring Job Knowledge – One Standard Operating Procedures Assessment per year administered using EAMS.

Screener Consumables, Uniforms, and Other: \$92.7 million

Consumable supplies are critical materials used by TSOs to ensure effective screening of passengers, carry-on, and checked baggage. These consumable supplies include disposable gloves, sample swabs/wands, reactant materials, and baggage inserts, which both notify passengers that their bag has been inspected and provide contact information in the event of a problem. In addition, TSA provides uniforms to new hires, as well as replacement uniforms to all TSOs through the annual allowance program. With the ratification of the collective bargaining agreement in FY 2012, TSA provides an annual replacement allotment valued at \$154, a uniform allowance of to \$317 and provides TSOs with more uniform options.

In addition, The Aviation and Transportation Security Act mandates annual proficiency review of TSOs to ensure they continue to meet all qualifications and standards required to perform screening duties. TSA requires applicants for TSO positions demonstrate that they are medically/physically qualified. The Periodic Medical Re-certification Program will ensure that TSOs continuously meet job oriented medical standards critical to the performance of their mission essential duties. Currently TSOs are evaluated against medical guidelines during the hiring process and at any time thereafter when a medical condition is identified as potentially interfering with job performance. This new program will require TSOs to be medically re-evaluated, on a periodic and recurring basis, regardless of whether any medical or physical impediment to performance is identified. Medical case management, ongoing quality assurance review and random verification will supply necessary validity to program self-assessment questionnaires. In addition to being necessary to assure the medical fitness and performance abilities of the workforce, this program will offer an opportunity to improve the general wellness and reduce on-the-job injury rates of the TSO workforce through identification and mitigation of health and fitness issues.

National Deployment Office (NDO): \$22.0 million

The NDO mitigates and reduces risk where other means are unavailable by providing Federal Security Directors (FSDs) additional security personnel. The NDO provides TSOs, BDOs, and other operations personnel to FSDs for security screening support during crisis response and recovery operations, peak seasonal demands, special security events, risk mitigation or other activities that require higher-than-normal security related staffing levels, while protecting the Nation's transportation system. Each request for NDO support is analyzed from a cost/benefit/risk perspective to ensure the optimal use of these limited security personnel resources. For various types of disaster response operations, the NDO is responsible for deploying 14 Transportation Security Advance Teams, which include 210 personnel, and 43 Transportation Security Support Teams, which include 925 personnel.

Environmental Management Program: \$12.0 million

This program provides for the disposition of hazardous materials and abandoned personal property collected by TSA at checkpoints, as well as the maintenance of the environmental management system. TSA has an extensive and complex program to safely and securely identify, sort, store, and protect assets; as well as to remove and dispose of hazardous and voluntarily abandoned property. TSA's national hazardous materials disposal program protects the traveling public from exposure to hazardous materials and complies with Federal, State, and local environmental regulations and laws.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Checkpoint Support
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Checkpoint Support

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	61	46	109,106
2014 Enacted	60	57	103,309
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	160
2015 Current Services	60	57	103,469
2015 Total Request	60	57	103,469
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	160

TSA requests 60 positions, 57 FTE, and \$103.5 million in FY 2015 for the Checkpoint Support PPA.

Adjustments-to-Base:

- Increase of \$22 thousand for annualization of the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$67 thousand for the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$71 thousand for retirement contributions

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The following table provides the components of the PPA's Current Services:

(dollars in millions)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request
Checkpoint Technology	\$98.3	\$98.5
Advanced Surveillance Program	\$5.0	\$5.0
Total	\$103.3	\$103.5

The TSA's checkpoint support program provides the resources required to test, evaluate, integrate, and deploy passenger screening and carry-on baggage screening capabilities. This includes technologies, checkpoint reconfigurations, closed circuit television (CCTV) surveillance equipment, and the operational integration of systems at approximately 2,300 passenger checkpoint lanes in our Nation's

airports. TSA developed a strategic plan to enhance screening through improved checkpoint technology that will refine passenger security for aviation. This initiative extends beyond the airport checkpoint and considers the end-to-end passenger experience to improve security and increase efficiency. The focus is on a layered security and risk-based screening approach, including improved explosives detection and enhanced hostile intent detection. TSA's RBS initiatives are driving changes to processes and technology needs at the checkpoint, affecting the types of lanes present at a checkpoint and number of Transportation Security Equipment and Transportation Security Officers needed to operate the checkpoint.

Current technologies that have been deployed include Enhanced Walk-through Metal Detectors (WTMD) that screen persons for metallic weapons such as guns or knives; Explosives Trace Detection (ETD) units, which are used to test for explosive residue on selected carry-on items that allow for increased security and an added layer of random screening within the sterile area; Bottled Liquids Scanners (BLS), which screen bottles to determine if they contain explosives or benign liquids; Chemical Analysis Devices (CAD), which are small devices used to identify suspect substances; Advanced Technology (AT-2) systems, which are X-ray systems with advanced visual detection capabilities that use multi-view capabilities or automated explosives detection capabilities; and Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT). Additionally, the Credential Authentication Technology (CAT), which digitally validates the ID used by the traveling public, will begin deployment in FY 2015.

The Federal Aviation Administration and Reform Act of 2012 mandated that TSA use AIT equipped with Automated Target Recognition (ATR) software for screening passengers. In FY 2013, TSA removed all non-ATR units from the field to comply with the Act. All of the current AIT fleet is equipped with ATR software, and ATR is a requirement for all future AIT procurements. TSA is currently testing the next generation, reduced-size AIT-2 systems. TSA anticipates AIT-2 systems will provide several new capabilities to include:

- Improved anomaly detection
- Decreased image processing time and improved passenger throughput
- Reduced-size (i.e. smaller footprint unit) system configuration. While the performance characteristics of both the full-size and reduced-size units remain the same, the reduced-size configuration offers relief in terms of system width and height to airports with limited checkpoint floor space.

In FY 2013, TSA began the AIT-2 qualification test and evaluation process. In FY 2014, TSA will conduct operational test and evaluation of the AIT-2 systems. Upon successful completion of testing, TSA will procure and deploy additional units to help achieve full operational capability (FOC) and meet RBS needs.

Checkpoint Technology: \$98.5 million

This request includes funding to test, procure, and install new screening equipment to further extend explosives and prohibited item detection at airport checkpoints and to update existing equipment with such enhancements as AT-2 tier upgrades. Funds will also be used for program, engineering, and technical support and travel, original equipment manufacturer training, warehousing, consumables, and

refurbishing equipment, to provide functionality and performance enhancements, as well as for life-cycle replacements for units reaching the end of their useful life. In FY 2015, TSA will begin life cycle replacement for checkpoint screening equipment reaching the end of their expected service life.

TSA analyzes the integration of new and modified systems and concepts of operation to ensure operational effectiveness and suitability prior to full system production and deployment. The purpose of this work is to test, evaluate, and analyze pre-production or production representative systems under realistic conditions, including operation by those who will use the equipment under the proposed concept of operations, in the field under a variety of environmental conditions. In particular, this includes:

- Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E) in support of regulatory and policy decisions;
- OT&E as part of the acquisition process for items procured by TSA, including Early Utility Assessments, Initial OT&E, and follow-on OT&E over the project lifecycle;
- Pilots, concept demonstrations, and field experimentation in support of mission area analyses, concept of operations development, process optimization and improvement, and workforce / vector characterizations; and
- Testing and Evaluation (T&E) capabilities development to improve the quality and utility of evaluation products.

The following chart depicts TSA's checkpoint equipment purchase status relative to the FOC. Once a technology reaches its FOC, additional equipment purchases support recapitalization efforts.

Technology	FOC ¹	Actual Purchases To Date	% of FOC After Purchases To Date	Planned Purchases with Prior Year Funds	Planned Purchases with FY 2014 Funds	Planned Purchases with FY 2015 Funds	PLANNED PURCHASES TOTAL	% OF FOC AFTER TOTAL PURCHASES
Advanced Imaging Technology ²	930	749	81%	150	0	25	924	99%
NextGen Explosives Trace Detector	2,820	1,395	49%	550	0	0	1,945	69%
Advanced Technology ³	2,215	1,647	74%	550	0	85	2,282	100%
Credential Authentication Technology ⁴	1,450	0	0%	800	600	50	1,450	100%
Bottled Liquids Scanner ⁵	1,660	1,690	Reached FOC 2013	0	0	300	1,990	100%
Boarding Pass Scanning System	1,400	1,400	Reached FOC 2013	0	0	0	1,400	100%
Chemical Analysis Device	255	255	Reached FOC 2012	0	0	0	255	100%

¹ FOC for all technology will be formally reassessed annually due to the impact of RBS initiatives such as TSA Pre ✓™ programs which are impacted by the degree of passenger voluntary enrollment and participation.

² TSA purchased a total of 1000 AITs, which include 251 Rapiscan units that were removed from field operations in FY 2013 to comply with the Federal Aviation Administration and Reform Act of 2012 mandate that AITs must have ATR installed. TSA has reserved non-expiring carryover funds to procure FOC of AIT once the requirement has been finalized.

³ At the end of FY 2013, TSA awarded a contract to Rapiscan for 550 AT units. In December 2013, the contract was terminated for default. TSA plans to recomplete the award in FY 2014.

⁴ The 9 CAT/BPSS systems previously procured are not included in these calculations.

⁵ In FY 2013, BLS procurements achieved the FOC, which was 1690. Due to RBS initiatives, the FOC has been reassessed and updated to 1660.

Checkpoint Technology Average Costs per Unit

Technology	Average Costs (\$000)
Advanced Imaging Technology - 2	\$130.0 (Est)
NextGen Explosives Trace Detector	\$32.5
Advanced Technology	\$120.0
Credential Authentication Technology	\$25.0 (Est)
Bottled Liquids Scanner	\$35.0
Chemical Analysis Device	\$50.0

TSA continues to seek opportunities to obtain cost savings throughout the procurement and deployment process for checkpoint technology including leveraging quantity discounts and using available qualified product lists to conduct competitive procurements. TSA will closely coordinate with airports to ensure product delivery orders can be managed to reduce warehouse inventories and associated shipping and/or storage costs.

Advanced Surveillance Program: \$5.0 million

The Advanced Surveillance Program (ASP) provides additional security capabilities, such as CCTV surveillance equipment, as part of TSA's layered approach to risk based screening. This is accomplished by partnering with transportation authorities to expand their existing surveillance systems. In doing so, the Federal Government gains the ability to observe and detect people and property moving through the security screening process and facilities. Advanced surveillance systems have proven to be a key component in the "best practices" of the security industry worldwide. They provide threat identification, situational awareness, deterrence, and loss prevention, investigative and legal activities along with standard management functions within the checkpoint areas to include exit lanes, sterile areas, and queue lanes. ASP promotes a cooperative partnership and sharing of information between Federal and local authorities and provides invaluable coordination for command and control for first responders in the event of an incident or threat. In FY 2015, ASP funding is planned for projects at Nashville International Airport (BNA) and Colorado Springs Airport (COS). The EDS Procurement and Installation PPA also includes funding to support these ASP projects in baggage handling areas.

	Projects Completed with Prior Year Funds	Projects to be Completed with FY 2015 Funds
Advanced Surveillance Program Projects	98	2

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Passenger Screening Program

The Passenger Screening Program (PSP) identifies, tests, procures, deploys, and sustains equipment that detects threats concealed on people and in their carry-on items as they enter the airport terminal sterile area through the passenger screening checkpoints. The envisioned security system is an

optimized, integrated, and layered mix of networked systems that address known and emerging threats and vulnerabilities. Currently, PSP is composed three capability areas: People Screening, Carry-on Baggage Screening, and Layered Security. While increasing screening effectiveness through this layered approach, PSP also balances other operational considerations such as maximizing checkpoint efficiency; mitigating privacy and dignity concerns; maintaining operational affordability; and addressing deployment, maintenance, and other life cycle issues. PSP is now evaluating the next generation of detection systems that address opportunities to strengthen current screening capabilities.

The Passenger Screening Program investment is to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- Checkpoint Support PPA \$92.7 million
- Screening Technology Maintenance PPA \$77.7 million

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
172,847	167,704	170,365

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Planning - \$13,439	Technology and Engineering Initiatives	Funds planning and oversight of testing, engineering initiatives, and test and evaluation in support of passenger and carry-on baggage screening equipment
Acquisition - \$78,755	Purchase of Transportation Security Equipment (TSE)	Funds support the procurement of security equipment to screen passengers and carry-on baggage at passenger checkpoint lanes
	Integration and Installation of TSE	Funds support the installation of security equipment in the checkpoint environment throughout the nation's airports
Maintenance - \$78,171	Transportation Security Equipment Maintenance	Funds the preventive and corrective maintenance activities required to maintain the operation of deployed checkpoint passenger screening equipment upon expiration of the warranty period
	Transportation Security Equipment Disposal	Funds the disposal of checkpoint passenger screening equipment

Security Technology Integrated Program

The Security Technology Integrated Program (STIP) is an agency-wide data management system that connects screening equipment to an Enterprise Manager (EM), which enables TSA to address challenges in data management, threat response, and equipment maintenance. STIP provides the management and monitoring capabilities required by TSA via the STIP EM, which offers a central location for the storage and analysis of officer and equipment performance data such as Threat Image Projection (TIP) scores and baggage throughput. STIP will meet the information collection, retrieval,

and dissemination requirements of the PSP and EBSP programs, as well as address potential areas of improvement within operations and maintenance for airport security equipment.

The Security Technology Integrated Program investment is to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- Checkpoint Support PPA \$5.6 million
- EDS Procurement and Installation PPA \$8.5 million

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
15,587	12,892	14,106

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Planning - \$682	Checkpoint security technology	Funds planning for all current and future STIP activities (such as deployment, connectivity, data management, storage, and analysis) related to checkpoint screening technologies
	Checked baggage screening technology	Funds planning for all current and future STIP activities (such as deployment, connectivity, data management, storage, and analysis) related to checked baggage screening technologies
Acquisition - \$6,476	Checkpoint security technology	Funds will be used for development, integration, and deployment of STIP enablement and centralized and automated software upgrades for checkpoint screening technologies
	Checked baggage screening technology	Funds will be used for development, integration, and deployment of STIP enablement and centralized and automated software upgrades for checked baggage screening technologies
Maintenance - \$6,948	Checkpoint security technology	Funds used for the management and oversight of the STIP EM system which consists of back-end server and associated network infrastructure to optimize screening effectiveness and availability
	Checked baggage screening technology	Funds used for the management and oversight of the STIP EM system which consists of back-end server and associated network infrastructure to optimize screening effectiveness and availability

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
EDS Procurement and Installation
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: EDS Procurement and Installation

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	122	105	87,141
2014 Enacted	124	116	73,845
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	2	2	230
2015 Current Services	126	118	74,075
2015 Program Change	-	-	10,000
2015 Total Request	126	118	84,075
Total Change 2014 to 2015	2	2	10,230

TSA requests 126 positions, 118 FTE, and \$84.1 million in FY 2015 for the EDS Procurement and Installation PPA.

Adjustments-to-Base:

- Increase of 2 FTP/FTE for the management of TSA's warehouse activities
- Increase of \$47 thousand for annualization of the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$142 thousand for the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$142 thousand for retirement contributions
- Decrease of \$100 thousand for anticipated savings from reductions to non-mission critical travel and training, contract efficiencies, and /or supplies

Program Changes:

- Increase of \$10 million for base restoration of one-time reduction in FY 2014

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The following table provides a breakout of checked baggage funding for FY 2014 and FY 2015, including \$84.1 million in appropriated funds and \$250 million from the Aviation Security Capital Fund (ASCF).

(dollars in millions)

	Funding Source	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request
Purchase of Checked Baggage Equipment		107.1	139.6
	<i>ASCF</i>	<i>107.1</i>	<i>139.6</i>
	<i>Discretionary</i>	-	-
Installation		212.7	190.5
	<i>ASCF</i>	<i>142.9</i>	<i>110.4</i>
	<i>Discretionary</i>	<i>69.8</i>	<i>80.1</i>
Advanced Surveillance Program (ASP)	<i>Discretionary</i>	4.0	4.0
Total ^{1/}		\$323.8	\$334.1

^{1/} Includes mandatory funding of \$250 million from the Aviation Security Capital Fund (ASCF).

The FY 2015 request will be used to test, evaluate, procure, and deploy electronic baggage screening technology systems. TSA's Electronic Baggage Screening Program (EBSP) is responsible for ensuring that 100 percent of all checked baggage is screened with Explosives Detection Systems (EDS) or a suitable alternative. The two primary technologies acquired and deployed are EDS and Explosives Trace Detection (ETD) devices. TSA's activities related to purchasing and installing EDS and ETD systems consist of some or all of the following, depending on the equipment and specific location: 1) operational testing and evaluation (OT&E), 2) equipment purchase, 3) site survey and design, 4) site preparation, 5) facility modification, 6) warehousing and shipping, 7) equipment installation, integration, and multiplexing, 8) independent verification and validation testing, and 9) program support.

Prioritization - TSA was able to ensure the screening of all checked baggage by December 2003 per the Aviation and Transportation Security Act of 2001 (ATSA) (PL 107-71) mandate. After that time, TSA's focus was expanded to ensure that all airports' screening zones use the most efficient technologies and resources to screen checked baggage. As of January 2014, 100% of CAT IV airports and 94% of all CAT X-III airports are screening with the most efficient technologies for their screening configuration. TSA does not anticipate receiving applications from the airports that could bring CAT X-III airports to 100% since these projects are required to be funded through a cost share agreement between TSA and the airport. If an airport is unable to participate in an in-line project, TSA cannot impose an in-line baggage screening project on the airport. The following chart shows the breakdown of airports, by category, and their level of project completion.

Program progress relative to EDS/ETD deployment and facility modifications
Projections through FY 2014 ¹

	Total Number of TSA Airports ²	Entire Airport Completed	Some Screening Areas with Completed Systems	Total Number of Airports with Some Completed Systems	Percentage of Airports with Some Completed Systems
CAT X	28	18	9	27	96%
CAT I	57	39	7	46	81%
CAT II	81	78	2	80	99%
CAT III	128	118	6	124	97%
CAT IV ³	154	154	0	154	100%
Total	448	407	24	431	96%

¹ Projects planned to be completed with funds enacted through FY 2014

² Based on TSA Threat Category listing as of February 20, 2014.

³ CAT IV airports that conduct primary screening with ETDs are considered complete.

As of January 2014, TSA had nearly 1,800 EDS units deployed at airports nationwide. A large portion of the EDS and ETD fleet was deployed in 2002 and 2003 to meet the 100% checked baggage screening requirements of the ATSA (PL 107-71). While TSA made considerable progress toward deploying the most efficient technologies based on airports' screening configurations, in FY 2012 it shifted its focus to recapitalization and optimization projects. Many EDS and ETDs are reaching the end of their useful lives because they cannot be upgraded to the next level of detection without significant costs or operational impacts to TSA. Equipment is prioritized for replacement based on its ability to reach the next level of detection, age, maintenance history, and operational performance. This change in emphasis reduced TSA's focus on funding new in-line system facility modification projects and increased the funding requirements for the purchase and installation of new equipment to replace the aging fleet. As a result, TSA requested legislative changes to restrictions on the use of funding received from the Aviation Security Capital Fund (ASCF), which previously restricted the use of funds to facility modifications at airports. Upon legislative approval in FY 2012 through FY 2014, TSA has used ASCF funds for the procurement and installation of EDS equipment required for its recapitalization effort in addition to facility modifications. TSA is requesting the legislative change again in FY 2015.

Recapitalization and Optimization - Recapitalization addresses the programmatic and project-specific elements requisite for EDS and ETD life cycle replacement. Recapitalization efforts focus on a like-for-like replacement of existing equipment with minimal additional modifications. Optimization refers to efforts that also include significant system changes designed to enhance safety and security,

improve performance, increase efficiency, reduce operating costs, and address personnel considerations associated with in-line EDS. To address the significant need to recapitalize the existing EDS and ETD fleet, TSA has developed a formal recapitalization plan. The recapitalization plan:

- Identifies and defines the processes needed for implementing a successful recapitalization and optimization effort;
- Defines information needs and sources to support the plan, and technical decisions for prioritization, scheduling, resource planning, and execution;
- Ensures process consistency across all projects; and
- Defines and prioritizes a list of eligible recapitalization and optimization projects.

Technology - EDS equipment can exist in two configurations: stand alone or in-line. Stand-alone systems are currently located in airport lobbies and “behind the scenes” in baggage handling areas. In-line configurations integrate the EDS equipment into the baggage handling system. TSA benefits from operational improvements associated with this type of automation. For instance, working conditions for Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) can improve with in-line systems as alarms can be resolved in quieter, dedicated spaces that are properly designed for the alarm resolution function, and inline systems also contribute to reduced TSO injury rates. Continuous improvements are required to enhance threat detection, increase equipment reliability, reduce downtime, extend service life, and eliminate TSO safety hazards in order for TSA to substantially improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the deployed screening equipment.

In FY 2010, TSA began a competitive procurement effort for EDS that involves rigorous processes for establishing requirements, testing the products, evaluating the tests, and weighing the value of available options to determine which combination of factors provide the best solution. TSA is using the competitive procurement effort as the primary tool for driving the technological changes necessary to achieve improved security and increased performance at a lower life cycle cost. TSA initiated an incremental development strategy for systems to allow for the purchase and deployment of EDS with highest threat detection and other technical capabilities available. The strategy provides new and existing vendors with an open opportunity to submit equipment for certification and testing. At this time, TSA only utilizes Reduced-size EDS and Medium-speed EDS. The High-speed EDS units will begin Developmental Testing in FY 2014.

EDS technologies are classified as follows:

- High-speed (HSEDS): Throughput > 900 bags per hour (bph)
- Medium-speed (MSEDS): $400 < \text{Throughput} \leq 900$ bph
- Reduced-size (RSEDS): $100 < \text{Throughput} \leq 400$ bph

ETDs are used both as primary and secondary screening methods (i.e., resolving EDS alarms) and are designed to detect explosives residue left on an item. ETDs are the second largest component of equipment cost within the EBSP program.

Purchase of Checked Baggage Equipment: \$139.6 million

The FY 2015 request includes funding to support the purchase of 109 MSEDs for deployment in our Nation's airports. Purchases in FY 2015 are planned to support projects where prior year funding completed facility modifications and to purchase units to replace aging equipment in the field. TSA will continue implementation of its Incremental Development Strategy to allow vendors to refine their automatic detection algorithms so that increasingly effective equipment types can become certified and qualified for purchase by TSA. In this way, TSA provides opportunities for near term deployment of screening equipment utilizing enhanced screening detection standards and at the same time provides future procurement windows to increase both efficiency and effectiveness standards as new threats emerge. Efforts will continue toward reducing purchase costs through competitive procurements in addition to the implementation of contracts for EDS and ancillary equipment that incorporate direct shipping to airports instead of warehouses. TSA will also continue to pursue potential equipment upgrades capable of extending the life of existing equipment as part of its effort to contain procurement costs.

The following table provides a breakout of planned technology purchases in FY 2014 and 2015:

(dollars in millions)*

	FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
Equipment Type	Planned Purchases	Cost/Unit	Projected Costs	Planned Purchases	Cost/Unit	Projected Costs
ETD	-	-	-	250	\$0.04	\$8.8
Reduced- Size EDS	7	\$0.4	\$2.7	-	-	-
Medium Speed EDS	87	\$1.2	\$104.4	109	\$1.2	\$130.8
Total	94		\$107.1	359		\$139.6

**Amounts may be off slightly due to rounding*

Installation: \$190.5 million

The FY 2015 request includes funding for installation. Installation funding supports the multi-year Letter of Intent and Other Transaction Agreement project requirements and the installation of electronic baggage screening equipment in the Nation's airports. In addition to equipment installation, integration, and multiplexing, installation activities include independent verification and validation testing, site survey and design, facility modification, site preparation, warehousing and shipping, OT&E, and program support. TSA will continue efforts to reduce and avoid program support costs via improvements to data and document management and processing systems.

Installation funding is also used to evaluate the impact of new security technologies, procedures, and policies. TSA analyzes the integration of new and modified systems and concepts of operation to ensure operational effectiveness and suitability prior to full system production and deployment. The purpose of this work is to test, evaluate, and analyze pre-production or production representative

systems under realistic conditions, including operation by those who will use the equipment under the proposed concept of operations in the field under a variety of environmental conditions. In particular, this includes:

- OT&E as part of the acquisition process for items procured by TSA;
- OT&E in support of regulatory and policy decisions in areas such as air cargo and surface transportation;
- Pilots, concept demonstrations, and field experimentation in support of mission area analyses, concept of operations development and workforce characterization; and
- Testing and Evaluation (T&E) capabilities development to improve the quality and utility of evaluation products.

Advanced Surveillance Program: \$4.0 million

The Advanced Surveillance Program (ASP) provides additional security capabilities, such as closed circuit television (CCTV) surveillance equipment, as part of TSA’s layered approach to risk based screening. This is accomplished by partnering with transportation authorities to expand their existing surveillance systems. In doing so, the Federal Government gains the ability to observe and detect people and property moving through the security screening process and facilities. Advanced surveillance systems have proven to be a key component in the “best practices” of the security industry worldwide. They provide threat identification, situational awareness, deterrence, loss prevention, investigative and legal activities along with standard management functions within the checked baggage areas. ASP promotes a cooperative partnership and sharing of information between Federal and local authorities and provides invaluable coordination for command and control as well as first responders in the event of an incident or threat. In FY 2015, ASP funding is planned for projects at Nashville International Airport (BNA) and Colorado Springs Airport (COS). The Checkpoint Support PPA also includes funding to support these ASP projects within the checkpoint areas to include exit lanes, sterile areas, and queue lanes.

	Projects Completed with Prior Year Funds	Projects to be Completed with FY 2015 Funds
Advanced Surveillance Program Projects	98	2

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Electronic Baggage Screening Program

The Electronic Baggage Screening Program (EBSP) identifies, tests, procures, deploys, installs, sustains, and recapitalizes Transportation Security Equipment (TSE) across all Federalized airports to ensure 100% screening of checked baggage. The EBSP supports screening to minimize the risk of personal injury or death, or damage or loss of property due to terrorist or criminal activity. It reduces costs and improves security screening efficiency through automation of processes to detect and prevent the introduction of explosives materials, weapons, and other dangerous articles into commercial aircraft. Key objectives are: increasing threat detection capability; improving checked baggage screening efficiency; replacing aging Explosives Detection System (EDS) and Explosive

Trace Detection (ETD) units; and using competitive procurement contracts for new and viable technologies. Key components include the deployment of new TSE to respond to emerging threats, and the recapitalization of deployed TSE.

The Electronic Baggage Screening Program investment is to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- EDS Procurement and Installation PPA \$51.9 million
- Screening Technology Maintenance PPA \$216.8 million
- Aviation Security Capital Fund PPA \$250.0 million

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
510,985	515,828	518,696

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Planning - \$34,678	Technology and Engineering Initiatives	Funds planning and oversight of testing, engineering initiatives, and test and evaluation in support of checked baggage screening equipment operations
Acquisition - \$266,363	Purchase of Transportation Security Equipment (TSE)	Funds support the procurement of checked baggage screening equipment (EDS and ETDs) to fulfill facility modification agreements and/or to support the equipment recapitalization effort
	Installation of TSE	Funds support the installation of checked baggage screening equipment (EDS and ETDs) throughout the nation's airports
Maintenance - \$217,655	TSE Maintenance	Funds the preventive and corrective maintenance activities required to maintain the operation of deployed checked baggage screening equipment upon expiration of the warranty period.
	TSE Disposal	Funds the disposal of checked baggage screening equipment

Security Technology Integrated Program

The Security Technology Integrated Program (STIP) is an agency-wide data management system that connects screening equipment to an Enterprise Manager (EM), which enables TSA to address challenges in data management, threat response, and equipment maintenance. STIP provides the management and monitoring capabilities required by TSA via the STIP EM, which offers a central location for the storage and analysis of officer and equipment performance data such as Threat Image Projection (TIP) scores and baggage throughput. STIP will meet the information collection, retrieval, and dissemination requirements of the PSP and EBSP programs, as well as address potential areas of improvement within operations and maintenance for airport security equipment.

The Security Technology Integrated Program investment is to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- Checkpoint Support PPA \$5.6 million
- EDS Procurement and Installation PPA \$8.5 million

Funding tables for this investment are included in the Checkpoint Support PPA.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Screening Technology Maintenance
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Screening Technology Maintenance

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	292,645
2014 Enacted	-	-	298,509
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(4,000)
2015 Current Services	-	-	294,509
2015 Total Request	-	-	294,509
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(4,000)

TSA requests \$294.5 million for the Screening Technology Maintenance PPA.

Adjustments-to-Base:

- Decrease of \$4.0 million from contract efficiencies and reduced equipment levels

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The following table provides the components of the PPA's Current Services:

(dollars in millions)

	FY 2014 President's Request	FY 2015 Request
Checked Baggage Equipment Maintenance	\$221.7	\$215.8
Checkpoint Equipment Maintenance	74.8	76.7
Disposal ^{1/}	2.0	2.0
Total	\$298.5	\$294.5

^{1/} Disposal amount is allocated evenly between Checked Baggage and Checkpoint Equipment.

Funding in this PPA supports the maintenance and disposal of Transportation Security Equipment (TSE) in the Nation's airports. Maintenance is essential to preserve the operational capability of security technology equipment. During the warranty period, the Original Equipment Manufacturer

(OEM) is responsible for all preventive and corrective maintenance actions as specified in each technology acquisition contract. The OEM warranty period for major TSE begins when the equipment passes a Site Acceptance Test (SAT). Once warranties expire (normally after 24 months), all TSA checkpoint and checked baggage screening equipment is under a maintenance contract throughout its life cycle. Most maintenance is performed by contractor Field Service Technicians working for the OEMs or a third party Maintenance Service Provider. Preventive maintenance is performed according to the manufacturer's recommended schedule (e.g., monthly, annually, etc.). Corrective maintenance support is provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to perform unplanned corrective repairs in the field. Maintenance contracts include labor costs for all preventive and corrective maintenance, as well as material costs for repair parts or consumables (e.g., Explosives Trace Detection (ETD) unit swabs). In FY 2015, the funding in this PPA will support maintenance services, through firm fixed price contracts, for over 12,000 pieces of security equipment that have come out of OEM warranty. The reduction in the FY 2015 request is due in part to contract efficiencies and equipment removals.

Checked Baggage Equipment Maintenance: \$215.8 million

This request includes funding for preventive and corrective maintenance activities required to maintain the operation of deployed checked baggage screening systems. These costs include labor; repair parts; packaging and transportation of repair parts; initial consumables for ETDs; tools, test equipment and calibration; maintenance training; and related logistics, data management, safety, occupational health, and environmental management functions.

Below are detailed projected maintenance costs for checked baggage screening equipment. The FY 2015 fielded quantities are subject to change based on the timing of procurements and deployments. Because the warranty period begins after successful SAT and because units are fielded throughout the year, the number of units in and out of warranty varies throughout the fiscal year. The FY 2015 requirement represents the projected maintenance cost for those units no longer under warranty, not the unit cost for the total number of fielded units.

Equipment ^{1/}	FY 2015 Fielded Quantity	Average Number of Units Out of Warranty	Average Number of Units In warranty	FY15 Requirement
Explosives Detection Systems (EDS)				
CTX-5500	220	144	76	\$ 17,244,089
CTX-9000	316	219	97	\$ 39,979,251
CTX-9400	106	106	0	\$ 12,340,896
CTX-9800	119	85	34	\$ 9,356,179
e6000/6600	597	527	70	\$ 64,281,246
Reveal CT-80DR	559	535	24	\$ 32,135,898
Examiner 3DX/3DXES	32	10	22	\$ 1,319,500
Reduced Size TBD	4	2	2	\$ 120,000
EDS Subtotal	1953	1628	325	\$ 176,777,058

Explosives Trace Detection (ETD)				
400B	900	900	0	\$ 9,579,600
Itemiser-W	22	22	0	\$ 144,540
Ionscan 500DT	600	600	0	\$ 6,016,800
Itemiser-DX	1278	1278	0	\$ 7,501,860
Consumables				\$ 2,500,000
ETD Subtotal	2800	2800	0	\$ 25,742,800
Excepted Maintenance/Call Center/Environment Issues				\$ 9,625,396
Support Services				\$ 3,631,250
Total Maintenance Requirement				\$ 215,776,504
Disposal				\$ 1,000,000

^{1/}The make/model of the equipment is subject to change based on actual acquisitions.

Checkpoint Equipment Maintenance: \$76.7 million

This request includes funding for the preventive and corrective maintenance activities required to maintain the operation of deployed passenger screening security equipment. These costs include labor; repair parts; packaging and transportation of repair parts; initial consumables for ETDs; tools, test equipment and calibration; and maintenance training.

Below are detailed projected maintenance costs for passenger screening systems. The FY 2015 fielded quantities are subject to change based on the timing of procurements and deployments. Because the warranty period begins after successful SAT and because units are fielded throughout the year, the number of units in and out of warranty varies throughout the fiscal year. The FY 2015 requirement represents the projected maintenance cost for those units no longer under warranty, not the unit cost for the total number of fielded units.

Equipment ^{1/}	FY 2015 Fielded Quantity	Average Number of Units Out of Warranty	Average Number of Units In warranty	FY15 Requirement
ETD				
IonScan 400B	254	254	0	\$ 2,732,532
Itemiser DX	1575	1300	275	\$ 7,772,700
Ionscan 500DT	971	696	275	\$ 7,138,872
Consumables				\$ 2,500,000
Electronic Metal Detection (EMD)				
Ceia	1450	1450	0	\$ 1,168,700
Garrett	55	55	0	\$ 71,830
Advanced Technology (AT) X-Ray Systems				
Smiths	746	746	0	\$ 14,915,524

Rapiscan	851	851	0	\$ 11,468,076
L3	50	50	0	\$ 1,169,900
TBD	550	0	550	\$ -
Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) ^{2/}				
L-3	749	749	0	\$ 13,612,326
TBD	175	0	175	\$ -
Bottled Liquids Scanners (BLS)				
Smiths	890	617	273	\$ 1,187,108
Ceia	800	800	0	\$ 685,600
Cast & Prosthesis Imagers (CPI)				
Spectrum	0	0	0	\$ -
Credential Authentication Technology (CAT)				
TBD	500	0	500	\$ -
Boarding Pass Scanning Systems (BPSS)				
NCR, DESKO, IER	1400			\$ 280,000
Chemical Analysis Device (CAD)				
First Defender	255	174	81	\$ 1,422,900
Checkpoint Equipment Subtotal				\$ 66,126,068
Call Center/Excepted Maintenance/Program Management				\$ 7,968,346
Support Services				\$ 2,638,082
Total Maintenance Requirement				\$ 76,732,496
Disposal				\$ 1,000,000

^{1/}The make/model of the equipment is subject to change based on actual acquisitions.

^{2/} The fielded quantity does not include 251 Rapiscan AIT units, which TSA removed from the field to comply with the Federal Aviation Administration and Reform Act of 2012 mandate that AITs must have Automated Target Recognition capability installed.

Disposal: \$2.0 million

This request includes funding for the disposal of equipment. Security equipment is decommissioned when evolving operational requirements (e.g., higher screening throughput), technological advancements (e.g., improved detection capability), or supportability problems (e.g., frequent failures) dictate the need for replacement. Sometimes equipment is redeployed to satisfy screening requirements at other airports or loaned to partner nations based on requirements from the TSA Office of Global Strategies. Upon request, security equipment that is not redeployed is offered to other DHS and Federal agencies, or returned to manufacturers for credit on future procurements. Otherwise, surplus equipment is provided to the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Disposition Services for salvage and destruction. This budget includes funding to remove Sensitive Security Information and hazardous material from disposal equipment and for DLA disposal services.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Passenger Screening Program

The Passenger Screening Program (PSP) identifies, tests, procures, deploys, and sustains equipment that detects threats concealed on people and in their carry-on items as they enter the airport terminal sterile area through the passenger screening checkpoints. The envisioned security system is an optimized, integrated, and layered mix of networked systems that address known and emerging threats and vulnerabilities. Currently, PSP is composed three capability areas: People Screening, Carry-on Baggage Screening, and Layered Security. While increasing screening effectiveness through this layered approach, PSP also balances other operational considerations such as maximizing checkpoint efficiency; mitigating privacy and dignity concerns; maintaining operational affordability; and addressing deployment, maintenance, and other life cycle issues. PSP is now evaluating the next generation of detection systems that address opportunities to strengthen current screening capabilities.

The Passenger Screening Program investment is to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- Checkpoint Support PPA \$92.7 million
- Screening Technology Maintenance PPA \$77.7 million

Funding tables for this investment are included in the Checkpoint Support PPA.

Electronic Baggage Screening Program

The Electronic Baggage Screening Program (EBSP) identifies, tests, procures, deploys, installs, sustains, and recapitalizes Transportation Security Equipment (TSE) across all Federalized airports to ensure 100% screening of checked baggage. The EBSP supports screening to minimize the risk of personal injury or death, or damage or loss of property due to terrorist or criminal activity. It reduces costs and improves security screening efficiency through automation of processes to detect and prevent the introduction of explosives materials, weapons, and other dangerous articles into commercial aircraft. Key objectives are: increasing threat detection capability; improving checked baggage screening efficiency; replacing aging Explosives Detection System (EDS) and Explosive Trace Detection (ETD) units; and using competitive procurement contracts for new and viable technologies. Key components include the deployment of new TSE to respond to emerging threats, and the recapitalization of deployed TSE.

The Electronic Baggage Screening Program investment is to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- EDS Procurement and Installation PPA \$51.9 million
- Screening Technology Maintenance PPA \$216.8 million
- Aviation Security Capital Fund PPA \$250.0 million

Funding tables for this investment are included in the EDS Procurement and Installation PPA.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	1,732	1,549	337,163
2014 Enacted	1,658	1,584	354,437
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	(44)	(35)	(5,784)
2015 Current Services	1,614	1,549	348,653
2015 Total Request	1,614	1,549	348,653
Total Change 2014 to 2015	(44)	(35)	(5,784)

TSA requests 1,614 positions, 1,549 FTE and \$348.7 million in FY 2015 for the Aviation Regulation and other Enforcement PPA:

Adjustments-to-Base:

- Decrease from transfer of 194 FTP/185 FTE and \$26.964 million to Surface Transportation Security appropriation for VIPR consolidation
- Decrease from transfer of \$2.0 million to Intelligence and Vetting appropriation for TSA Risk Knowledge (TSARK) Center expansion
- Decrease from realignment of 14 FTP/FTE and \$3.5 million to Air Cargo PPA to consolidate international inspectors
- Decrease from realignment of \$3.0 million to Airport Management and Support PPA for the Automatic Detection and Processing Terminal (ADAPT) contract
- Decrease from realignment of 6 FTP/FTE to Airport Management and Support PPA for TSOC positions
- Decrease of \$9.9 million non-recurring from Office of Global Strategies payroll
- Decrease of \$1.3 million for anticipated savings from reductions to non-mission critical travel and training, contract efficiencies, and/or supplies
- Increase from transfer of \$6.698 million from Surface Transportation Security appropriation to consolidate Canine Program funding
- Increase from realignment of 149 FTP/143 FTE and \$24.593 million from Air Cargo PPA to consolidate Canine Program funding
- Increase of \$553 thousand for annualization of the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$1.582 million for the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of 21 FTP/FTE and \$5.0 million from annualization of FY 2013 enacted canine increase
- Increase of 6 FTE and \$500 thousand for annualization of 12 additional canine teams from 2014
- Increase of \$1.954 million for retirement contributions.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Aviation Regulation is responsible for providing law enforcement and regulatory presence at airports to ensure compliance with required security measures and response to security incidents. It also provides an international component to foster consistency in worldwide security requirements and ensure compliance with TSA requirements and International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) baseline standards.

The following table provides the components of this PPA:

(dollars in millions)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request
Domestic Regulatory Inspection	\$78.9	\$79.8
International Programs		
International Inspection and Enforcement	\$16.0	\$12.6
International Operations	\$58.6	\$49.1
Airport Law Enforcement & Assessments	\$69.8	\$70.3
National Explosives Detection Canine Team Program (NEDCTP)	\$89.9	\$127.4
General and Commercial Aviation	\$12.4	\$9.5
Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR)	\$28.8	\$0
Total	\$354.4	\$348.7

Domestic Regulatory Inspection and Enforcement: \$79.8 million

The mission of the regulatory inspection program is broad and involves the evaluation of the security integrity of the 448 U.S. airports and a combined total of over 1,500 domestic and international carriers that operate in the United States. These inspectors also conduct periodic inspections of over 7,500 Indirect Air Carriers (IACs) operating in the United States.

Over the past few years, TSA's inspector community has made significant efforts to ensure that various airport inspections are scheduled in a way that balances and maximizes oversight while identifying possible efficiencies in scheduling. Analysis of inspection data as well as risk scores are used to drive and prioritize inspection activity and take into account various factors, including the latest intelligence information.

The following chart provides historical and current information on the total number of Transportation Security Inspector (TSI) positions. This PPA includes 1,045 TSI-Aviation Domestic Inspectors, of which 310 are Canine Handlers; 48 TSI-Aviation International Inspectors; and 15 TSI International Repair Station Inspectors.

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Aviation Regulation	984	966	1,045
Domestic Inspectors	654	654	672 ¹

Domestic Canine Inspectors ²	178	190	310
VIPR Inspectors	75	45 ¹	0 ¹
International Inspectors ³	62	62	48
International Repair Station Inspectors	15	15	15
Air Cargo	681	681	577
Domestic Inspectors	500	500	496 ⁴
Domestic Canine Inspectors	120	120	0 ²
International Inspectors	61	61	81 ^{3,4}
Surface	379	300	319
Domestic Inspectors	225	225	272 ⁵
VIPR Inspectors	154	75 ⁵	0 ⁵
Multi-Modal VIPR Inspectors	0	0	47 ^{1,5,6}
Total Inspectors	2,044	1,947	1,941

¹Based on a reassessment of the Aviation VIPR program, it was determined the program would optimally operate by having 26 dedicated VIPR Inspectors (one per VIPR location) plus one inspector at the Joint Coordination Center (JCC) compared to the prior allocation of resources which used shared inspector resources to conduct both VIPR operations and compliance activities. Out of the previous 45 Aviation VIPR inspector allocation, 27 will move to multi-modal VIPR inspectors in the Surface Transportation Security appropriation and 18 will be realigned to domestic aviation inspection activities to more properly reflect the work they are conducting.

²Includes an additional 12 passenger screening canine inspector positions in both the FY 2013 and FY 2014 enacted appropriations. It also reflects the consolidation of all Canine Teams into the Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement PPA.

³Aviation Regulation international inspectors in FY 2013 and FY 2014 reduced to 62, from 64 as noted in the FY 2014 Congressional Justification, due to a technical correction. In FY 2015, 14 positions shifted from Aviation Regulation to Air Cargo, due to the consolidation of the inspector workforce.

⁴Reflects 4 Air Cargo domestic inspector positions and 2 non-inspector positions transferring to 6 Air Cargo international inspector positions to manage the international operations of the Air Cargo Advance Screening Pilot.

⁵Based on a reassessment of the Surface VIPR program, it was determined the program would optimally operate by having 26 dedicated VIPR Inspectors (one per VIPR location) plus two inspectors at the JCC compared to the prior allocation of resources which used shared inspector resources to conduct both VIPR operations and compliance activities. Out of the previous 75 Surface VIPR inspector allocation, 28 will move to multi-modal VIPR inspectors in the Surface Transportation Security appropriation and 47 will be realigned to domestic surface inspection activities to more properly reflect the work they are conducting.

⁶Reflects the consolidation of VIPR into the Surface Transportation Security appropriation as well as the reduction of 8 inspectors.

Aviation TSIs (TSI-As) have an essential role in executing local annual inspection plans based on the national inspection plan. As part of their inspection responsibilities, TSI-As review records and files pertaining to criminal history records checks performed pursuant to Federal law. The inspectors also review records and files to ensure compliance of indirect air carriers; private passenger and/or cargo charters; and airmen and aircrew with security requirements. In addition to inspections, TSI-As also perform testing to determine compliance with transportation security regulations. The TSI-As investigate incidents related to violations of TSA regulations, security directives, and approved security programs. Inspectors deliver technical briefings and provide assistance to the aviation industry in interpreting agency policies to ensure compliance with rules. Inspections are both scheduled and random and may include one or all of the critical security elements required by TSA.

Through October 2013, TSA completed over 7,725 airport inspections, 14,925 aircraft operator inspections and 3,368 foreign air carrier inspections. To ensure the adequacy and integrity of security at airports, TSIs evaluate the types of fences, lighting, and locks being used, among other important

security measures through visual and hands-on inspection. Based on these assessments inspectors will recommend enhancements, where appropriate, for non-regulated airports/facilities, including general aviation landing facilities and airports, and for aircraft operators. Areas of emphasis for inspection and/or assessment include: access control systems, security identification systems, surveillance systems, law enforcement response capabilities, physical security of aviation facilities and aircraft.

Inspectors are given the authority to initiate enforcement actions against airports, air carriers, and indirect air carriers where compliance violations have occurred or corrections have not been made. This includes misconduct of employees that threaten the security of an airport and/or aircraft.

Beginning in FY 2013, the regulatory inspection and enforcement program began conducting two types of comprehensive inspections - “targeted comprehensives” will be conducted annually and “comprehensives” will be conducted bi-annually of all airports, aircraft operators, flight schools, repair stations, and foreign air carriers at domestic airports. “Targeted” comprehensive inspections are focused inspections relying largely on operational performance for determining compliance (i.e. testing). This captures the risk-based security model and will be conducted annually. “Comprehensive” inspections consist of the previously described “targeted” inspection and in addition bring into play the support element of security requirements (i.e. records, signage, etc.). This further extends the risk-based security model and will be conducted bi-annually.

Additionally, in FY 2013 the regulatory inspection and enforcement program began new enhanced testing protocols. The “Compliance Security Enhancement Through Testing” (COMSETT) Program increases the types and frequency of testing, while engaging the regulated party in partnership programs for mitigating vulnerabilities to security.

International Programs (including International Inspection and Operations): \$61.7 million

TSA’s Office of Global Strategies (OGS) promotes alignment and consistency between the security requirements of the U.S. and foreign governments and is responsible for all facets of the Agency’s activities at foreign locations. The program’s primary statutory and regulatory responsibilities focus on identifying and mitigating security risks to transportation modes used extensively by U.S. citizens and foreign governments. When a new threat or vulnerability emerges, TSA must coordinate with both foreign governments and industry on the implementation of appropriate responses to mitigate the likelihood of a successful attack. TSA takes a leadership role as a permanent U.S. member in the regional and international organizations concerned with transportation security [i.e., ICAO, the Group of Eight (G8) Transportation Security Subgroup, and the European Civil Aviation Conference (ECAC)].

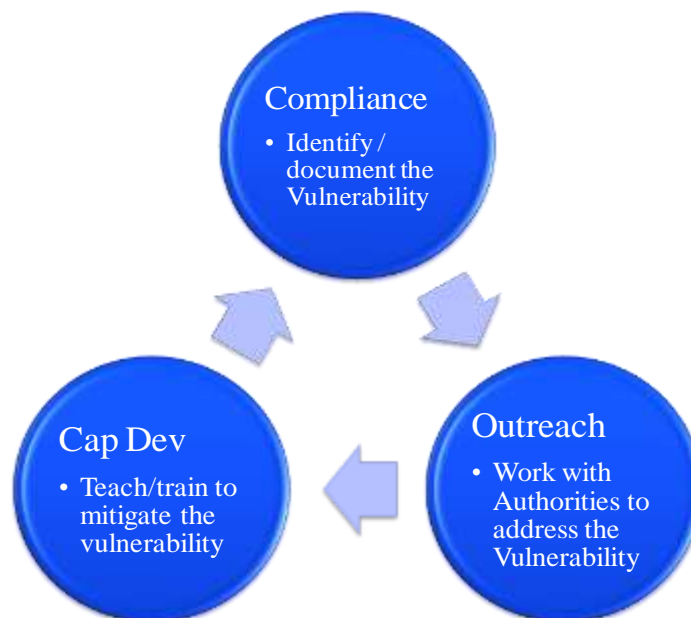
TSA strives to lead worldwide improvements in transportation security using a multi-layered approach, which includes:

- Liaison activity and representation with over 100 foreign governments, on-site liaison activity and representation in 26 foreign countries currently. In FY 2014, TSA will shift one TSAR position from Hawaii (responsible for the Asia Pacific Islands) to the Africa Middle East Region (AME) (location TBD) and increase on-site foreign liaison to 27 countries;
- Evaluation and documentation of vulnerabilities at nearly 300 last point of departure airports and over 1,600 air carrier stations located in foreign countries around the world;

- Liaison activity and representation with approximately 220 foreign air carriers and 95 domestic carriers with international operations;
- Industry guidance and outreach to guide U.S. aircraft operators' international service;
- Active leadership within the regional and international community that comprises the world's transportation security expertise engaged in policy development;
- Capacity building program for nations needing assistance in order to meet international standards; and
- National cargo security program (NCSP) recognition efforts with over 50 countries.

TSA seeks to work proactively by forging strong relationships and alliances with our foreign and industry partnerships. TSA focuses on enhancing operations with a nexus to the United States by identifying risk through compliance, mitigating risk through outreach, engagement and capacity development, and responding to incidents as they occur.

IDENTIFICATION OF RISK



As the understanding of the threat picture evolves, mitigation efforts are continuously evaluated and re-assessed to determine their efficacy in reducing the threat. As identified in the Transportation Sector Security Risk Assessment, international aviation represents the highest risk category. As a result, outreach and engagement with foreign partners, industry, and within the interagency is necessary to ensure policies are understood, implemented, and sustained. As the threats evolve and shift between international locations, TSA must be proactive in evaluating, assessing and shifting staff and resources to ensure that mission coverage is located where needed. These reassignments ensure the proper assets are in place to reduce and mitigate evolving threats. Each region presents its own challenges, but shared best practices, lessons learned with our partners, and a combined analysis of risks enhance TSA's ability to affect change globally.

Transportation Security Administration Representatives (TSARs) - TSARs serve as on-site administrators/coordinators for the TSA response to terrorist incidents and threats to U.S. citizens and assets at foreign transportation modes. The TSARs also serve as principal policy advisors on transportation security affairs to U.S. Ambassadors and other U.S. and foreign government officials. TSARs handle all modes of transportation and are responsible for ensuring the National Civil Aviation Security Programs meet international standards for aviation security. TSARs also facilitate the TSA compliance effort by planning and coordinating airport risk analysis and assessments.

TSARs			
Location^{1,2}	Number	Location	Number
Abu Dhabi UAE	1	Manila Philippines	1
Dakar, Senegal	1	Mexico City Mexico	1
Amman Jordan	1	* Montreal Canada (ICAO)	1
AME (TBD)	1	Nairobi Kenya	1
Bangkok Thailand	1	Nassau Bahamas	1
Beijing China	1	Ottawa Canada	1
Berlin Germany	1	Paris France	1
Buenos Aires Argentina	1	Rome Italy	1
Brasilia Brazil	1	Singapore Singapore	1
Brussels Belgium	1	Sydney Australia	1
Caribbean (Miami)	2	The Hague Netherlands	1
Johannesburg South Africa	1	Tokyo Japan	1
London England	1	Warsaw Poland	1
Madrid Spain	1	Panama City, Panama	1
Total 29			

1. All locations are subject to space availability at Embassies and country approval.

2. TSA also assigns a point of contact to the ICAO to work collaboratively towards the development of global aviation security standards.

Pre-Clearances - At 15 airports (eight in Canada, two in The Bahamas, one in Bermuda, one in Aruba, two in Ireland, and one being added in Abu Dhabi (second quarter FY 2014), CBP officers pre-clear passengers and baggage for entry into the United States. Inspection procedures, which are identical to U.S. port of entry screening, involve immigrations, customs, and agriculture screening. Pre-cleared international flights arrive at a U.S. domestic gate and passengers deplane directly into the sterile area at more than 65 U.S. airports without having another U.S. government inspection. Upon arrival at the U.S. domestic terminal facility, the traveler may either connect to a U.S. domestic flight or they may leave the airport. In order to permit these passengers to bypass TSA screening, TSA must ensure that the screening measures applied to passengers and their carry-on baggage at the pre-clearance foreign airport is equivalent to those measures performed at domestic U.S. airports. Determination of comparability entails extensive negotiation with the host government and frequent observations and analysis of operations.

Capacity Development - TSA's Capacity Development mission is the risk-based, measurable, and sustainable reduction of global aviation security risk by enhancing international aviation security

performance and building capability through assistance delivery. An important part of this effort is aviation security training conducted in response to risks and threats identified by a number of entities (Department of Homeland Security, Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program, Department of State (DOS), Department of Transportation, and the Organization of American States (OAS)/Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism). In addition to assisting these entities, TSA provides sponsored civil aviation training that mitigates vulnerabilities identified during foreign airport assessments and/or support TSAR country risk mitigation plans.

TSA training is available to both foreign government and non-governmental entities responsible for performing or overseeing security measures. Listed below are some opportunities available that both enhance and develop individuals in these fields:

- Auditor/Inspector Techniques;
- Cargo Security Management;
- Essential Instructor Skills Workshop;
- Excellence in Screening Techniques;
- Incident Management and Response;
- Instructional Systems Design;
- Preventive Security Measures and
- Risk Management Workshop

Aviation security training is conducted on-site in the requesting country, at an international airport or alternate training venues. TSA solicits the assistance of men and women across the agency who have a desire to serve as instructors and provide assistance as experts to nations in need.

Multilateral Engagement on Countries of Interest [Aviation Security Sustainable International Standards Team (ASSIST)] - TSA is developing a cadre of strategic capacity development partners to supplement its internal efforts to raise the baseline of transportation security and effectively address the needs of partner nations to build sustainable institutions and practices. TSA is working with the U.S. Government and international partners (such as the ICAO, the OAS, the DOS) to identify opportunities for coordinated or joint training and synchronize training sustainment engagement activities. These multilateral efforts focus on Africa, the Latin America/Caribbean area, and the Asia-Pacific regions in light of the exponential growth in traffic and commerce from these regions to the United States, as well as concerns about the security of transiting U.S. passengers and cargo.

Transportation Security Specialists (TSSs) - TSA identifies vulnerabilities at foreign locations through two primary means: assessments of foreign airports and inspections of air carriers that fly from those airports.

Under 49 United States Code (U.S.C.) 44907, TSA is charged with assessing all foreign airports with flights to the United States and those from which U.S. air carriers operate (regardless of the destination). TSA has a cadre of TSSs who visit the nearly 300 airports at one- to three-year intervals. Frequency of the visits is based on risk computations of current threat, documented vulnerabilities, and flight data. During the assessments, TSA evaluates the security posture of the airport in accordance with security standards established by the ICAO. The observations focus on screening (e.g. passengers, accessible property, and checked bags), access control (e.g., fence integrity, badge display

and control, vehicle access), aircraft security (e.g., ensuring the aircraft was guarded against any unauthorized access), cargo security (e.g. screening, chain of custody, facility security, personnel security), catering, and quality control (e.g., ensuring that screeners were properly trained).

Annual visits are conducted to ensure that all U.S. air carriers operate in compliance with TSA regulations identified in the Aircraft Operator Standard Security Program (AOSSP) and supporting Security Directives (SDs). TSA also inspects foreign air carriers that fly to the United States from each airport that they operate to ensure compliance with the Model Security Program and supporting Emergency Amendments (EAs). At airports where the vulnerability shortfalls have been documented as particularly egregious, these inspections occur semi-annually.

TSA has a spectrum of responses available to mitigate issues identified during these visits. Options range from providing on-the-spot correction recommendations, to conducting formal training, to recommending enacting a Public Notice that the airport does not implement adequate security measures, to suspending service. These last two responses are usually only considered when all other attempts have failed in assisting the airport or host government to improve security. Interim measures may also include issuance of site-specific SDs and EAs (that require additional measures by the regulated air carriers) or repeated visits by TSSs to evaluate progress.

The TSS and program analysts enable TSA to continue airport assessments, air carrier inspections, and in the very near future, foreign repair stations audits. In FY 2013, TSA evaluated staffing levels for efficiencies and determined that the Los Angeles Regional Operations Center (ROC) could be combined with the Honolulu ROC. This shift places staff closer to their area of responsibility and provides a permanent decrease in staff's travel time and travel dollars for inspections / assessments.

TSS	
Location¹	Number
Miami	29
Frankfurt	28
Dallas	23
Singapore	10
Dulles (AME Region) ²	8
Honolulu	16
Cargo HQ ³	25
HQ	5
TOTAL	144

¹The Los Angeles ROC was closed in September 2013

²AME ROC location currently at Dulles until a location in region is determined

³6 positions shifted from OSO and 4 field positions

Due to space restraints at Embassies, TSA distributed the TSS as depicted in the chart above. The five headquarters staff are made up of TSS Desk Officers, Global Compliance Director and Deputy Director.

Foreign Repair Station Inspection Program - TSA is required under Vision 100 (49 U.S.C. 44924) to establish security regulations for foreign and domestic aircraft repair stations and to conduct audits of foreign repair stations. The Aviation Repair Station Security Notice of Proposed Rule Making

(NPRM), TSA-2004-1713 RIN 1652-AA38, proposes security requirements for repair stations that are certificated by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and codifies TSA's inspection authority.

This program serves to ensure the security of maintenance, overhaul, repair and assembly work conducted on air carrier aircraft and components at foreign and domestic repair stations. This will be achieved through specific inspection activities including security reviews and audits, vulnerability assessments and surveys. Implementation of the Vision 100 legislation for repair stations will allow FAA to certify new repair stations regulated under 14 CFR part 145.

TSA issued a NPRM for aircraft repair station security that clarifies the agency's inspection authority and imposes security requirements for both domestic and foreign repair stations, notably pertaining to control access for aircraft. Efforts include, but are not limited to, conducting voluntary reviews for security enhancement of the 707 non-US based foreign repair stations. The Final Rule was published January 13, 2014 and effective February 27, 2014. The Repair Station Inspection program will utilize a risk-based methodology to schedule repair station security inspections.

International Industry Representatives (IIRs) - IIRs serve as TSA's principal representative to the international aviation industry. The role of the IIR has become increasingly involved with ever-increasing threats against civil aviation emerging from outside the United States. As more stringent rules, requirements, and procedures have been imposed on foreign air carriers and U.S. aircraft operators with scheduled or public charter operations to and from the United States from foreign locations, the role of the IIR has expanded exponentially. The IIRs provide regulatory oversight and guidance to each foreign air carrier/U.S. aircraft operator and are responsible for ensuring that air carriers understand and comply with U.S. regulations and TSA-accepted security programs and initiatives.

In FY 2014 and planned for FY 2015, there are seven headquarters support personnel that support the sixteen IIRs and one Foreign Repair Stations Program Specialist. They serve as the TSA oversight, communication, and coordination link for the industry and IIRs when resolving highly sensitive security issues associated with international incidents, and develop and analyze the risk assessments and metrics. They communicate intelligence information, assist in the preparation and distribution of DHS/TSA policies and plans for threats to worldwide transportation security systems, and assist IIRs with technical direction for both foreign air and cargo carriers. As the table below indicates, IIRs are placed globally to assist TSA outreach efforts in locations with foreign partners. The IIR locations are determined by regional need, country approval and embassy space.

IIRs	
Location	Number
Abu Dhabi, UAE	1
Asia Pacific Islands (Hawaii)	1
Beijing, China	1
Caribbean/Central America (Miami)	2
Frankfurt Germany	3
Mexico (Dallas)	1
Ottawa, Canada	1
Singapore, Singapore	1

Warsaw, Poland	1
IIRs (HQ) ¹	4
Foreign Repair Station Specialist (HQ)	1
HQ (support)	7
Total	24

¹HQ IIRs work with industry corporate offices located in the U.S.

The number of active foreign air carriers fluctuates per year as new carriers either begin or cease operations to the United States. As of January FY 2014, there are approximately 220 non-U.S. air carriers and approximately 121 U.S. aircraft operators with international operations, which creates a 21-to-1 ratio of air carriers per IIR.

Airport Law Enforcement & Assessments: \$70.3 million

Law Enforcement Officer (LEO) Reimbursement Program - In accordance with ATSA, TSA established Other Transaction Agreements (OTA) with state and local law enforcement agencies to provide uniformed officers at passenger security checkpoints under the flexible response authorities granted to TSA. These agreements provide financial assistance to partially reimburse airports throughout the United States for post 9/11 law enforcement hours. They ensure that a consistent law enforcement presence is always available to deter suspicious activity and respond quickly in the event of a breach of security at designated checkpoints.

In FY 2013, TSA funded 317 cooperative agreements that included the following LEO patrol and response hours:

Airport Category	Hours
I	567,041
II	481,019
III	317,081
IV	209,318
X	860,506
Total	2,434,965

In FY 2014 and FY 2015, TSA will continue to improve program efficiencies and maximize the use of available program funds by reviewing participants' actual annual expenditures and adjusting award levels accordingly. The review process will include site visits to a select number of airports during the course of the fiscal year to ensure operational and fiscal compliance.

The chart below shows LEO Agreements data for FY 2014 and FY 2015:

Fiscal Year	Number of Agreements	Total Allocated Funding	LEO Service Hrs	Avg Hourly Rate¹
2014 ²	324	\$45,856,799.00	2,458,649.00	\$20.00
2015 ³	324	\$45,856,799.00	2,458,649.00	\$20.00

¹ Average of the maximum reimbursable rate for each airport category

² Number of Participants has not been finalized

³ Anticipated full FY funding level

Assistant Federal Security Directors for Law Enforcement (AFSD-LEs) - In addition to these agreements, AFSD-LEs further coordinate and support TSA's security efforts with local law enforcement. AFSD-LEs partner with law enforcement officials from other Federal, State, and local agencies to address significant issues, share intelligence and ensure the safety of airports. AFSD-LEs are assigned to a hub airport, but most are also responsible for spoke airports in their district.

There are currently 103 AFSD-LEs covering 275 airports. These strategically placed positions provide an additional layer of support to airports. They also help to mitigate response times for investigations and to ease congestion at the checkpoint.

Security Assessments - Joint Vulnerability Assessments (JVAs) are a joint effort undertaken by TSA and FBI with the purpose of assessing current and potential threats to commercial air transportation facilities within the United States. The process is a direct result of the increasing threats to aviation, which prompted Congress to pass Section 310 of the Federal Aviation Reauthorization Act of 1966. Section 310 requires the FAA and the FBI to conduct joint threat and vulnerability assessments of security at U.S. airports. This responsibility was transferred to TSA under ATSA. The program conducted 23 JVAs in FY 2013 and plans to conduct 15 JVAs in both FY 2014 and FY 2015.

Man-Portable Air Defense System (MANPADS) Vulnerability Assessments (MVAs) are designed to enhance security of air transportation by minimizing the potential for missile or stand-off weapons attack against aircraft. In accordance with NSPD-47/HSPD-16 and the *National Strategy for Aviation Security*, the program is designed to deter, detect, and mitigate the MANPADS threat, and provide oversight and guidance on the development and implementation of MANPADS mitigation plans at commercial airports. The program conducted 15 MVAs in FY 2013 and plans to conduct 15 MVAs in both FY 2014 and FY 2015.

TSA also conducts international MANPADS Assist Visits (MAV) in accordance with NSPD-47/HSPD-16, and in collaboration with the Department of State, to partner with international allies on joint international assessments that are appropriate and mutually beneficial to the U.S. Government and the host nation. These visits are similar to the domestic MANPADS Vulnerability Assessments and are conducted at foreign airports at the host country's request to identify and define potential launch locations in areas surrounding the airport by using known terrorist methodology and weapon employment tactics and capabilities. The program conducted 6 MAVs and 9 MANPADS Outreach/Training Initiatives in FY 2013. The program plans to conduct 6 MAVs and 12 Outreach/Training Initiatives in both FY 2014 and FY 2015.

National Explosives Detection Canine Team Program (NEDCTP): \$127.4 million

TSA's NEDCTP trains and deploys certified explosives detection canine teams to deter and detect the introduction of explosive devices into the transportation system. Each team is composed of a specially trained canine and either a TSA or State and local law enforcement handler. Bomb threats cause disruption of air, land, and sea commerce and pose an unacceptable danger to the traveling public. Explosives detection canine teams are proven and reliable resources in the detection of explosives and are a key component in a balanced counter-terrorism program. Fostering partnerships throughout the Federal Government, State and local law enforcement, and the international community is a key element of TSA's mission.

State and local law enforcement participants are funded through contractual agreements known as Other Transaction Agreements (OTA). The OTA is a collection of documents, one of which is known as The Statement of Joint Objectives (SOJO). The SOJO outlines the roles and responsibilities associated with the participant and NEDCTP. The OTA also addresses certification standards, guidelines, procedures, logistical support and coordination for all canine matters relating to the TSA Program. Through OTAs and reimbursable (formerly cooperative) agreements, TSA provides funding for training, certification and maintenance of the explosives detection capable canines, training for the handlers, and partial reimbursement of handlers' salaries and other costs.

The operation of TSA led Passenger Screening Canine (PSC) teams in the airport passenger environment is an effective and efficient way to screen the general public in mass numbers or peak periods when applying RBS expedited screening initiatives. The PSC detection methodology relies on the canine's ability to process air currents and detect carried or body worn explosives whether someone is moving or still. The canine handler is trained to read the canine's behavioral changes to identify the source of an explosives odor without knowledge of the targeted subject and follow the vapor wake to the explosive source.

Most recently, TSA rolled out a new risk-based initiative in which PSC teams conduct screening of individuals entering screening checkpoints with an active TSA Pre✓™ lane. This initiative, known as Managed Inclusion (MI), provides an additional layer of explosives screening of all individuals entering the checkpoint and enables TSA to provide an expedited screening process for randomly selected passengers determined to be low risk.

TSA received an increase in appropriation funds from Congress in March 2013 for an additional 52 teams, of which 12 teams will be Federal PSC and 40 will be multi-modal State and Law Enforcement led.

TSA received a funding enhancement in January 2014 for an additional 12 teams, all of which will be Federal PSC teams.

To increase operational efficiency and effectiveness, in FY 2015 TSA is proposing to consolidate all canine assets under the Aviation Regulation PPA and deploy canine teams as multi-modal explosives detection canine teams. This will allow TSA maximum flexibility to utilize the teams in any transportation environment as needed in response to changes in intelligence or capability requirements. For instance, since achieving 100 percent of air cargo screening, canines may be better deployed in other modes. From an operational perspective, the multimodal teams represent the effective and efficient operational deployment scenario. Multimodal teams can be moved easily between transportation modes in response to threats or as part of TSA's risk-based security requirements. This consolidation allows TSA to better align the canine program with the TSA risk-based security concept.

Explosives Detection Canine Team Assignments

Type	Function	FY 2014		FY 2015	
		Teams	Locations	Teams	Locations
State and Local Law Enforcement Teams (Legacy)	Aviation & Air Cargo ^{1,2}	511	79	0	0
	Multi-Modal ²	27	8	675	106

	Surface ²	137	19	0	0
Total State and Local Law Enforcement Teams		675	106	675	106
Federal Teams (Proprietary)	Multi-Modal	46	13	166	28
	Passenger Screening	144	36	144	36
	Air Cargo ²	120	15	0	0
Total Federal Teams		310	64	310	64
Total All Explosives Detection Canine Teams³		985	170	985	170

1. 75 percent of funding is from Aviation Regulation and 25 percent of funding is from Air Cargo in FY14.
2. In FY 2015, canine program is being consolidated as all multi-modal in the Aviation Regulation PPA.
3. Minor adjustments among functions may occur as a normal response to fluctuating capability requirements.

General and Commercial Aviation: \$9.5 million

TSA coordinates aviation security efforts with airlines, airports, and within the general aviation community.

Commercial Airlines - The Commercial Airlines program is responsible for 69 U.S. certificated aircraft operators. This activity includes the TSA/Aircraft Operator Corporate liaison function, development of new aviation security policy, and management of existing policy for necessary modification or elimination based on the evolving threat against full program commercial airlines. Assigned to multiple commercial airlines, Principal Security Specialists (PSSs) act as the TSA representative to provide the industry with supporting interpretations, clarifications, and assessments of the regulations. TSA monitors the specific operator's compliance level and takes action when a trend is identified. PSSs are subject matter experts on their assigned carriers, including approvers of carrier's security training programs provided to the flight deck and cabin crew, and ground security coordinators. Additionally, TSA provides vital subject matter expertise for critical incident management during times of national emergencies and conduct outreach to airlines when developing aviation security measures to mitigate threats.

Commercial Airports - TSA builds relationships with the commercial airport industry and oversees the development of policies and programs to enhance security at the Nation's commercial airports. TSA actively engages members of the commercial airport industry on security issues with the intent to lessen the burden on the operator but at the same time not lessen overall security results.

General Aviation (GA) - TSA coordinates aviation security efforts with airlines, airports, and within the general aviation community. GA includes corporate operators, recreational and private aircraft, and charter operations; private and public use of general aviation airports, airmen, and airspace. TSA works collaboratively with industry and government stakeholders to develop innovative methods to enhance security and to develop, disseminate, and consistently apply a framework of appropriate and feasible security standards. TSA uses a threat based and risk management approach to develop strategies, policies, plans, and programs to reduce the security risks and vulnerabilities associated with GA operations.

Additionally, the Intermodal Security Training & Exercise Program (I-STEP) convened a GA strategic engagement planning team in FY 2013 to enhance TSA's engagement with GA stakeholders and evaluated five GA homeland security core capabilities. I-STEP GA security exercises involved 98

participants from 28 organizations and produced 24 GA security lessons learned and 32 Improvement Recommendations. Over 20,000 GA assets were organized in I-STEP GA Analytic Tools to improve situational awareness and understanding of GA assets and risks. In support of this effort, TSA developed and shared with industry a comprehensive summary report for the initiative, including summarized results of the exercises, descriptions and results of the analytical tools, and key takeaways from each engagement element.

TSA is issuing a new rule 49 CFR Parts 1564 and 1566, to harmonize the security requirements for domestic and foreign GA aircraft with a maximum certificated take-off weight of 30,000 pounds or more, engaged in civil operations of an aircraft not for compensation or hire. The GA Security Supplemental NPRM new rule will affect TSA by:

- Updating 49 CFR Part 1546, to harmonize the Twelve-Five and Private Charter requirements for foreign air carriers with the existing Twelve-Five and Private Charter requirements in 49 CFR Part 1544 for U.S. aircraft operators; and
- Updating 49 CFR Part 1560 (Secure Flight), that requires 49 CFR Parts 1544, 1546, and 1564 to conduct passenger vetting in a manner prescribed by TSA.

Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) - Historically, the VIPR Program has received funding in three appropriations: the FAMS, Aviation Security, and Surface Transportation Security. This request realigns funding from the Aviation Security appropriation into TSA's Surface Transportation Security appropriation. The consolidation of funding into one appropriation will increase transparency on analysis and reporting, and will result in more efficient management of business processes.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

National Explosives Detection Canine Team Program

NEDCTP trains and deploys TSA certified explosives detection canine teams to deter and detect the introduction of explosive devices into the transportation system. Each team is composed of a specially trained canine and either a TSA or State and local law enforcement handler. Fostering partnerships throughout the Federal Government, State and local law enforcement, and the international community is a key element of NEDCTP's mission.

State and local law enforcement participants are funded through contractual agreements known as Other Transactional Agreements (OTA). The OTA is a collection of documents, one of which is known as The Statement of Joint Objectives (SOJO). The SOJO outlines the roles and responsibilities associated with the participant and NEDCTP. The OTA also addresses certification standards, guidelines, procedures, logistical support and coordination for all canine matters relating to the TSA Program. Through OTAs, TSA provides funding for training, certification and maintenance of the explosives detection capable canines, training for the handlers, and partial reimbursement of handlers' salaries and other costs.

The operation of TSA led Passenger Screening Canine (PSC) teams in the airport passenger environment is an effective and efficient way to screen the general public in mass numbers. The PSC detection methodology relies on the canine's ability to process air currents and detect, carried or body worn explosives whether someone is moving or still. The canine handler is trained to read the canine's behavioral changes to identify the source of an explosives odor without knowledge of the targeted subject and follow the vapor wake to the explosive source. The NEDCTP anticipates meeting the FY 2013 921 budgeted team number by the end of calendar year 2014 and training the 52 newly enacted FY 2013 teams by the end of FY 2015.

Most recently, TSA rolled out a new risk-based initiative in which PSC teams conduct screening of individuals entering screening checkpoints with an active TSA Pre✓™ lane. This initiative, known as Managed Inclusion (MI), provides an additional layer of explosives screening of all individuals entering the checkpoint and enables TSA to provide an expedited screening process for randomly selected passengers.

The National Explosives Detection Canine Team Program investment is to be funded out of the Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement PPA in FY 2015, as follows:

- Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement \$125.488 million

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
119,887	124,503	125,488

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Maintenance (125,488)	Sustainment of the National Explosives Detection Canine Teams	<p>The NEDCTP's mission is to deter, prevent, and detect the introduction of explosives into the Nation's transportation environment. TSA certified NEDCTP Teams search aircraft, terminals, passengers, cargo, luggage, vehicles, freight, mass transit rail, and mass transit buses, and maritime vessels.</p> <p>The FY 2015 request supports 675 State and Local Law Enforcement Teams (Legacy) and 310 Federal Teams (Proprietary).</p> <p>The funding allows TSA to purchase and train the canine, provide in-depth training for the handler, handler salaries, care for the canines, and pre-designated logistical items such as vehicles.</p>

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Airport Management and Support
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Airport Management and Support

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	3,082	2,864	532,584
2014 Enacted	3,127	3,009	587,000
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	13,050
2015 Current Services	3,127	3,009	600,050
2015 Program Change	(81)	(81)	(8,316)
2015 Total Request	3,046	2,928	591,734
Total Change 2014 to 2015	(81)	(81)	4,734

TSA requests 3,046 positions, 2,928 FTE and \$591.7 million in FY 2015 for the Airport Management and Support PPA:

Adjustments-to-Base:

- Decrease from transfer of 1 FTP/FTE to the Transportation Security Support appropriation, IT PPA as a correction from FY 2014 Request
- Decrease from realignment of 27 FTP/26 FTE to the Screener Training and Other PPA to consolidate TSA Academy positions in one PPA
- Increase from realignment of 22 positions, 21 FTE and \$2.970 million from Screener – PC&B PPA to provide additional positions for Behavior Detection and Analysis Division
- Increase from realignment of 6 FTP/FTE from Aviation Regulation & Other Enforcement PPA for TSOC positions
- Increase from realignment of \$3.0 million from Aviation Regulation & Other Enforcement PPA for ADAPT contract
- Increase of \$856 thousand for annualization of the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$2.591 million for the 2015 pay raise
- Decrease of \$167 thousand as part of a total In-line savings of \$22.491 million
- Increase of \$4.0 million for Risk Based Security contracts
- Increase of \$2.608 million for retirement contributions.
- Decrease of \$2.808 million for anticipated savings from reductions to non-mission critical travel and training, contract efficiencies, and/or supplies

Program Changes:

- Decrease of 14 FTP/FTE and \$1.441 million for reduction of Playbook Operations
- Decrease of 67 FTP/FTE and \$6.875 million in leveraged efficiencies from Risk Based Security

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The following table provides the components of this PPA.

(dollars in millions)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request
Federal Security Directors (FSD) Staff and Headquarters	\$350.5	\$354.4
Transportation Security Operations Center (TSOC)	\$21.9	\$25.1
Airport Parking, Fleet Services, and Transit Benefits	\$26.6	\$26.3
Airport Rent and Furniture	\$188.0	\$185.9
Total	\$587.0	\$591.7

Federal Security Directors (FSD) Staff and Headquarters: \$354.4 million

This funding supports the salaries and benefits of FSDs and their staff, as well as travel, training, and contract requirements support. There are currently 120 FSD positions located throughout the Nation's airports. The current list of airports by category is as follows:

Airports by Category	
CAT X	28
CAT I	57
CAT II	81
CAT III	128
CAT IV	154
Total	448

In addition, this funding provides for headquarters positions that direct the policy, analysis, and administration of aviation screening.

FSDs and staff are critical to supporting the front line operations of the TSOs. To streamline the administrative operations and gain efficiency at the airports, larger airports have been designated as hubs. These hubs provide security direction, administrative support, and staffing/personnel as needed to smaller, lower staffed airports (spokes). For example, Boston-Logan International Airport is the hub for seven spoke airports (Bedford-Hanscom, Barnstable, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Provincetown, Westover and Worcester airports).

FSDs and staff travel frequently between the hubs and spoke airports. Funding for airport management and staff provides the proper direction, support, and staff at the spokes to ensure efficient and effective operations.

FSDs and staff develop operational strategies to make the screening process more efficient for the traveling public especially during peak travel seasons. They continue to be the central reference point on policy development, information technology, training, performance management, finance, and human resources to support the mission of TSA.

TSA adapts to a dynamic and changing environment with industry accepted scheduling and modeling programs. These applications allow TSA to efficiently determine and schedule the TSO workforce at the Nation's diverse airports. By accurately predicting, executing, and measuring the number of TSOs required, TSA ensures that the public has a positive experience while maintaining the proper number of TSOs at each airport.

This activity also includes funding for Transportation Security Specialist – Explosives (TSS-Es). The TSS-E program strengthens the security of the Nation's transportation systems by providing frequent interaction with and formal training to TSOs to increase their ability to recognize potential Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and IED components. TSS-Es are highly skilled individuals who have undergone military or law enforcement training in the rendering safe of improvised explosive devices and explosive ordnance. This program provides preventative measures against IEDs while reducing costly airport delays and closures. The TSS-E Program currently operates at the Nation's largest 124 airports.

TSS-Es provide subject matter expertise to TSA and its stakeholders on explosive threats to the Nation's infrastructure. Although TSS-Es are assigned to selected FSD staffs they have regional responsibilities making them available to all FSDs within their region to assist in multi-modal explosives security issues. TSS-Es conduct explosives vulnerability assessments in all transportation modes, participate in aviation related Joint Vulnerability Assessments and Man-Portable Air Defense Vulnerability Assessments. They assist in the development of mitigation plans, conduct tailored explosives recognition and response training, and develop exercises for all transportation modes. TSS-Es also provide transportation specific expertise to the FBI Explosives Unit and the National Transportation Safety Board during investigations where explosives are suspected or confirmed.

Transportation Security Operations Center (TSOC): \$25.1 million

The TSOC is located at TSA's Freedom Center in Northern Virginia. It provides 24/7/365 coordination, communications, collaboration of intelligence and domain awareness for all DHS transportation-related security activities worldwide. The TSOC correlates and fuses real-time intelligence and operational information, ensuring unity of action in the prevention of, and response to, terrorist-related incidents across transportation modes. It features a Watch Floor with 5 separate Pods:

- Command Duty Officer (CDO) Pod – Receives continuous reporting from and coordinates with TSA field personnel and TSA Coordination Centers, has Security Watch Standers from FAMS, Aviation, Rail and Mass Transit, Highways, Maritime, Air Cargo and Postal and Shipping Sectors, and serves as a liaison with the DHS National Operations Center (NOC);
- Joint Communication Center Pod (VIPR Operations) - Coordinates and monitors all VIPR operations conducted throughout the U.S. and coordinates the deployment of all TSA assets in support of non-routine operations;
- Crisis Action Team Pod - Allows command of a multi-modal attack and serves in a surge capacity for the CDO Pod during incidents or national security events;

- National Capital Region Coordination Center Pod - A nine member agency collaborative effort to oversee the security of the National Capital Region by coordinating operations among the agencies concerned with preventing and/or responding to violations of the restricted airspace; and,
- TSA Office of Information Technology Cyber Security Pod – Responds to all threats to the TSA Network.

The TSOC provides direct lines of communications for the immediate notification from the public. These reporting requirements are in line with the 9/11 Commission Act Recommendations. The TSOC is TSA's primary interface to the Department of Homeland Security National Operations Center for all transportation security issues and events.

TSOC ensures the Agency is prepared for major incidents and disasters by developing deliberative response plans, policies and procedures that govern TSA's Critical Incident Management system, providing training, and continually exercising those persons involved in incident management to ensure readiness. Lastly, the TSOC ensures TSA capability exists to operate from alternative facilities under the Continuity of Operations (COOP).

In FY 2013, the Program assumed reporting and performance responsibility the Automatic Detection and Processing Terminal (ADAPT) Program due to a realignment from the Office of Security Policy and Industry Engagement (OSPIE). TSA uses the ADAPT system to access Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) radar feeds and various government and commercial databases to verify flight operations to, from, within and over the National Airspace System; The Program continued oversight for the Airspace Authorization Unit which provides remote operations to support the Airspace Security Operations Command Center (ASOCC) during designated DHS, National Special Security Event(s) (NSSE) such as the Democratic and Republican National Conventions and other events as needed.

Airport Parking, Fleet Services, and Transit Benefits: \$26.3 million

This program currently provides parking at 31 participating airports for field staff. In addition, TSA provides transit benefits for more than 11,000 field office employees and provides fleet services for 3,500 vehicles.

Airport Rent and Furniture: \$185.9 million

In support of its field operations, TSA leases over 3.5 million square feet of space with more than 700 leases at TSA's 448 airports in addition to off-airport locations. On-airport space is used for mission-critical direct TSO support, such as break rooms, lockers, emergency coordination rooms and training facilities. These airport leases are typically short-term, requiring frequent re-negotiation. The annual rent is set by the local airport authority based on formulas to recapture operating costs, capital improvements, and major repairs. Annual increases are generally far greater than the change in the Consumer Price Index or any other general economic measure. Airport rent is far more expensive and far less predictable than general office space in other commercial buildings. TSA also manages a Checkpoint License program under which airports are reimbursed for the cost of providing electrical service to the TSA equipment and operations at the checkpoint, as well as providing janitorial and trash removal service to the TSA checkpoints.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Performance Management Information System

The Performance Management Information System (PMIS) is the designated TSA performance management system and provides the following capabilities: 1) Tools for the federalization of airports to collect and report measures as required by the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (ATSA) (P.L. 107-71); 2) Analytical expertise to TSA organizations in the measurement of unit performance and improvement 3) A repository for reporting congressionally mandated wait time data by airport and by checkpoint on a daily basis.

The Performance Management Information System investment is funded out of the Airport Management and Support PPA in FY 2015, as follows:

- Airport Management and Support PPA \$7.902 million

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
8,885	7,894	7,902

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Maintenance - \$7,902	Tools for the federalization of airports to collect and report measures as required by the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (ATSA) (P.L. 107-71) Performance Measurement Information System (PMIS)	Funds operating costs for the Enterprise Performance Management Platform (EPMP), including the Performance Measurement Information System (PMIS); the Airport Information Management (AIM) System to assist airports in managing their day-to-day business; Performance Information Management System (PIMS), a state-of-the-art tool which supports analysis, dashboarding, graphing, and reporting of the PIMS data warehouse; and Visible Intermodal Protection and Response (VIPR) Information Manager (VIMS), a suite of integrated data entry screens hosted in EPMP to assist OLE/FAMS and OSO in managing VIPR activities. AIM and VIMS are built inside of PIMS, allowing real-time business intelligence and operational performance.
	Analytical expertise to TSA organizations in the measurement of unit performance and	Funds operating costs for PMIS Base Support Contract to provide metrics creation, metrics reporting, and training and help desk support to the TSA enterprise. AIM application support hosted in

	improvement	<p>EPMP to assist airports in managing their day-to-day business. Provides airports a consistent national interface with headquarters' support. Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has the need for a performance measurement data collection and reporting capability. This capability provides timely performance information on security activities in the field and supports our airport Federal Security Directors (FSDs) as they manage their operations. Screener supervisors and Federal Security Directors are able to provide daily performance data. FSDs, Headquarters staff and TSA Executives will monitor operational data as reported through this capability. This capability captures and generates reports of critical performance data to inform TSA operations and enable public performance reporting.</p>
	A repository for reporting congressionally mandated wait time data by airport and by checkpoint on a daily basis.	<p>Funds recurring Contract Off The Shelf (COTS) annual maintenance support for Performance Information Management System (PIMS). PIMS today reports on data from 18 TSA data sources, including wait time data.</p> <p>Funds operating costs for Information System Security Officer (ISSO) Contract to provide cybersecurity support.</p>

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
FFDO and Flight Crew Training
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: FFDO and Flight Crew Training

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	44	37	23,421
2014 Enacted	41	39	24,730
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	143
2015 Current Services	41	39	24,873
2015 Program Change	(3)	(3)	(4,873)
2015 Total Request	38	36	20,000
Total Change 2014 to 2015	(3)	(3)	(4,730)

TSA requests 38 positions, 36 FTE, and \$20.000 million in FY 2014 for the Federal Flight Deck Officer (FFDO) Program and Flight Crew Training PPA:

Adjustments-to-Base:

- Increase of \$15 thousand for annualization of the FY 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$44 thousand for the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$84 thousand for retirement contributions

Program Change:

- Decrease of \$4.873 million for Federal Flight Deck Officer Efficiencies

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The following table provides the components of this PPA.

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request
Federal Flight Deck Officer	\$24.5	\$19.8
Crew Member Self Defense	\$0.2	\$0.2
Total	\$24.7	\$20.0

The FFDO program was created by the Arming Pilots Against Terrorism Act of 2003 (APATA – P.L. 107-296), which authorizes the deputation of qualified airline pilots to act as Federal law enforcement officers in order to defend the flight decks of aircraft against acts of criminal violence or air piracy. This voluntary program provides a combination of law enforcement training in firearms proficiency, self-defense tactics, authority, use-of-force, and decision-making in defense of both commercial and cargo aircraft. In FY 2015, TSA will implement an Inactive Reserve Force of pilots that predominately fly international flights. Information on the number of FFDOs and the size of the Inactive Reserve Force is Sensitive Security Information and will be provided under separate cover upon request.

The Crew Member Self Defense Program was established via the Vision 100 – Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (FAA Reauthorization Act) in 2004. The Act requires TSA to develop and make available to flight and cabin crewmembers a voluntary, advanced self-defense training program as another means of safeguarding the civil aviation system.

Within base resources, TSA will continue to train new FFDOs, provide program oversight through monitoring and tracking firearms and firearm requalifications, monitoring schedule changes of daily missions, and resolving incidents.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Air Cargo
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Air Cargo

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	799	703	115,324
2014 Enacted	803	771	122,332
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	(135)	(129)	(15,412)
2015 Current Services	668	642	106,920
2015 Total Request	668	642	106,920
Total Change 2014 to 2015	(135)	(129)	(15,412)

TSA requests 668 positions, 642 FTE, and \$106.9 million in FY 2015 for the Air Cargo PPA:

Adjustments-to-Base:

- Decrease of 149 FTP, 143 FTE, and \$24.593 million to the Aviation Regulation PPA to consolidate canine funding
- Increase of 14 FTP/14 FTE and \$3.5 million from the Aviation Regulation PPA to consolidate international air cargo inspectors
- Increase of \$226 thousand for annualization of the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$577 thousand for the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$5 million due to increased inspections and compliance efforts to transition Air Cargo Advance Screening (ACAS) from pilot stage to an operational program
- Increase of \$678 thousand for retirement contributions
- Decrease of \$800 thousand for anticipated savings from reductions to non-mission critical travel and training, contract efficiencies, and/or supplies.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Aviation and Transportation Security Act of 2001 charges TSA with the implementation of statutory requirements for ensuring the security of transportation systems and passengers when cargo is transported by air.

The following table provides the components of this PPA.

(dollars in millions)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request
Air Cargo Policy Programs	\$15.2	\$25.4
Air Cargo Screening Technologies	\$11.3	\$11.0
Air Cargo Inspectors	\$66.1	\$70.5
Canine Program (Air Cargo) ¹	\$29.7	-
Total	\$122.3	\$106.9

¹Canine funding consolidated in the Aviation Regulation and other Enforcement PPA in FY 2015.

Air Cargo Policy Programs: \$25.4 million

The program is responsible for securing the air cargo supply chain including cargo, conveyances, and people. The air cargo transportation system consists of 448 domestic airports, approximately 200 air carriers, and approximately 4,100 indirect air carriers and shippers. TSA focuses on two primary security threats related to the air cargo transportation system: (1) introduction of an explosive device on a passenger aircraft, and (2) the hijacking of an all-cargo aircraft resulting in its use as a weapon of mass destruction.

The *Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007* (9/11 Act) required TSA to implement a system to ensure that 100 percent of all cargo on passenger aircraft is screened at a level commensurate with checked baggage. To meet this requirement, TSA employed two phases for screening air cargo: one phase for cargo departing U.S. airports, and the other phase for international inbound cargo.

As of August 1, 2010, 100 percent of all cargo transported on a passenger aircraft departing U.S. airports are required to be screened. As of December 3, 2012, TSA required 100 percent screening of international inbound air cargo on passenger aircraft using a risk based approach to screening. Requirements incorporate the Trusted Shipper concept, which was originally set forth in the May 2011 Security Directives (SD) and Emergency Amendments (EA) issued in response to the attempt to conceal explosives in an all-cargo aircraft bound for the United States from Yemen. Achieving 100 percent screening of all inbound air cargo carried on passenger aircraft fulfills a requirement of the 9/11 Act and further strengthens global supply chain security. In addition, TSA has implemented the Trusted Shipper concept for all-cargo carriers, and requires them to screen 100 percent of all elevated risk cargo to the same standards as those required for passenger carriers.

TSA continues to regulate approximately 1,140 Certified Cargo Screening Facilities (CCSFs) in the Certified Cargo Screening Program (CCSP). TSA developed the CCSP to support the requirement for industry to screen 100 percent of air cargo transported on passenger aircraft from U.S. airports. In FY 2013 and FY 2014 to date through January 2014, CCSP facilities screened approximately 61 percent and 56 percent, respectively, of the cargo uplifted in the United States by weight on passenger aircraft. CCSP allows screening of cargo at points throughout the supply chain by an approved CCSF prior to the arrival of the cargo at airport. Under the CCSP, TSA certifies cargo screening facilities located throughout the United States to screen cargo prior to providing it to airlines for shipment on passenger flights. Participation in the program is voluntary and enables vetted, validated, and certified supply

chain facilities to comply with the 100 percent screening requirement. TSA conducts comprehensive re-certifications for each CCSF every three years.

In support of systems for the enhanced screening of international air cargo, TSA and the CBP continue to implement the ACAS pilot to collect data, refine targeting procedures, and establish appropriate communication systems to test pre-departure advanced information collection, threshold targeting, and TSA-required screening and response procedures at non-U.S. locations. ACAS allows TSA and CBP to receive advance security filing cargo data as a means for targeting cargo shipments inbound to the United States that may present a high risk and require additional physical screening under the appropriate regulatory framework and protocols. In 2013, there were 74 entities participating in the ACAS pilot, with over 92 million shipments successfully assessed. TSA and CBP have encouraged participation by all segments of industry to ensure that various industry operational models are evaluated and factored into the development of requirements for technology and policy. TSA and CBP continue to refine technical, procedural, and policy requirements for the use of ACAS and continue to work toward transitioning the pilot to a mandatory program through rulemaking once sufficient information has been collected and analyzed to ensure the operational feasibility of ACAS as a mandatory program. ACAS will provide a vehicle for targeting, but it will not replace the TSA physical screening requirements of the 9/11 Act for passenger aircraft. To date TSA has funded its participation in this pilot through the use of one-time carryover money in the Air Cargo PPA. In FY 2015, the request includes an additional \$5 million in base funding to transition ACAS from a pilot to program status.

Air Cargo Screening Technologies: \$ 11.0 million

The FY 2015 request supports the qualification and evaluation of existing and emerging air cargo screening technologies and procedures to determine suitability, effectiveness, and feasibility for use in air cargo screening environments. Cargo screening faces unique challenges due to a wide variance in commodities, volume, throughput, and facility characteristics for each screening entity. No single technology is appropriate for every screening scenario. TSA has authorized a suite of technologies and associated screening protocols from which screening entities may choose on the basis of their unique requirements and commodities.

The below technologies are currently approved for use by industry to screen air cargo on passenger and all cargo aircrafts unless otherwise noted:

- Explosives Trace Detection (ETD) units
- Non Computer Tomography (CT) X-Ray (small, medium, and large aperture) systems
- Advanced Technology (AT) X-Ray (small, medium, and large aperture) systems
- Explosives Detection Systems (EDS)
- Electronic Metal Detection (EMD) units
- Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) monitors

TSA publishes authorized screening equipment on the TSA Air Cargo Screening Technology List (ACSTL). The ACSTL is published on a secure website accessible by the regulated parties, which industry references when making their procurement decisions. TSA does not procure or deploy

equipment for the air cargo industry. Instead, industry is required to purchase, use, and maintain systems authorized by TSA and listed on the ACSTL.

The current TSA ACSTL contains 109 pieces of cargo screening equipment, including 23 large aperture X-Ray technologies for screening skid-level configurations. The following chart depicts the equipment on the TSA Air Cargo Screening Technology List:

Technology Type	TSA Air Cargo Screening Technology List for Passenger and All Cargo Aircraft - Version 8.8 ¹								
	Qualified ²			Approved ³			In Qualification Testing and Evaluation ⁴		
X-Ray	<i>Small</i>	<i>Med</i>	<i>Large</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>Med</i>	<i>Large</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>Med</i>	<i>Large</i>
	28	29	23	2	1	0	9	9	2
ETD	3			0			5		
EMD	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
EDS	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CO ₂ Monitor	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Technology list as of 1/09/14

² Qualified technology specifies equipment, by technology, which has undergone a formal TSA sponsored test process and is deemed qualified for screening operations. All parties should purchase equipment from the qualified section of the ACSTL.

³ Approved technology specifies equipment, by technology, which has been conditionally approved for screening operations and is currently undergoing or scheduled for qualification test activities. This equipment has up to 36 months from the date when it was added to the approved technology section to successfully pass TSA's qualification test. If it is unable to pass qualification activities within the prescribed 36 months, it will be removed from the approved technology section at the prescribed expiration date. Due to this fact, regulated parties who procure equipment from the approved technology section do so at their own risk.

⁴ This section includes all devices that are currently in any step of the Air Cargo Screening Qualification Testing (ACSQT) process. Devices that have successfully undergone laboratory testing are moved to the Approved section of the ACSTL while they undergo field testing. As such, the devices listed in the Approved section of the chart are also included in the Qualification Testing and Evaluation section.

TSA continues to evaluate the operational efficacy of these technologies to accommodate the cargo screening volumes currently required to support the 100-percent screening mandate. TSA is also evaluating other technologies for air cargo screening, including mass spectroscopy and palletized cargo screening systems, as well as supply chain integrity technologies (SCIT). Outcomes of DHS and TSA field testing and evaluation and the IAC CCSP requirements may result in modifications or additions to this list. TSA has also issued screening protocols for use of these technologies. The protocols detail screening methodologies for each technology type and provide guidance on which technologies can be used for specific commodity classes.

Air Cargo Inspectors: \$70.5 million

Domestic Cargo Inspections - TSA Transportation Security Inspectors-Cargo (TSI-Cs) perform compliance inspections; including special emphasis inspections, focused inspections, and air cargo surges (weeklong compliance enforcement surges focused on Indirect Air Carriers (IACs), air carriers, and Certified Cargo Screening Facilities (CCSFs) within a single metropolitan area); along with investigations and tests of air carriers and IACs. TSA TSI-Cs also perform educational outreach to assist air carriers and IACs in complying with air cargo security mandates. TSI-Cs are located at 121 airports with high cargo volumes in the United States.

Air Cargo Inspectors enforce statutory and regulatory requirements and provide guidance to industry on securing air cargo. Inspectors ensure that air carriers (passenger and all-cargo) and indirect air carriers meet their operational responsibility by implementing the security requirements issued by TSA. This includes maintaining a TSA-approved security program that describes the security policies, procedures, and systems that must be implemented in order to comply with TSA security requirements. These requirements include measures related to the acceptance, handling, and inspection of cargo; training of employees in security and cargo inspection procedures; testing employee proficiency in cargo inspection; and access to cargo areas and aircraft.

TSA provides compliance oversight of 311 domestic aircraft operators and foreign air carriers as well as 4,100 IAC and over 1,000 CCSF. Each year, TSA inspectors carry out planned and random inspections targeting these foreign and domestic air carriers and IACs. In addition, inspectors conduct monthly cargo surges at airports and IAC facilities with a risk-based approach to scheduling that address specific identified vulnerabilities. TSA also promotes the full compliance with security requirements through outreach programs and collaboration with industry.

The FY 2014 Compliance Work Plan outlines goals for inspecting regulated entities based upon risk at the station level, in addition to the minimum entity inspection requirements. TSA calculates risk scores for airlines (which include both passenger and all-cargo), IACs, and CCSFs. Security Index scores are utilized in FY 2014 to focus Inspector time during all field activities, including cargo surges, Special Emphasis Inspections (SEIs) and testing. At a high-level, TSI-Cs conduct inspections based on following risk schema:

- Previous inspection and test results;
- Previous investigation/non-compliance history;
- Operation volumes; and
- Intelligence and other special considerations.

National Targeting Center-Cargo (NTC-C) and the Cargo Targeting Unit (CTU) - Since FY 2010, TSA has maintained a presence with Customs and Border Protection at the NTC-C to increase information sharing between TSA and other agencies involved in the identification and mitigation of high-risk cargo. The NTC-C is able to utilize known terrorist information received from National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P) and conduct in-depth research in various systems to identify cargo shipments and businesses linked to these individuals.

- *Domestic Targeting* - In FY 2014, TSA plans to increase staff at the NTC-C through internal re-alignments to focus on domestic cargo. This realignment will allow TSIs-C to perform

numerous tasks in support of the domestic cargo security mission. In FY 2014 and FY 2015, these initiatives will include:

- Conducting domestic security reviews of high-risk air cargo shipments referred from field inspectors during Cargo Risk Based Inspection Technique (CRBIT) activities;
- Assisting in cargo alarm resolution through research;
- Conducting in-depth research on new IAC and CCSF applicants;
- Conducting Security Threat Assessment verifications for field inspectors and the Office of Law Enforcement Federal Air Marshal Service (OLE FAMS) Investigative Risk and Analysis Division (IR&A);
- Developing inspection and testing protocols for Cargo Surges, using the various systems available to them to focus the surge activity on higher risk entities.

Additionally, in FY 2014 and FY 2015, TSA CTU plans to leverage resources at the NTC-C to develop a Risk-Based Inspection Tool to be used to direct CRBIT and canine risk-based activities.

International Air Cargo Security (including Air Cargo Inspectors) - Air cargo security, especially those measures applied to goods carried on passenger aircraft, remains important to DHS. TSA continues several efforts to ensure that cargo destined for the United States is subjected to the required level of screening. These efforts include:

- Participating on the ICAO International Cargo Workgroup and focusing on the full spectrum of cargo security issues such as determining acceptance of other countries' cargo programs, identifying best practices for dissemination to other cargo experts, and incorporating all-cargo operations into the Compliance Work Plan;
- Ensuring that the FY 2015 Work Plan reflects a comprehensive review of all airports and carriers involved in transporting cargo directly to the United States;
- Implementing the airport assessment methodology for those airports providing only cargo operations/service to the United States; and,
- Conducting visits to all airports and air carrier stations involved in transporting cargo on passenger aircraft to the United States.

International Cargo Inspections - During FY 2013, passenger flights from 140 foreign airports in 86 countries transported cargo to the United States. More than 3.5 billion pounds of cargo arrived on these conveyances and another 4.9 billion pounds was transported by all-cargo aircraft departing from 111 foreign airports in 60 countries. A significant amount of these cargo loads did not originate at these departure airports, but were initiated at locations sometimes two, three, or more airports before their final movement to the United States—necessitating a thorough understanding and verification of security measures of the cargo supply chain. Of particular concern is the preponderance of countries that currently screen cargo, but do not use the type of equipment or the specific techniques required by TSA. The Transportation Security Specialists – Cargo (TSSs-C) cadre has enabled TSA to conduct on-site visits at each location to determine whether the interim measures put in place by the airport or government sufficiently mitigate the ongoing threat.

TSA is charged with verifying the security measures applied to international inbound air cargo and does so through deployment of its TSSs C. The verification procedures include a series of on-site audits of foreign airports, air carrier cargo facilities, and off-airport sites which accept, handle, and screen air cargo. Verification procedures are conducted at every foreign last point of departure airport

at least annually, with interim activities scheduled for the higher-priority sites. These activities include reviews of each air carrier's quarterly self-audit, evaluation of all Regulated Agent or Authorized Representative Agreements, and proper use of approved screening methods.

In FY 2014, TSA has 61 international inspector positions funded through the Air Cargo PPA. These field positions are distributed among the six ROCs, which are located in Miami, Dallas, Singapore, Frankfurt, Honolulu, and Northern Virginia.

Because of the functional approach, which utilizes existing TSSs and TSSs-C, TSA was able to accomplish the following in FY 2013:

- 812 inspections of U.S. passenger aircraft operators
- 484 inspections of foreign passenger air carriers
- 221 inspections of U.S. all-cargo aircraft operators
- 107 inspections of foreign all-cargo air carriers

All TSSs are cross-trained to perform cargo inspections and general inspections for time and expense efficiencies depending where they are located globally. In order to facilitate the management of and provide efficiencies in the international inspector workforce, the FY 2015 request realigns \$3.5M from the Aviation Regulation PPA to the Air Cargo PPA. Given this realignment as well as other internal TSA shifts, in FY 2015, TSA will have 81 international air cargo inspectors funded through the Air Cargo PPA.

National Cargo Security Program (NCSP) Recognition - Through NCSP recognition, TSA determines if a foreign government's air cargo security program is commensurate with current U.S. air cargo security standards introducing efficiencies for both government and private industry by reducing duplicative requirements, allowing screening to be completed earlier in the supply chain, and permitting the optimal use of distributed screening locations so that screening can occur at various nodes along the supply chain. These assessed measures include the type of technology used to conduct the screening, the amount of cargo screened, and the processes used to resolve any identified issues.

NCSP recognition enables TSA to leverage the host government's oversight capabilities to verify air carrier screening operations and data.

As of December 2013, TSA has established NCSP recognition with 37 countries. This includes all of 28 EU Member States, Switzerland, Japan, New Zealand, Canada, Australia, Israel, the Republic of Korea, Iceland, and South Africa. Another five countries are in the process of being evaluated or are implementing the recommendations resulting from on-site reviews. NCSP countries account for approximately 68 percent of the air cargo volume (by weight) transported on passenger aircraft bound for the United States. In addition to those NCSPs formally recognized by TSA, additional countries are being evaluated or are currently implementing TSA recommendations resulting from the visits and assessments. The priorities for NCSP outreach has expanded to include those countries from which a high volume of air cargo originates.

National Explosives Detection Canine Security Program (K9SP) Recognition - The effectiveness of canines in detecting certain explosives is widely recognized, and numerous countries and organizations have initiated programs to capitalize on this screening method. However, the

capabilities of the various canine programs vary widely around the world. For example, not all programs are designed to detect the same types of explosives. During FY 2013, TSA developed a National Explosives Canine Detection Canine Security Program (K9SP) recognition process. The K9SP recognition process evaluates and recognizes K9SPs in foreign countries for use in aviation security, to include screening of air cargo, passengers and other individuals, checked baggage, and accessible property. In FY 2014 and FY 2015, TSA will continue K9SP recognition efforts with key aviation security partners.

ACAS Pilot - In FY 2011 and FY 2012, TSA staffed the NTC-C ACAS unit with 10 detailed TSIs-C, working side by side with CBP officers to target high-risk air cargo shipments as part of the ACAS pilot initiative. This partnership with CBP involves obtaining manifest information on cargo destined for the United States well before being loaded on the inbound flight. TSA and CBP have developed response protocols that have been implemented when high-risk cargo is identified. Through this pilot and use of the risk identifiers developed within ATS, TSA is able to ascertain the countries that are the sources of the highest percentage and greatest number of potentially high-risk shipments. With the additional personnel, TSA has been able to more accurately calculate the level of risk associated with particular airports and deploy to those sites to physically observe response protocols and verify necessary actions, as appropriate. In FY 2014, TSA will work with CBP for the adjudication of the NPRM.

Strengthening International Air Cargo Security Requirements - TSA has expanded its outreach and engagement with ICAO the World Customs Organization, the Universal Postal Union, and influential Member States involved in each entity to strengthen supply chain security. Through the implementation of more robust international standards, TSA ensures progress toward a more secure environment that does not slow or stall the movement of legitimate commerce. For instance, TSA will engage with ICAO to develop new Standards and Recommended Practices in the area of air cargo security. In FY 2013, TSA engaged significantly with ICAO to develop new Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPS) in the area of air cargo security that became effective for all ICAO Member States in July 2013.

Canine Program (Air Cargo) - To increase operational efficiency and effectiveness, in FY 2015 TSA is proposing to consolidate all canine assets under the Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement PPA in the Aviation Security appropriation and deploy canine teams as multi-modal explosives detection canine teams. This will allow TSA maximum flexibility to utilize the teams in any transportation environment as needed in response to changes in intelligence or capability requirements.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Air Cargo Security

The Air Cargo Security investment funds the operation of three major IT systems that implement multiple security layers of TSA's layered approach to air cargo security. The investment contains the Indirect Air Carrier Management System (IACMS), Known Shipper Management System (KSMS), and Freight Assessment System (FAS). This investment also supports two minor systems, the Data Application Tool and Security Threat Assessment Tool. These systems work to confirm the identity and business legitimacy to assess the risk of companies shipping goods on passenger aircraft; verify 100% screening of domestic and international air cargo to TSA standards, as required by law; vet individuals in security sensitive positions to reduce the risk from insider threats; and facilitate TSA's efforts to ensure entities transporting and screening air cargo employ appropriate security procedures.

The Air Cargo Security investment is to be funded out of the Air Cargo PPA in FY 2015.

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
21,361	21,366	21,369

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Planning - \$73	Freight Assessment System (FAS)	Funds planning and oversight for all FAS activities.
	Indirect Air Carrier Management System (IACMS)	Funds planning and oversight for all IACMS activities.
	Known Shipper Management System (KSMS)	Funds planning and oversight for all KSMS activities.
Acquisition - \$3,855	Indirect Air Carrier Management System (IACMS)	Expands access to authorized representatives, a key stakeholder requirement, which significantly reduces workload for regulated parties.
	Known Shipper Management System (KSMS)	Provides capability for real-time known shipper vetting using web services, enabling regulated parties to better integrate vetting into their business processes. Provides the capability to vet shippers from Mexico and Canada, reducing the need to perform manual verification visits, significantly reducing regulatory costs for regulated parties.
Maintenance - \$17,441	Freight Assessment System (FAS)	Funds operating costs for FAS, which provides an oversight mechanism to verify that all cargo is being screened as required by the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act.
	Indirect Air Carrier Management System (IACMS)	Funds operating costs for IACMS, which manages the IAC certification and renewal process, ensuring that IACs implement standard security programs that reduce terrorism risk. IACMS also enables IACs and Air Carriers to obtain Security Threat

		Assessments for their employees and authorized representatives, vetting individuals to reduce the threat of insiders introducing explosive or incendiary devices into the air cargo supply chain.
	Known Shipper Management System (KSMS)	Funds operating costs for KSMS, which verifies the identity and assesses the risk of companies shipping goods on passenger aircraft, reducing the likelihood of a shipper introducing an explosive or incendiary device into commerce.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Federal Air Marshals
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Federal Air Marshals

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
2014 Enacted	-	-	-
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	819,731
2015 Current Services	-	-	819,731
2015 Program Change	-	-	(19,517)
2015 Total Request	-	-	800,214
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	800,214

TSA requests \$800.214 million in FY 2015 for the Federal Air Marshals PPA:

Adjustments-to-Base:

- Increase from transfer of \$803.909 million from the Federal Air Marshal Service appropriation
- Increase of \$1.703 million for annualization of the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$4.984 million for the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$9.135 million for retirement contributions

Program Change:

- Decrease of \$19.517 million for a reduction to FAMS

This request includes a realignment of funding from FAMS into a single PPA under the Aviation Security appropriation. This consolidation of FAMS into Aviation Security better reflects TSA's organization and management structure for aviation security operations, and better enables TSA to apply resources to emerging threats and changing circumstances, while ensuring oversight and visibility between PPAs. Realigning FAMS within the Aviation Security appropriation more clearly displays it as a substantial element of TSA's budget partially offset by passenger fee collections.

For reference, the following chart shows the historical FAMS PPAs for FY 2013 – FY 2015:

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Base	FY 2015 Request¹
Management & Administration	\$769.8	\$708.0	\$709.4
Travel & Training	104.8	110.6	105.5
Total	\$874.6	\$818.6	\$814.9

¹FY 2015 breakout provided for display purposes only and includes \$800.2M requested in Aviation Security and \$14.7M requested in Surface Transportation Security

As a comparison, below is a chart depicting FAMS funding less VIPR for FY 2013 - FY 2015:

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Base	FY 2015 Request¹
Management & Administration	\$757.1	\$694.6	\$694.7
Travel & Training	104.0	109.1	105.5
Total	\$861.1	\$803.7	\$800.2

¹FY 2015 breakout provided for display purposes only and includes only funds requested in Aviation Security. Please see Surface Transportation Security for more information about VIPR funds.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The FAMS PPA funds the FAMS's payroll costs, supports all operational and infrastructure requirements, and training and travel expenses. The vast majority of this PPA funds the salaries for FAMS and the civilian workforce to provide the vital protective and law enforcement services necessary for both domestic and international air travel as well as other transportation related security activities.

The PPA also supports the continuing development and maintenance of the Service's infrastructure, internal business processes, and systems that enable FAMS to seamlessly perform the integrated set of functions that make up their mission. In addition to the activities detailed below, this PPA provides funding for workforce management activities; and maintenance of facilities in the Washington, D.C. area, Atlantic City, NJ, 22 field and 4 Resident Agent in Charge offices across the country; program infrastructure and logistics support such as vehicles, communications, duty equipment, and physical security. In FY 2015, the FAMS will continue to explore consolidation and support efficiencies commensurate with workforce adjustments.

For display purposes, the following table provides the components and associated funding levels in this PPA minus the \$14.7 million in VIPR funding historically funded by FAMS and transferred to the Surface Transportation appropriation FY 2015.

(dollars in millions)

	FY 2014 Base	FY 2015 Request
Payroll, Compensation and Benefits	\$664.6	\$663.3
General Expenses	28.5	31.4
Travel	103.8	100.1
Training	6.8	5.4
Total	\$803.7	\$800.2¹

¹ FY 2014 Base does not include the \$11.1M in PC&B and \$3.6M in GE funds associated with the VIPR program and transferred to the Surface Transportation Security appropriation in FY 2015.

Key programs of the PPA include:

Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) - The FAMS is a full participant in the JTTF, a nation-wide counter-terrorism enforcement program managed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The JTTF targets terrorism-related criminal threats against the United States and its interests. Since 2002, the FAMS has been an active full-time partner in the JTTF. The FAMS's personnel are assigned to partner with other task force member agencies to provide support during investigations of aviation and other transportation-related threats. The working relationships between the FAMS and other task force participants enable real-time information sharing. Further, it enhances both short-term decision making during immediate critical threats and long-term strategic decision making during the evolution of ongoing threats, such as the 2010 printer cartridge bomb plot.

Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR): - Historically, the VIPR Program has received funding in three appropriations: the Federal Air Marshals (FAMS), Aviation Security, and Surface Transportation Security. This request realigns funding from the Aviation Security appropriation (which includes FAMS funding) into TSA's Surface Transportation Security appropriation. The consolidation of funding into one appropriation will increase transparency on analysis and reporting, and will result in more efficient management of business processes.

Travel: \$100.1 million

This portion funds all travel necessary to perform domestic and international mission coverage, mission essential training, and other business-related travel in support of FAMS operational and programmatic goals. The FAMS schedules the coverage of high-risk flights according to a concept of operations that incorporates threat, vulnerability, and consequence. Each year, the FAMS continues to provide priority flight coverage operations in accordance with their Concept of Operations.

Training: \$5.4 million

Through its training programs, the TSA Office of Training and Workforce Engagement /Law Enforcement and Industry Training Division (OTWE/LEITD) provides effective learning environments and opportunities to the TSA Office of Law Enforcement/Federal Air Marshal Service (OLE/FAMS) by utilizing current and relevant curricula and training methodologies to enable and challenge FAMs, and other transportation security professionals, to perform their duties and responsibilities in a highly effective and efficient manner.

Upon entry into the FAM Training Program, FAM trainees undergo an intensive 16.5-week training program conducted at FLETC in Artesia, NM and at the FAMS Training Center (FAMSTC) in Atlantic City, NJ. The training component provides for all associated training requirements to include FLETC-related expenses, role player contracts, hotel lodging contracts for Atlantic City-based classes, training supplies, firing range fees, training gear, equipment, and clothing. Once assigned to a field office, FAMs undergo recurrent, in-service training to maintain the necessary skill base and firearms certification levels on a quarterly basis. Currently, the FAMS has the highest firearms qualification score of any Federal agency (85 percent or 255/300).

Additional training offered by OTWE/LEITD includes a robust FAMS Field Office Recurrent Training Program, which requires all mission status FAMs to complete 160 hours of recurrent training a year. The training is designed to maintain and enhance perishable tactical skills critical to the success of the FAMS mission. The OTWE/LEITD is also responsible for providing instructor development courses for instructors placed at field offices as well as those assigned to various training centers. This is accomplished through a series of train-the-trainer courses offered at the FAMSTC that focus on supporting the FAMS mission.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Aviation Passenger Security Fee
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Aviation Passenger Security Fee

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted ¹	-	-	(1,628,626)
2014 Enacted ^{2,3}	-	-	(1,733,522)
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(536,654)
2015 Current Services	-	-	(2,270,176)
2015 Program Change	-	-	(128,117)
2015 Total Request	-	-	(2,398,293)
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(664,771)

¹ FY 2013 Revised Enacted reflects actual collections. Of those collections, \$84.987 million was sequestered.

² The deficit reduction portion of Aviation Passenger Security fee in the FY14 Revised Enacted (\$390 million) and the FY15 Request (\$1.19 billion) is not included in the chart above.

³ FY 2014 Enacted Aviation Passenger Security fees reflect updated estimates from enacted level.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

TSA proposes restructuring the September 11th Security Fee (Passenger Fee) in FY 2015 to achieve total collections of \$3.8 billion, which includes the Aviation Security Capital Fund (ASCF), funds designated for mandatory deficit reduction, and the additional revenue generated by the proposed fee restructuring. Total collections will both increase the offset to the discretionary costs of aviation security and provide mandatory savings to be deposited in the general fund for the purposes of deficit reduction. The increased offset to the discretionary aviation security costs in FY 2015 would be \$195.167 million. In addition, \$1.19 billion will be applied toward deficit reduction, pursuant to the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013. Revenue estimates assume the restructured Passenger Fee would be implemented beginning in the second quarter of FY 2015.

The proposal replaces the current statutory fee limit of \$5.60 per one-way trip with a statutory fee limit of \$6.00 per one-way trip in 2015 with annual incremental increases of 50 cents from 2016 through 2018 resulting in a fee of \$7.50 in 2018 and thereafter. The proposed fee would increase collections by an estimated \$11.5 billion over 10 years. Of this amount, \$6.1 billion would be applied to increase offsets to discretionary costs of aviation security and the remaining \$5.4 billion would be treated as mandatory savings and deposited in the general fund. In 2025 and beyond, all additional fee revenue from the restructuring would be applied as discretionary offsets. The restructuring would allow TSA the financial flexibility to meet its increasing aviation security costs and better aligns the costs of passenger security operations to the direct beneficiaries of this unique security service.

Program Project Activity	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015		
	Revised Enacted ¹	Enacted ²	Request	Total Changes	Program Changes	Adjustments-to-Base
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Aviation Security Fees - Discretionary	1,628,626	1,733,522	2,398,293	664,771	128,117	536,654
Aviation Passenger Security Fee - Base (Less ASCF)	1,628,626	1,666,472	2,203,126	536,654	-	536,654
Aviation Passenger Security Fee - Increase (less Deficit Reduction)	-	67,050	195,167	128,117	128,117	-
Aviation Security Fees - Mandatory	250,000	640,000	1,389,000	800,000	800,000	-
Aviation Security Capital Funds Mandatory Fee	250,000	250,000	250,000	-	-	-
Aviation Passenger Security Fee - Deficit Reduction [non-add]	-	390,000	1,190,000	800,000	800,000	-
				-		
Total Aviation Passenger Security Fee	1,878,626	2,373,522	3,838,293	1,362,647	928,117	536,654

¹ FY 2013 Revised Enacted reflects actual collections.

² FY 2014 Enacted Aviation Passenger Security fees reflect updated estimates from enacted level.

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**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Aviation Security Infrastructure Fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Aviation Security Infrastructure Fee

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted¹	-	-	(368,364)
2014 Enacted	-	-	(420,000)
2015 Current Services	-	-	(420,000)
2015 Total Request	-	-	(420,000)
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	-

¹ FY 2013 Revised Enacted reflects actual collections. Of those collections, \$19.233 million was sequestered.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 repealed TSA's authority to impose the Air Carrier Fee beginning October 1, 2014. TSA proposes to reinstate the Aviation Security Infrastructure Fee (Air Carrier Fee) to achieve total annual collections of \$420 million. The revenue generated by reinstatement of this fee will offset the discretionary costs of aviation security. Resumption of the fee would allow TSA to meet its aviation security costs and better align cost recovery from direct beneficiaries of this unique security service.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Aviation Security Capital Funds Fees
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Aviation Security Capital Funds Fees

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted¹	-	-	250,000
2014 Enacted²	-	-	250,000
2015 Current Services	-	-	250,000
2015 Total Request	-	-	250,000
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	-

¹ FY13 Revised Enacted funding represent actual collections in FY13, and does not include sequestered funds.

² FY14 Enacted funding does *not* include the 7.2% sequestration of mandatory accounts.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Aviation Security Capital Fund (ASCF), first established in fiscal year 2005, is authorized through fiscal year 2028 by the 9/11 Bill. The ASCF supports the installation of optimal screening systems at airports and the purchase and installation of Explosives Detection System (EDS) equipment. In fiscal year 2015, TSA continues to request to use the ASCF for the purchase and installation of EDS equipment.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Electronic Baggage Screening Program

The Electronic Baggage Screening Program (EBSP) identifies, tests, procures, deploys, installs, sustains, and recapitalizes Transportation Security Equipment (TSE) across all Federalized airports to ensure 100% screening of checked baggage. The EBSP supports screening to minimize the risk of personal injury or death, or damage or loss of property due to terrorist or criminal activity. It reduces costs and improves security screening efficiency through automation of processes to detect and prevent the introduction of explosives materials, weapons, and other dangerous articles into commercial aircraft. Key objectives are: increasing threat detection capability; improving checked baggage screening efficiency; replacing aging Explosives Detection System (EDS) and Explosive Trace Detection (ETD) units; and using competitive procurement contracts for new and viable technologies. Key components include the deployment of new TSE to respond to emerging threats, and the recapitalization of deployed TSE.

The Electronic Baggage Screening Program investment is to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- EDS Procurement and Installation PPA \$51.9 million
- Screening Technology Maintenance PPA \$216.8 million
- Aviation Security Capital Fund PPA \$250.0 million

Funding tables for this investment are included in the EDS Procurement and Installation PPA.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Risk Based Security (RBS) Efficiencies
PPA: Screener PC&B
Airport Management and Support
Screener Training and Other
Program Decrease: Positions (1,587), FTE (1,435), Dollars \$(94,843)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							54,123	49,653	3,885,645
Program Decrease							(1,587)	(1,435)	(94,843)
Total Request	56,025	48,938	3,661,441	54,526	50,013	3,847,383	52,536	48,218	3,790,802

Description of Item:

The FY 2015 request includes a reduction of \$94.8 million in the Aviation Security appropriation and \$5.2 million in the Transportation Security Support appropriation for a total of \$100 million in savings related to RBS. Since its inception, TSA has significantly reduced terrorist threats through a multi-layered approach to security. TSA continues to undertake efforts to test newer security protocols to improve the passenger experience at aviation security checkpoints by applying risk-based, intelligence-driven screening procedures and enhancing its use of technology.

The vision of RBS is to increase overall aviation system security by focusing on high-risk and unknown passengers while expediting known or trusted travelers. In an effort to continuously improve aviation transportation security, TSA undertakes new initiatives to best align passenger screening resources based on risk assessments.

Justification:

As of January 2014, TSA expanded its initial rollout goal of 40 major airports in FY 2013 to over 100 airports with dedicated TSA Pre✓™ lanes. TSA's priority for FY 2014 and FY 2015 is to build upon this success with a goal of increasing the percentage of individuals provided expedited screening by the end of calendar year 2014 to 50%. TSA has a variety of endeavors implemented for the end of calendar year 2014 to promote risk-based security objectives, the focus of which includes the following initiatives:

- Providing expedited screening to populations that intelligence deems as low-risk, including children under 12 and adults over 75.
- Expanding the Known Crew Member Initiative, which allows officers to quickly identify airline employees and provide expedited screening at designated access points. Expanding air carrier participation in TSA Pre✓™ and providing transportability of TSA Pre✓™ eligibility across all participating carriers.
- Providing TSA Pre✓™ enrollment to existing known and trusted populations including Department of Defense, Members of Congress, Federal Judges, and other cleared Federal Government personnel.
- Implementing Managed Inclusion at airports with Passenger Screening Canine (PSC) teams. Managed Inclusion enables passengers to qualify for expedited screening in a TSA Pre✓™ lane which uses canines to select travelers not already part of a trusted traveler program. Behavior Detection Officers (BDOs) are participating in this process to ensure that passengers exhibiting behavioral indicators (that may indicate high-risk) are sent to standard screening and excluded from the Pre✓™ lane.
- Extending expedited screening benefits to eligible travelers on outbound international flights.

Although the primary driver for risk-based security endeavors is to improve security, as these initiatives expand throughout the aviation security system, TSA anticipates gaining some efficiencies at the checkpoint which include reduced screening personnel and corresponding support costs. These efficiencies can be found through the use of TSA Pre✓™ lanes that use walk through metal detectors (WTMD) in lieu of Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT as a primary screening device). AITs require additional staff to operate in comparison to WTMDs, but provide more thorough screening for high-risk or unknown passengers. Through the use of TSA Pre✓™ lanes and security procedures that expedite screening, such as allowing passengers to leave on light jackets/outerwear and belts , , TSA can process a larger volume of passengers more quickly. Additionally, TSA will be able to screen the same number of passengers within the current wait times or better, enabling the closure of some standard lanes, reducing personnel requirements.

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

The requested funding level is sufficient to meet security screening requirements within current or better wait times.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 2: Reduce Federal Air Marshals (FAMS)
PPA: Federal Air Marshals
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(19,517)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	819,731
Program Decrease							-	-	(19,517)
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800,214

Description of Item:

The primary focus of the Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS) is to detect, deter, and defeat terrorist or other criminal or hostile acts targeting U.S. carriers, airports, passengers, and crew. TSA requests a decrease of \$19.5 million to the FAMS. This reduction is proposed to be taken in the Aviation Security appropriation as it coincides with the request to transfer FAMS funding into the Aviation Security appropriation in FY 2015. This reduction will include \$17.1 million from payroll and \$2.4 million from general expenses.

Justification:

This reduction will not adversely impact aviation security as this proposal will allow TSA to direct limited appropriated funding to risk-based programs and focus resources on high-risk and unknown passengers. FAMS will continue coverage of high priority flights and utilize intelligence and Secure Flight data for mission scheduling.

The FAMS will implement this \$19.5 million program decrease by reducing operational and infrastructure activities, such as mission travel, training, logistics, personnel security, and supplies. FAMS will also continue its hiring freeze that has been in place since 2011 in order to reduce personnel costs through attrition.

In FY 2015 TSA intends to continue a phased field office consolidation to more effectively and efficiently conduct highest priority security operations.

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

The FAMS will continue to focus on coverage of high-risk flights.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 3: Federal Flight Deck Officer Efficiencies
PPA: FFDO and Flight Crew Training
Program Decrease: Positions (3), FTE (3), Dollars \$(4,873)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							41	39	24,873
Program Decrease							(3)	(3)	(4,873)
Total Request	44	37	23,421	41	39	24,730	38	36	20,000

Description of Item:

TSA requests a decrease of 3 FTP, 3 FTE, and \$4.873 million to the Federal Flight Deck Officer and Flight Crew Training programs.

Justification:

In FY 2015, TSA is requesting \$20 million to continue to equip, train, and support a volunteer corps of Federal Flight Deck Officers whose purpose is to defend the flight decks of aircraft against acts of criminal violence and air piracy. The FY 2015 budget request for FFDO and Flight Crew Training Program in line with TSA's focus to prioritize risk-based layers of security.

In FY 2015, TSA will implement the following efficiencies in the FFDO Program:

- Implementation of an Inactive Reserve Force of pilots that predominately fly international flights. Information on the number of FFDOs and the size of the Inactive Reserve Force is Sensitive Security Information and will be provided under separate cover upon request.
- Consolidation of requalification facilities from 27 to 20 sites. The following location are currently being considered: Honolulu, HI; St. Louis, MO; Las Vegas, NV; Los Angeles, CA; Philadelphia, PA; Cincinnati, OH; and, Detroit, MI.
- Elimination of unfilled FTEs.

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

The FY 2015 request level will adequately fund the Federal Flight Deck Officer and Flight Crew Training program. This proposed reduction will not impact the current levels of aviation security, as TSA will continue to prioritize and implement risk-based layers of security.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 4:

Reduce Playbook Operations

PPA:

Screener PC&B

Airport Management and Support

Screener Training and Other

Program Decrease:

Positions (334), FTE (302), Dollars \$(19,910)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							54,123	49,653	3,885,645
Program Decrease							(334)	(302)	(19,910)
Total Request	56,025	48,938	3,661,441	54,526	50,013	3,847,383	53,789	49,351	3,865,735

Description of Item:

The FY 2015 Request includes a reduction of \$20.0 million a result of reducing Playbook operations at selected airports. These reductions include \$19.9 million in the Aviation Security appropriation and \$90 thousand in the Transportation Security Support appropriation. Playbook is designed as a comprehensive, flexible deployment system of countermeasures that are coordinated at the local airport level in order to respond quickly to emergency conditions or hostile acts.

Playbook, which is part of the various security layers at our Nation's airports, serves to mitigate both passenger and insider threats using proven tactics, techniques and procedures. The FTE for Playbook are allocated to airports based on several risk criteria such as: Civil Aviation Threat Assessment Score, number of Secure Identification Display Area Badge holders, International Flights, number of Enplanements, and Federal Air Marshals uncovered high risk flights.

Justification:

As TSA places greater emphasis on risk based security initiatives, TSA can reduce the resources devoted to Playbook while maintaining the layer of security with a more targeted focus on risk.

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

TSA will continue to maintain Playbook activities narrowing the focus of Plays to cover specific threats.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: EDS Base Restoration
PPA: EDS Procurement and Installation
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$10,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							126	118	74,075
Program Increase							-	-	10,000
Total Request	122	105	87,141	124	116	73,845	126	118	84,075

Description of Item

The FY 2015 Request includes a \$10 million increase to the EDS Procurement and Installation PPA. The funding will support TSA's recapitalization efforts for its aging checked baggage screening equipment fleet and will help ensure that checked baggage is screened with the latest threat detection capabilities.

Justification

TSA successfully ensured the screening of all checked baggage by December 2003 per the Aviation and Transportation Security Act of 2001 (ATSA) (PL 107-71) mandate. As of January 2014, TSA had nearly 1,800 Explosives Detection System (EDS) units deployed at airports nationwide. Many EDS and ETDs are reaching the end of their useful lives because they cannot be upgraded to the next level of detection without significant costs or operational impacts to TSA. Therefore, TSA has shifted its focus to recapitalization and optimization of the aging fleet.

Over the past several years, TSA has relied on its large carryover balance to help address the recapitalization and optimization efforts for checked baggage screening equipment. However, TSA aggressively decreased its EDS carryover balances by the end of FY 2013. The requested increase will allow TSA to continue to make considerable progress toward deploying equipment with the latest capabilities in order to protect the nation's transportation systems from threats.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

A \$10 million increase to the EDS Procurement and Installation PPA would allow to TSA to continue software upgrades needed to reduce security vulnerabilities by enhancing detection capabilities for homemade explosives and reducing false alarm rates, for approximately 400 Medium-speed Explosives Detection System (MSEDS) units located at twenty-eight (28) Category X and I airports. The software upgrade initiatives currently have an estimated cost of \$7 million. Additionally, the increase will allow for TSA to continue the purchase and installation efforts of two (2) MSEDS units for previously executed recapitalization facility modifications, which is estimated to cost approximately \$3 million.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses of the Transportation Security Administration related to providing civil aviation security services pursuant to the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (Public Law 107–71; 115 Stat. 597; 49 U.S.C. 40101 note), [\$4,982,735,000] \$5,579,083,737, to remain available until September 30, [2015] 2016; of which not to exceed \$7,650 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided*, [That of the total amount made available under this heading, not to exceed \$3,894,236,000 shall be for screening operations, of which \$372,354,000 shall be available for explosives detection systems; \$103,309,000 shall be for checkpoint support; and not to exceed \$1,088,499,000 shall be for aviation security direction and enforcement: *Provided further*, That of the amount made available in the preceding proviso for explosives detection systems, \$73,845,000 shall be available for the purchase and installation of these systems: *Provided further*,] That any award to deploy explosives detection systems shall be based on risk, the airport's current reliance on other screening solutions, lobby congestion resulting in increased security concerns, high injury rates, airport readiness, and increased cost effectiveness: *Provided further*, That security service fees authorized under section 44940 of title 49, United States Code, shall be credited to this appropriation as offsetting collections and shall be available only for aviation security: *Provided further*, That the sum appropriated under this heading from the general fund shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year [2014] 2015 so as to result in a final fiscal year appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than [\$2,862,735,000] \$2,760,790,737: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 44923 of title 49, United States Code, for fiscal year [2014] 2015, any funds in the Aviation Security Capital Fund established by section 44923(h) of title 49, United States Code, may be used for the procurement and installation of explosives detection systems or for the issuance of other transaction agreements for the purpose of funding projects described in section 44923(a) of such title: [*Provided further*, That none of the funds made available in this Act may be used for any recruiting or hiring of personnel into the Transportation Security Administration that would cause the agency to exceed a staffing level of 46,000 full-time equivalent screeners: *Provided further*, That the preceding proviso shall not apply to personnel hired as part-time employees:] *Provided further*, That not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a detailed report on—

- (1) the Department of Homeland Security efforts and resources being devoted to develop more advanced integrated passenger screening technologies for the most effective security of passengers and baggage at the lowest possible operating and acquisition costs, including projected funding levels for each fiscal year for the next 5 years or until project completion, whichever is earlier;
- (2) how the Transportation Security Administration is deploying its existing

passenger and baggage screener workforce in the most cost effective manner;
and

(3) labor savings from the deployment of improved technologies for passenger and baggage screening and how those savings are being used to offset security vulnerabilities:

Provided further, That [not later than April 15, 2014,] the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, a *semiannual* report

[that]**updating information on a strategy to increase the number of air passengers eligible for expedited screening, including:**

[(1) certifies that one in four air passengers that require security screening by the Transportation Security Administration is eligible for expedited screening without lowering security standards; and]

[(2) outlines a strategy to increase the number of air passengers eligible for expedited screening to 50 percent by the end of calendar year 2014, including—]

[(A)]**(1)** specific benchmarks and performance measures to increase participation in Pre-Check by air carriers, airports, and passengers;

[(B)]**(2)** options to facilitate direct application for enrollment in Pre-Check through the Transportation Security Administration's Web site, airports, and other enrollment locations;

[(C)]**(3)** use of third parties to pre-screen passengers for expedited screening;

[(D)]**(4)** inclusion of populations already vetted by the Transportation Security Administration and other trusted populations as eligible for expedited screening;
and

[(E)]**(5)** resource implications of expedited passenger screening resulting from the use of risk-based security methods: [*Provided further*, That information provided under this subsection shall be updated semiannually:]

Provided further, That Members of the United States House of Representatives and United States Senate, including the leadership; the heads of Federal agencies and commissions, including the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Under Secretaries, and Assistant Secretaries of the Department of Homeland Security; the United States Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, Assistant Attorneys General, and the United States Attorneys; and senior members of the Executive Office of the President, including the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall not be exempt from Federal passenger and baggage screening.

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$4,982,735,000] <u>\$5,579,083,737.</u>	The Budget proposes a total of \$5,683,304,000 in discretionary funding for Aviation Security. Of this amount, an estimated \$2,818,293,000 is financed by offsetting collections from Passenger and Air Carrier Security fees collected in FY 2015, while \$104,220,263 is requested made available from offsetting collections sequestered in FY 2013 under a separate General Provision.
² ...[2015] <u>2016...</u>	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ ...[That of the total amount made available under this heading, not to exceed \$3,894,236,000 shall be for screening operations, of which \$372,354,000 shall be available for explosives detection systems; \$103,309,000 shall be for checkpoint support; and not to exceed \$1,088,499,000 shall be for aviation security direction and enforcement: <i>Provided further</i> , That of the amount made available in the preceding proviso for explosives detection systems,\$73,845,000 shall be available for the purchase and installation of these systems: <i>Provided further:</i>]...	Removing sub-appropriation language. The PPA descriptions provide clearer explanation of budgetary authority per activity and having both PPA and sub-appropriation generally leads to confusion.
⁴ ...[2014] <u>2015...</u>	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁵ ...[\$2,862,735,000] <u>\$2,760,790,737</u>	The Budget proposes a total of \$5,683,304,000 in discretionary funding for Aviation Security. Of this amount, an estimated \$2,818,293,000 is financed by offsetting collections from Passenger and Air Carrier Security fees collected in FY 2015, while \$104,220,263 is requested made available from offsetting collections sequestered in FY 2013 under a separate General Provision.
⁶ ...[2014] <u>2015...</u>	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁷ ...[<i>Provided further</i> , That none of the funds made available in this Act may be used for any recruiting or hiring of personnel into the Transportation Security Administration that would cause the agency to exceed a staffing level of 46,000 full-time equivalent screeners: <i>Provided further</i> , That the preceding proviso shall not apply to personnel hired as part-time employees]	Language not necessary
⁸ ... [not later than April 15, 2014,]	Requirement will be met in FY 2014
⁹ ... [that]	No substantial change proposed.
¹⁰ ... updating information on a strategy to increase the number of air passengers eligible for expedited screening, including:	Requirement will be met in FY 2014
¹¹ ...[(1) certifies that one in four air passengers that require security screening by the Transportation Security Administration is eligible for expedited screening without lowering security standards; and]	Requirement will be met in FY 2014
¹² ...[(2) outlines a strategy to increase the number of air passengers eligible for expedited screening to 50 percent by the end of calendar year 2014, including—]	Requirement will be met in FY 2014
¹³ ...[(A)]	No substantial change proposed.

¹⁴ ...[(B)]	No substantial change proposed.
¹⁵ ...[(C)]	No substantial change proposed.
¹⁶ ...[(D)]	No substantial change proposed.
¹⁷ ...[(E)]	No substantial change proposed.
¹⁸ ...[<i>Provided further</i> , That information provided under this subsection shall be updated semiannually:]	Requirement included elsewhere.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security TSA-Discretionary¹ FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	58,783	51,378	\$4,766,114
FY 2014 Enacted	57,212	52,580	\$4,982,735
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Transfer In from Federal Air Marshals	-	-	\$803,909
Transfer Out to Intelligence and Vetting	-	-	(\$2,000)
Transfer Out to Surface Transportation Security	(186)	(177)	(\$19,058)
Transfer Out to Transportation Security Support	(1)	(1)	-
Total Transfers	(187)	(178)	\$782,851
Increases			
2015 pay raise	-	-	\$32,817
Annualization of prior year pay increase	-	-	\$11,036
K-9 Recurring Expense	-	6	\$500
Reprogramming	2	2	\$0
Other Adjustments-to-base	35	35	\$1,482
Retirement Contribution	-	-	\$33,397
Total, Increases	37	43	\$79,232
Decreases			
Efficiencies	-	-	(\$5,007)
In-Line System Savings	(430)	(387)	(\$22,364)
Non-Recur	-	-	(\$5,000)
Total, Decreases	(430)	(387)	(\$32,371)
Total Other Adjustments	(393)	(344)	\$46,861
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(580)	(522)	\$829,712
FY 2015 Current Services	56,632	52,058	\$5,812,447
Program Changes			
Increases			
EDS Base Restoration	-	-	\$10,000
Total, Increases	-	-	\$10,000
Decreases			
Federal Flight Deck Officer Efficiencies	(3)	(3)	(\$4,873)
Reduce Federal Air Marshals (FAMS)	-	-	(\$19,517)
Reduce Playbook Operations	(334)	(302)	(\$19,910)
Risk Based Security (RBS) Efficiencies	(1,587)	(1,435)	(\$94,843)
Total, Decreases	(1,924)	(1,740)	(\$139,143)
Total Program Changes	(1,924)	(1,740)	(\$129,143)
FY 2015 Request²	54,708	50,318	\$5,683,304
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	(2,504)	(2,262)	\$700,569

¹FY 2013 – FY 2015 includes discretionary funding only.

² FY 2015 Net Discretionary Request is \$2,865,011, which includes \$2,818,293 in discretionary offsetting fees.

Department of Homeland Security
Aviation Security:
Mandatory Funding¹
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted			250,000
FY 2014 Enacted			250,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Total, Increases	-	-	-
Decreases			
Total, Decreases	-	-	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
2015 Current Services	-	-	250,000
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
2015 Request	-	-	250,000
2014 to 2015 Change	-	-	-

¹FY13 - FY15 includes Aviation Security Capital Fund mandatory funding only.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	58,783	51,378	\$5,016,114
FY 2014 Enacted	57,212	52,580	\$5,232,735
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Transfers	(187)	(178))	\$782,851
Increases	37	43	\$79,232
Decreases	(430)	(387)	(\$32,371)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	(580)	(522)	\$829,712
FY 2015 Current Services	56,632	52,058	\$6,062,447
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$10,000
Decreases	(1,924)	(1,740)	(\$139,143)
Total, Program Changes	(1,924)	(1,740)	(\$129,143)
FY 2015 Request	54,708	50,318	\$5,933,304
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	(2,504)	(2,262)	\$700,569

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Screening Partnership Program	-	-	\$158,190	-	-	(\$3,618)	-	-	-	-	-	\$154,572	-	-	(\$3,618)
Screener PC&B	51,311	46,920	\$3,033,526	(459)	(415)	\$23,271	(1,840)	(1,656)	(\$103,929)	49,012	44,849	\$2,952,868	(2,299)	(2,071)	(\$80,658)
Screener Training and Other	88	84	\$226,857	56	55	\$1,941	-	-	(\$2,508)	144	139	\$226,290	56	55	(\$567)
Checkpoint Support	60	57	\$103,309	-	-	\$160	-	-	-	60	57	\$103,469	-	-	\$160
EDS Procurement and Installation	124	116	\$73,845	2	2	\$230	-	-	\$10,000	126	118	\$84,075	2	2	\$10,230
Screening Technology Maintenance	-	-	\$298,509	-	-	(\$4,000)	-	-	-	-	-	\$294,509	-	-	(\$4,000)
Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement	1,658	1,584	\$354,437	(44)	(35)	(\$5,784)	-	-	-	1,614	1,549	\$348,653	(44)	(35)	(\$5,784)
Airport Management and Support	3,127	3,009	\$587,000	-	-	\$13,050	(81)	(81)	(\$8,316)	3,046	2,928	\$591,734	(81)	(81)	\$4,734
FFDO and Flight Crew Training	41	39	\$24,730	-	-	\$143	(3)	(3)	(\$4,873)	38	36	\$20,000	(3)	(3)	(\$4,730)
Air Cargo	803	771	\$122,332	(135)	(129)	(\$15,412)	-	-	-	668	642	\$106,920	(135)	(129)	(\$15,412)
Federal Air Marshals	-	-	-	-	-	\$819,731	-	-	(\$19,517)	-	-	\$800,214	-	-	\$800,214
Aviation Security Mandatory Fee	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000	-	-	-
Total	57,212	52,580	\$5,232,735	(580)	(522)	\$829,712	(1,924)	(1,740)	(\$129,143)	54,708	50,318	\$5,933,304	(2,504)	(2,262)	\$700,569

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Aviation Security:
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source:	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Transport Canada	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$1,000)
Director of National Intelligence	-	-	-	-	-	\$200	-	-	\$240	-	-	\$40
Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board - Detailee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$180	-	-	\$180
International Civil Aviation Organization	-	-	\$50	-	-	\$25	1	1	\$50	1	1	\$25
Department of State - Counter Terrorism	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,300	-	-	\$1,300	-	-	-
Department of Defense - Africom	-	-	\$250	1	1	\$200	1	1	\$250	-	-	\$50
DHS - United States Coast Guard	-	-	\$76	-	-	\$150	-	-	-	-	-	(\$150)
Department of Homeland Security - USCG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$75	-	-	\$75
DHS - United States Secret Service	-	-	\$125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Transportation - Safe Skies for Africa	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,400	-	-	\$1,400	-	-	-
DHS - Kabul	-	-	\$435	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FEMA- Hurricane Sandy Surge Capacity Force	-	-	\$7,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of State - Yemen	-	-	\$783	-	-	-	-	-	\$700	-	-	\$700
FEMA - Hurricane Sandy Protection Force	-	-	\$50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security	-	-	-	1	1	\$100	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(\$100)
Organization of American States	-	-	\$65	-	-	\$250	-	-	\$65	-	-	(\$185)
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$9,909	2	2	\$4,625	2	2	\$4,260	-	-	(\$365)

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Screener Training and Other	-	-	\$5,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Checkpoint Support	-	-	\$1,200	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$1,000)
Federal Air Marshals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$420	-	-	\$420
Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement	-	-	\$2,709	2	2	\$3,625	2	2	\$3,840	-	-	\$215
Airport Management	-	-	\$375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Screener PC&B	-	-	\$125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	\$9,909	2	2	\$4,625	2	2	\$4,260	-	-	(\$365)

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Aviation Security: Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$2,090,628	\$2,176,264	\$2,471,252	\$294,988
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$281,803	\$293,174	\$305,696	\$12,522
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$170,183	\$179,461	\$281,882	\$102,421
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	\$89,615	\$91,538	\$91,538	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$1,550	\$1,738	\$2,361	\$623
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$948,401	\$990,500	\$1,150,644	\$160,144
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$729	\$689	\$689	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$3,582,909	\$3,733,364	\$4,304,062	\$570,698
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$61,351	\$65,206	\$163,402	\$98,196
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$647	\$804	\$877	\$73
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$96,141	\$125,622	\$127,123	\$1,501
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$8,697	\$12,904	\$17,385	\$4,481
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$4,384	\$5,273	\$9,693	\$4,420
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$395	\$436	\$432	(\$4)
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$313,067	\$324,365	\$395,398	\$71,033
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$134,830	\$137,922	\$143,376	\$5,454
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$177,988	\$199,892	\$201,723	\$1,831
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$11,502	\$13,386	\$15,600	\$2,214
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$208	\$203	\$723	\$520
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$293,098	\$298,464	\$296,093	(\$2,371)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$420	\$420	\$420	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$62,270	\$63,458	\$65,379	\$1,921
31.0 Equipment	\$177,241	\$161,568	\$103,834	(\$57,734)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$8,077	\$10,579	\$10,875	\$296
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$82,122	\$78,045	\$76,094	(\$1,951)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$767	\$824	\$815	(\$9)
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$1,433,205	\$1,499,371	\$1,629,242	\$129,871
Total, Direct Obligations	\$5,016,114	\$5,232,735	\$5,933,304	\$700,569
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$5,016,114	\$5,232,735	\$5,933,304	\$700,569
Full Time Equivalents	51,378	52,580	50,318	(2,262)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade
Department of Homeland Security
Aviation Security:
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	63	63	63	-
L Band	11	11	12	1
K Band	432	432	421	(11)
J Band	1,032	1,032	1,060	28
I Band	1,872	1,872	1,812	(60)
H Band	2,570	2,570	2,594	24
G Band	6,290	6,290	6,123	(167)
F Band	9,128	9,128	8,827	(301)
E Band	27,027	25,534	25,760	226
D Band	10,345	10,267	8,025	(2,242)
C Band	12	12	10	(2)
B Band	1	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	58,783	57,212	54,708	(2,504)
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	51,378	52,580	50,318	(2,262)
Average ES Salary	166,656	166,656	166,656	-
Average GS Salary	42,883	43,312	43,745	433
Average Grade	E	E	E	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing
TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
AVIATION SECURITY

INITIATIVE NAME	FY 2015 FUNDING REQUEST (\$000)			FUNDING FROM:	
	Current Services Level	New Initiative	Total	Budget Activity	Program's Name
Initiative #1 Electronic Baggage Screening Program (EBSP)	\$518,696	\$0	\$518,696	Aviation Security	EDS Procurement and Installation, Screening Technology Maintenance, and Aviation Security Capital Fund
Initiative #2 Passenger Screening Program (PSP)	\$170,365	\$0	\$170,365	Aviation Security	Checkpoint Support, and Screening Technology Maintenance
Total Non-IT Investment	\$689,061	\$0	\$689,061		
Total of IT Investments	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Total all IT and Non-IT Investments	\$689,061	\$0	\$689,061		

INITIATIVE #1
TSA – ELECTRONIC BAGGAGE SCREENING PROGRAM (EBSP)

1. Project Description, Justification and Scope

The Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) Electronic Baggage Screening Program (EBSP) provides the technology to enable prevention of catastrophic loss from terrorist or criminal activity through deterrence, detection, mitigation, and prevention of explosives or other prohibited and dangerous items in checked baggage on commercial aircraft. EBSP is responsible for full life cycle management of screening equipment utilized for screening checked baggage for concealed explosives. The primary detection technologies, or Transportation Security Equipment (TSE), used by EBSP are

Explosives Detection Systems (EDS) and Explosives Trace Detection (ETD). EBSP is part of the TSA vision of layered security.

EBSP was established to meet the congressional mandate for 100 percent screening of aviation-checked baggage in the National Airspace System for explosives by electronic or other approved means. This mandate was established in the 2001 Aviation and Transportation Security Act (P.L. 107-71). TSA's mission is to protect the Nation's transportation systems to ensure freedom of movement for people and commerce. The EBSP ensures that the TSA mission is achieved through a risk-based prioritized requirements methodology and through development, testing, procurement, deployment, and lifecycle management of checked baggage TSE screening technologies. By utilizing screening activities that minimize the risk of personal injury or death, or damage or loss of property due to acts of terrorism or criminal activity directed at aviation transportation, the program directly supports TSA's goals of protecting the transportation system from dangerous people and items that threaten its security, managing risks to critical transportation infrastructure, and strengthening the TSA's operations and management. Key objectives of the program include: increasing threat detection capability, improving checked baggage screening efficiency, replacing aging EDS and ETD units, and utilizing competitive procurement contracts for new and viable technologies. The primary beneficiaries of the EBSP are the traveling public; the TSA Office of Security Operations, whose staff manages the daily operations of deployed TSE; commercial airlines; and airport authorities. EBSP is currently dependent on the Department of Homeland Security Science and Technology Directorate's Transportation Security Laboratory for certification of the screening equipment and research and development of emerging screening technologies. The TSA Security Technology Integrated Program (STIP) is being executed to enable remote maintenance and monitoring of the deployed screening equipment, as well as enabling a dynamic risk-based security capability through remote upgrades and toggling of threat detection algorithms.

The EBSP also funds efforts studying the integration of new technologies into existing systems to ensure operational effectiveness and suitability before full system production and deployment. The purpose of this work is to test, evaluate, and analyze pre-production or production representative systems under realistic conditions, including operation by those who will use the equipment in the field in a variety of environmental conditions. EBSP conducts:

- Operational test and evaluation as part of the acquisition process for items procured by TSA, and
- Pilots, demonstrations, and field experimentation in support of mission area analyses, concept of operations development and workforce characterization.

2. Significant Changes

TSA's FY 2015 request is \$518.7 million for EBSP.

TSA's successful focus on meeting the 100 percent screening mandate led to an uneven age distribution in the current TSE fleet. The EBSP plans to replace EDS and ETD units based on prioritization criteria to efficiently maintain the 100 percent screening mandate while working toward achieving steady-state equipment replacement. It is also pursuing efficiencies aimed at maximizing equipment utilization and extending equipment life.

3. Project Schedule

Projects	Fiscal Quarter and Year		Total Estimated Completion Cost (\$000)	Total Project Cost (\$000)
	Project Start	Project Complete		
(FY02-FY07) Program initiation (MNS, ConOps draft); Deployed systems for facility mods, Strategic Program Plan, & NEXGEN. Updated Strategic Plan, LCCE, CBA, Deployment Schedule; Performed program/tech mgmt, system deployment, & O&M, per deployment plan	Q1 2002	Q1 2008	2,665,061	2,610,186
(FY02-FY07) Supplementals	Q1 2002	Q1 2008	1,366,500	1,366,500
(FY02-FY07) Maintenance	Q1 2002	Q4 2008	691,940	647,415
(FY08) Perform program management, system deployment, O&M, and tech management utilizing strategic plan	Q1 2008	Q4 2009	536,487	533,191
(FY08) Maintenance	Q1 2008	Q4 2009	222,000	214,715
(FY09) Program Operations and Management and Engineering Initiatives	Q1 2009	Q4 2010	201,935	70,996
(FY09) LOI/OTA	Q1 2009	Q4 2010	7,023	7,023
(FY09 ARRA) Program Operations and Management and Engineering Initiatives	Q1 2009	Q4 2010	582,500	257,438
(FY09 ARRA) LOI/OTA	Q1 2009	Q4 2010	595,554	556,948
(FY09 ARRA) Purchase and Install	Q1 2009	Q4 2010	446,600	141,486
(FY09) EDS Purchase and Install	Q1 2009	Q4 2010	138,823	116,880
(FY09) Maintenance	Q1 2009	Q4 2010	251,788	251,008
(FY10) Program Operations and Management & Engineering Initiatives	Q1 2010	Q4 2010	195,631	61,080
(FY10) Maintenance	Q1 2010	Q4 2010	262,243	231,363
(FY10) Purchase and Install	Q1 2010	Q4 2010	170,700	88,066
(FY10) LOI/OTA	Q1 2010	Q4 2010	223,600	206,106
(FY 10 Carryover) Program Operations and Management & Engineering Initiatives	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	-	95,426
(FY10 Carryover) Purchase and Install	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	188,300	124,125
(FY10 Carryover) LOI/OTA	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	219,700	492,825
(FY10 Carryover) Maintenance	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	-	16,646
(FY11) LOI/OTA	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	55,875	48,403

(FY11) Program Operations and Management & Engineering Initiatives	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	56,141	34,828
(FY11) EDS Purchase and Install	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	12,464	14,480
(FY11) Maintenance	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	232,729	233,879
(FY11 Carryover) LOI/OTA	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	194,125	51,590
(FY11 Carryover) Program Operations and Management & Engineering Initiatives	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	-	49,413
(FY11 Carryover) EDS Purchase and Install	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	191,436	90,614
(FY11 Carryover) Maintenance	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	-	2,481
(FY12) Program Operations and Management & Engineering Initiatives	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	94,001	34,095
(FY12) LOI/OTA	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	12,300	12,829
(FY12) EDS Purchase and Install	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	127,750	24,747
(FY12) Maintenance	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	259,135	229,674
(FY12 Carryover) Program Operations and Management & Engineering Initiatives	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	15,941	17,179
(FY12 Carryover) LOI/OTA	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	119,630	694
(FY12 Carryover) EDS Purchase and Install	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	70,146	33,866
(FY12 Carryover) Maintenance	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	-	27,582
(FY13) Program Operations and Management & Engineering Initiatives	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	74,085	19,966
(FY13) LOI/OTA	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	88,902	146,685
(FY13) EDS Purchase and Install	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	133,353	16,836
(FY13) Maintenance	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	214,645	163,552
(FY14) Program Operations and Management & Engineering Initiatives	Q1 2014	Q4 2014	149,168	-
(FY14) LOI/OTA	Q1 2014	Q4 2014	0	-
(FY14) EDS Purchase and Install	Q1 2014	Q4 2014	143,972	-
(FY14) Maintenance	Q1 2014	Q4 2014	222,688	-
(FY15) Program Operations and Management & Engineering Initiatives	Q1 2015	Q4 2015	85,957	-
(FY15) LOI/OTA	Q1 2015	Q4 2015	0	-
(FY15) EDS Purchase and Install	Q1 2015	Q4 2015	215,962	-
(FY15) Maintenance	Q1 2015	Q4 2015	216,777	-
Total			\$11,953,567	\$9,342,816

*FY02 – FY15 excludes STIP and Advanced Surveillance Program (ASP)

*FY11 – FY15 excludes Surface and Cargo

*Maintenance amounts include costs for equipment disposal

4. Schedule of Project Funding (Dollars in Thousands)

Projects (Appropriation: Aviation Security)	Prior **	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Total
Program Operations and Management & Engineering Initiatives	1,107,159	74,085	149,168	85,957	1,416,369
LOI / OTA	3,369,784	88,902	0	0	3,458,686
EDS Purchase and Installation	4,011,280	133,353	143,972	215,962	4,504,567
Maintenance	1,919,835	214,645	222,688	216,777	2,573,945
Total Project Expenditures	10,408,058	510,985	515,828	518,696	11,953,567

*FY02 – FY15 excludes STIP and ASP

*FY11 – FY15 excludes Surface and Cargo

*Maintenance amounts include costs for equipment disposal

* * EDS Purchase and Installation includes all program funding except maintenance for FY02-FY08 due to past history reporting

5. Cost Estimate Detail and Changes (Dollars in Thousands)

Description of Milestone	Initial Total Cost (\$000)	Planned Total Cost (\$000)	Actual Total Cost (\$000)	Explanation of Difference Between Current and Previous Estimate
(FY02-FY07) Program initiation (MNS, ConOps draft); Deployed systems for facility mods, Strategic Program Plan, & NEXGEN. Updated Strategic Plan, LCCE, CBA, Deployment Schedule; Performed program/tech mgmt, system deployment, & O&M, per deployment plan. Maintained equipment	4,723,501	4,723,501	4,624,101	Airport scheduling delays slowed deployment of equipment.

(FY08) Perform program management, system deployment, O&M, tech management, and maintenance utilizing strategic plan	758,487	758,487	747,906	Airport scheduling delays slowed deployment of equipment.
(FY09) Perform program management in accordance with the final strategic plan; execute engineering initiatives for continuous quality and improvements; perform facility modification, purchase of EDS, and installation of EDS for Airport Optimal Solutions utilizing final strategic plan; and perform operations and maintenance utilizing strategic plan.	1,482,823	1,482,823	1,401,779	Airport scheduling delays slowed deployment of equipment, and acquisition of EDS equipment delayed due to competitive award.
(FY10) Perform program management in accordance with the final strategic plan; execute engineering initiatives for continuous quality and improvements; perform facility modification, purchase of EDS, and installation of EDS for Airport Optimal Solutions utilizing final strategic plan; and perform operations and maintenance utilizing strategic plan.	1,260,174	1,260,174	1,315,637	Airport scheduling delays slowed deployment of equipment, and acquisition of EDS equipment delayed due to competitive award.
(FY11) Perform program management in accordance with the final strategic plan; execute engineering initiatives for continuous quality and improvements; perform facility modification, purchase of EDS, and installation of EDS for Airport Optimal Solutions utilizing final strategic plan and for recapitalization of existing airport systems for sustained operations and compliance; and perform operations and maintenance utilizing strategic plan.	742,770	742,770	525,688	Airport scheduling delays slowed deployment of equipment, and acquisition of EDS equipment delayed due to competitive award.
(FY12) Perform program management in accordance with the final strategic plan; execute engineering initiatives for continuous quality and improvements; perform facility modification, purchase of EDS, and installation of EDS for recapitalization and	699,903	699,903	380,666	Airport scheduling delays slowed deployment of equipment, and acquisition of

optimization of existing airport systems for sustained operations and compliance; and perform operations and maintenance utilizing strategic plan.				EDS equipment delayed due to competitive award
(FY13) Perform program management in accordance with the final strategic plan; execute engineering initiatives for continuous quality and improvements; perform facility modification, purchase of EDS, and installation of EDS for recapitalization and optimization of existing airport systems for sustained operations and compliance; and perform operations and maintenance utilizing strategic plan.	685,957	685,957	347,039	Airport scheduling delays slowed deployment of equipment, and acquisition of EDS equipment delayed due to competitive award
(FY14) Perform program management in accordance with the final strategic plan; execute engineering initiatives for continuous quality and improvements; perform facility modification, purchase of EDS, and installation of EDS for recapitalization and optimization of existing airport systems for sustained operations and compliance; and perform operations and maintenance utilizing strategic plan.	515,828	515,828		Airport scheduling delays slowed deployment of equipment, and acquisition of EDS equipment delayed due to competitive award

*FY02 – FY15 excludes STIP and ASP

*FY11 – FY15 excludes Surface and Cargo

*Maintenance amounts include costs for equipment disposal

6. Method of Performance

EBSP is currently in a mixed acquisition life cycle phase, focusing predominately on the produce/deploy/support phase of the acquisition process. The EBSP expenditure plan is submitted to Congress annually.

An Integrated Master Schedule (IMS) was recently developed and implemented for the EDS Competitive Procurement project. A comprehensive IMS that covers all projects within EBSP is under development and will be complete in Q4 FY 2013. Additionally, progress against major project milestones in the Acquisition Program Baseline is reported to DHS on a regular basis.

Operational performance will be measured based on the following criteria:

- 100 percent electronic screening of checked baggage for explosives at all commercial airports nationwide
- Percent of checked baggage screened with EDS that maximize security, effectiveness, and efficiency
- Cost per bag screened
- Operational availability of baggage screening equipment
- Customer satisfaction

7. Related Annual Funding Requirements

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2015	
	Current Estimate	Previous Estimate
N/A (All operations and maintenance are included in program cost estimates.)	N/A	N/A
Total	N/A	N/A

8. Budget Allocation to Programs

Program	Allocated Budget (\$000)	
	FY 2014	FY 2015
EDS/ETD Purchase & Install	293,140	301,919
Screening Technology Maintenance	222,688	216,777
Total	515,828	518,696

*FY02 – FY15 excludes STIP and ASP

*FY11 – FY15 excludes Surface and Cargo

*Screening Technology Maintenance includes Disposal costs

9. Compliance with applicable Public Laws, Regulations, Standards and Executive Orders

This program is mandated under the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (P.L. 107-71) which requires 100% screening of checked baggage by EDS or an equivalent standard.

INITIATIVE #2
TSA – PASSENGER SCREENING PROGRAM (PSP)

1. Project Description, Justification and Scope

The Passenger Screening Program (PSP) serves as the TSA's Program Management Office responsible for aviation checkpoint security equipment for the Nation's airports. PSP's mission is to provide technologies that assist Transportation Security Officers in denying entry to potential threats directed against the air transportation network. PSP's mission aligns to TSA's mission of protecting the Nation's transportation systems to ensure the freedom of movement for people and commerce and the DHS mission of Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security, by embodying two associated goals into program operations: Preventing Terrorist Attacks and Managing Risks to Critical Infrastructure. PSP protects the travelling public and adapts to evolving security conditions by identifying and evaluating risks to passenger screening checkpoints and mitigating threats to infrastructure including terminals, aircraft, and checkpoints. PSP consists of three security technology portfolios: people screening technologies, carry-on screening technologies, and layered security technologies. Each portfolio consists of subordinate security technology projects that focus on specific threat mitigation systems. PSP-managed technologies screen over two million passengers and their carry-on items for weapons, explosives, and prohibited items at approximately 450 Federalized airports nationwide each day. Program objectives include increasing detection, limiting false alarms, enhancing efficiency, consolidating equipment footprint, and centralizing results monitoring to support checkpoint staffing reductions. To realize these goals, PSP is moving from independently-functioning technologies to optimized, integrated technologies that are easier to upgrade via software upgrades. The system-of-systems security architecture will enable TSA to address both known vulnerabilities and emerging threats in the most comprehensive manner possible. PSP balances its duties with considerations such as passenger privacy, dignity, safety, and health, while maintaining affordability, deployment, maintenance, and other life cycle issues. Accomplishments include the replacement of legacy systems and the deployment of emerging technologies. Current technologies that have been deployed include Enhanced Walk-through Metal Detectors (WTMD); Explosives Trace Detection (ETD) units; Bottled Liquids Scanners (BLS); Chemical Analysis Devices (CAD); Advanced Technology-2 (AT-2) systems; and Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) with Automated Target Recognition (ATR) capability. Additionally, the Credential Authentication Technology (CAT), which digitally validates the ID used by the traveling public, is expected to begin LRIP in deployment in FY2015 at full rate production.

2. Significant Changes

TSA's FY 2015 request includes \$170.4 million for PSP. This request includes funding to purchase AT-2, AIT-2, and BLS units and to develop next generation checkpoint screening solutions.

3. Project Schedule

	Fiscal Quarter and Year		Estimated Completion Cost	Total Project Cost
Projects	Project Start	Project Complete	(\$000)	(\$000)
(FY01) Transfer from FAA	Q1 2002	Q1 2002	0	0
(FY02) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2003	Q4 2003	23,000	23,000
(FY03) Planning and Testing	Q1 2003	Q4 2003	2,000	2,000
(FY03) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2003	Q4 2003	30,000	31,326
(FY03) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2003	Q4 2003	10,000	10,000
(FY04) Planning and Testing	Q1 2004	Q4 2004	2,000	2,000
(FY04) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2004	Q4 2004	30,000	11,341
(FY04) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2004	Q4 2004	14,200	14,000
(FY05) Planning and Testing	Q1 2005	Q4 2005	2,000	2,000
(FY05) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2005	Q4 2005	65,300	61,349
(FY05) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2005	Q4 2005	31,000	30,046
(FY06) Planning and Testing	Q1 2006	Q4 2006	2,000	13,416
(FY06) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2006	Q4 2006	94,148	82,732
(FY06) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2006	Q4 2006	35,100	32,871
(FY07) Planning and Testing	Q1 2007	Q4 2007	2,000	7,359
(FY07) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2007	Q4 2007	106,370	99,732
(FY07) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2007	Q4 2007	40,000	39,736
(FY07) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2007	Q4 2007	23,500	19,688
(FY 2007 Supplemental)				
(FY07) Personnel Cost and Benefits	Q1 2007	Q1 2007	1,500	661
(FY 2007 Supplemental)				
(FY08) Planning and Testing	Q1 2008	Q4 2008	2,000	8,035
(FY08) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2008	Q4 2008	229,106	227,256
(FY08) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2008	Q4 2008	41,263	41,258
(FY09) Planning and Testing	Q1 2009	Q4 2009	3,691	9,350
(FY09) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2009	Q4 2009	202,965	200,429
(FY09) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2009	Q4 2009	48,409	48,363
(FY09) Personnel Cost and Benefits	Q1 2009	Q4 2010	6,000	4,317
(FY09) Procurement and Deployment (FY 2009 ARRA)	Q1 2009	Q4 2010	238,500	238,500
(FY09) Personnel Cost and Benefits (FY 2009 ARRA)	Q1 2009	Q4 2010	1,012	1,012
(FY10) Planning and Testing	Q1 2010	Q4 2010	12,909	12,909

(FY10) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2010	Q4 2010	96,378	95,437
(FY10) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2010	Q4 2010	63,125	62,071
(FY10) Personnel Cost and Benefits	Q1 2010	Q4 2010	5,602	5,170
(FY11) Planning and Testing	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	17,297	39,843
(FY11) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	300,791	257,321
(FY11) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	76,000	72,528
(FY11) Personnel Cost and Benefits	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	9,303	7,453
(FY12) Planning and Testing	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	15,447	13,966
(FY12) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	166,971	117,635
(FY12) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	61,230	61,985
(FY12) Personnel Cost and Benefits	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	8,092	7,165
(FY13) Planning and Testing	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	15,447	6,019
(FY13) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	71,258	1,378
(FY13) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	77,999	64,327
(FY13) Personnel Cost and Benefits	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	8,143	5,089
(FY14) Planning and Testing	Q1 2014	Q4 2014	\$13,000	-
(FY14) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2014	Q4 2014	70,273	\$789
(FY14) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2014	Q4 2014	\$75,821	-
(FY14) Personnel Cost and Benefits	Q1 2014	Q4 2014	\$8,610	\$2,444
(FY15) Planning and Testing	Q1 2015	Q4 2015	\$13,000	-
(FY15) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2015	Q4 2015	70,865	-
(FY15) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2015	Q4 2015	\$77,732	-
(FY15) Personnel Cost and Benefits	Q1 2015	Q4 2015	\$8,768	-
TOTAL			\$2,631,125	\$2,095,306

*Excludes STIP and ASP

* Maintenance amounts include costs for equipment disposal

4. Schedule of Project Funding

(Dollars in Thousands)

Projects (<i>Appropriation: Aviation Security</i>)	Prior	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Total
Planning and Testing	61,344	15,447	13,000	13,000	102,791
Procurement and Deployment	1,607,029	71,258	70,273	70,865	1,819,425

Operations and Support (Maintenance)	420,327	77,999	75,821	77,732	651,879
Personnel Cost and Benefits	31,509	8,143	8,610	8,768	57,030
Total Project Expenditures	2,120,209	172,847	167,704	170,365	2,631,125

*Excludes STIP and ASP

* Maintenance amounts include costs for equipment disposal

5. Cost Estimate Detail and Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

Description of Milestone	Planned Total Cost	Actual Total Cost	Explanation of Difference
Procurement and Deployment (FY06)	94,148	82,732	Program received quantity discount and awards lower than estimate; funds reallocated between activities
Procurement and Deployment (FY11)	300,791	257,321	Funds were reallocated between programs and activities
Operations and Support (Maintenance) (FY11)	76,000	72,528	Less deployments; funds reallocated to other maintenance requirements
Procurement and Deployment (FY12)	166,971	117,635	Funds were reallocated between programs and activities

* Only significant differences are listed

**Excludes STIP and ASP

6. Method of Performance

Expenditures are approved based on an overall PSP expenditure plan that is submitted to Congress annually.

Operational performance will be measured based on the following criteria:

- Percent of Airports with BLS Coverage
- Percent of Checkpoint Lanes with AT Coverage
- Operational Availability for Carry-on Baggage Screening Equipment
- Percent of Checkpoint Lanes with AIT Coverage

7. Related Annual Funding Requirements

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2015	
	Current Estimate	Previous Estimate
N/A (All operations and maintenance are included in program cost estimates.)	N/A	N/A
Total	N/A	N/A

8. Budget Allocation to Programs

Program	Allocated Budget (\$000)	
	FY 2014	FY 2015
Checkpoint Support*	83,273	83,865
Screening Technology Maintenance**	75,821	77,732
Total	167,704	170,365

*Excludes STIP and ASP

**Screening Technology Maintenance includes equipment disposal costs

9. Compliance with applicable Public Laws, Regulations, Standards and Executive Orders

This program is mandated under the Aviation Transportation and Security Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-71), which requires screening of all passengers and property including carry-on baggage and other articles that will be carried aboard a passenger aircraft.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Federal Air Marshals
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	360,705	360,705
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	12,521	12,521
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	103,675	103,675
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	623	623
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	185,795	185,795
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	663,319	663,319
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	-	100,089	100,089
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	79	79
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	1,021	1,021
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	5,357	5,357
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	-	4,271	4,271
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	3	3
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	3,960	3,960
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	-	8,892	8,892
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	4,376	4,376
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	895	895
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	532	532
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	1,629	1,629
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	-	3,101	3,101
31.0 Equipment	-	-	2,690	2,690
Total, Other Object Classes	-	-	136,895	136,895
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	-	-	800,214	800,214
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Federal Air Marshals Mission Statement

The FAMS PPA funds the FAMS's payroll costs, supports all operational and infrastructure requirements, and training and travel expenses. The vast majority of this PPA funds the salaries for FAMs and the civilian workforce to provide vital protective and law enforcement services necessary for both domestic and international air travel as well as other transportation related security activities. The PPA also supports the continuing development and maintenance of the Service's infrastructure, internal business processes, and systems that enable FAMs to seamlessly perform the integrated set of functions that make up their mission. The FY 2015 request includes a realignment of funding from FAMS into a single PPA under the Aviation Security appropriation. This consolidation of FAMS into Aviation Security better reflects TSA's organization and management structure for aviation security operations

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	360,705	360,705
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	12,521	12,521
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	103,675	103,675
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	623	623
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	185,795	185,795
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	-	663,319	663,319

The FY 2015 Salaries and Benefits request includes an increase of \$664,597,000 for a transfer from the Federal Air Marshals appropriation, an increase of \$6,687,000 for pay COLA, an increase of \$9,135,000 for retirement contribution, and a decrease of \$17,100,000 for a FAMS reduction.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$0	\$0	\$100,089	\$100,089

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The bulk of these costs directly support Federal Air Marshal domestic and international mission travel, which is the primary mission of the Service. Also included in this object class are travel costs related to training, conference attendance, and site visits. The FY 2015 request reflects the transfer from the Federal Air Marshals appropriation and a decrease for a FAMS Reduction.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$0	\$0	\$79	\$79

Transportation of things includes all costs associated with the care of items in the process of being transported, as well as other services associated with the transportation of things. The FAMS uses this object class series for central billing and for the shipment of goods between Headquarters and Field Offices. The FY 2015 request reflects the transfer from the Federal Air Marshals appropriation and a decrease for a FAMS Reduction.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$0	\$0	\$1,021	\$1,021

GSA Rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2015 request reflects the transfer from the Federal Air Marshals appropriation and a decrease for a FAMS Reduction.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$0	\$0	\$5,357	\$5,357

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The majority of the FAMS' commercial office leases for Headquarters and field offices are included in this category. The FY 2015 request reflects the transfer from the Federal Air Marshals appropriation and a decrease for a FAMS Reduction.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$0	\$0	\$4,271	\$4,271

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FAMS uses this object class series for PDA and cell phone air time and general office utilities such as metered gas, electricity, water usage, etc. The FY 2015 request reflects the transfer from the Federal Air Marshals appropriation and a decrease for a FAMS Reduction.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$0	\$0	\$3	\$3

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from private sector or other federal entities. The FY 2015 request includes a transfer from the Federal Air Marshals appropriation.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$0	\$0	\$3,960	\$3,960

Advisory and assistance services primarily include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e., the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.). The FY 2015 request reflects the transfer from the Federal Air Marshals appropriation and a decrease for a FAMS Reduction.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$0	\$0	\$8,892	\$8,892

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal and Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.1. The FAMS uses this series for additional support for the Mission Scheduling and Notification System, support services for other elements (including contractors supporting contracting/procurement efforts) within the Service. The FY 2015 request reflects the transfer from the Federal Air Marshals appropriation and a decrease for a FAMS Reduction.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$0	\$0	\$4,376	\$4,376

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. For the FAMS, this includes IT Support for the entire FAMS, facility maintenance support from the FAA, office equipment maintenance and security clearances. The FY 2015 request reflects the transfer from the Federal Air Marshals appropriation and a decrease for a FAMS Reduction.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$0	\$0	\$895	\$895

Operation and maintenance of facilities includes all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with either the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FAMS uses this object class series for custodial services and facility build out/enhancements of current leases. The FY 2015 request reflects the transfer from the Federal Air Marshals appropriation and a decrease for a FAMS Reduction.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$0	\$0	\$532	\$532

The FY 2015 request reflects the transfer from the Federal Air Marshals appropriation and a decrease for a FAMS Reduction.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$1,629	\$1,629

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal account. The FY 2015 request reflects the transfer from the Federal Air Marshals appropriation and a decrease for a FAMS Reduction.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$0	\$0	\$3,101	\$3,101

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property. The FAMS uses this series for IT supplies and materials, office supplies and fuel. The FY 2015 request reflects the transfer from the Federal Air Marshals appropriation and a decrease for a FAMS Reduction.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$2,690	\$2,690

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. Included in this total are costs for IT equipment and software, furniture and other office equipment. The FY 2015 request reflects the transfer from the Federal Air Marshals appropriation and a decrease for a FAMS Reduction.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Screening Partnership Program
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	34	37	37	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	139,744	158,050	154,432	(3,618)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	1	1	1	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	93	101	101	-
31.0 Equipment	1	1	1	-
Total, Other Object Classes	139,873	158,190	154,572	(3,618)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	139,873	158,190	154,572	(3,618)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Screening Partnership Program Mission Statement

The Screening Partnership Program (SPP) allows an airport operator to submit an application to have screening carried out by a qualified private screening company. The contractor must perform under federal oversight and the contracted screeners must perform at the same or at a higher performance levels as federal TSOs.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	-	-	-

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$139,744	\$158,050	\$154,432	(\$3,618)

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

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Screener PC&B
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	1,611,290	1,676,400	1,617,584	(58,816)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	281,138	292,503	292,503	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	162,764	169,344	169,344	-
11.7 Military Personnel	83,848	87,238	87,238	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	774,362	805,667	783,825	(21,842)
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	518	539	539	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	2,913,920	3,031,691	2,951,033	(80,658)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	1,812	1,786	1,786	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	50	49	49	-
Total, Other Object Classes	1,862	1,835	1,835	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	2,915,782	3,033,526	2,952,868	(80,658)
Full Time Equivalents	45,982	46,920	44,849	(2,071)

Screener PC&B Mission Statement

This PPA funds Personnel Compensation and Benefits costs for all Transportation Security Officer (TSO) positions as well as Worker's Compensation Payments

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	1,611,290	1,676,400	1,617,584	(58,816)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	281,138	292,503	292,503	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	162,764	169,344	169,344	-
11.7 Military Personnel	83,848	87,238	87,238	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	774,362	805,667	783,825	(21,842)
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	518	539	539	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	2,913,920	3,031,691	2,951,033	(80,658)

Salaries and Benefits include costs for 44,849 FTEs. The FY 2015 request includes a decrease of 1,656 FTE as a result of the program change to a reduction in Playbook operations and leveraging RBS efficiencies.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Screener Training and Other
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	9,646	11,116	12,405	1,289
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	10	9	9	-
11.7 Military Personnel	110	100	100	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	2,631	2,961	3,899	938
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	12,397	14,186	16,413	2,227
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	32,935	35,531	34,561	(970)
22.0 Transportation of Things	33	35	34	(1)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	268	289	279	(10)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	107	116	111	(5)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	111	120	115	(5)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	206	222	212	(10)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	24,702	26,649	26,619	(30)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	74,104	79,945	79,345	(600)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	8,234	8,883	8,858	(25)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	8,234	8,883	8,859	(24)
25.6 Medical Care	14	15	15	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	33	35	35	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	43,638	43,254	42,160	(1,094)
31.0 Equipment	7,410	7,994	7,984	(10)
32.0 Land and Structures	2	3	3	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	647	697	687	(10)
Total, Other Object Classes	200,678	212,671	209,877	(2,794)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	213,075	226,857	226,290	(567)
Full Time Equivalents	92	84	139	55

Screener Training and Other Mission Statement

Provides the ATSA mandated and discretionary training to new TSO hires and the recurrent training of the TSO workforce.
Provides all the operational support, such as consumables; uniforms; supplies; claims; etc. to maintain the TSO workforce.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	9,646	11,116	12,405	1,289
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	10	9	9	-
11.7 Military Personnel	110	100	100	-

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	9,646	11,116	12,405	1,289
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	2,631	2,961	3,899	938
Total, Salaries & Benefits	12,397	14,186	16,413	2,227

Salaries and Benefits include costs for 139 FTEs. The FY 2015 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$32,935	\$35,531	\$34,561	(\$970)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2015 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$33	\$35	\$34	(\$1)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2015 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$268	\$289	\$279	(\$10)

GSA Rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2015 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$107	\$116	\$111	(\$5)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2015 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$111	\$120	\$115	(\$5)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2015 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$206	\$222	\$212	(\$10)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
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2015 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$24,702	\$26,649	\$26,619	(\$30)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$74,104	\$79,945	\$79,345	(\$600)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$8,234	\$8,883	\$8,858	(\$25)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2015 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$8,234	\$8,883	\$8,859	(\$24)

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2015 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$43,638	\$43,254	\$42,160	(\$1,094)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2015 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$7,410	\$7,994	\$7,984	(\$10)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$647	\$697	\$687	(\$10)

Insurance claims and indemnities includes all benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act. The FY 2015 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Checkpoint Support
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	6,957	6,956	7,039	83
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	85	85	91	6
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	1,409	1,867	1,938	71
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	8,451	8,908	9,068	160
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	877	635	878	243
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	1,229	295	(934)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	-	66	66
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	43,210	74,182	62,284	(11,898)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	617	3,750	190	(3,560)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	293	1,641	1,348
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	33	169	1,416	1,247
26.0 Supplies and Materials	62	10	102	92
31.0 Equipment	55,856	14,133	27,529	13,396
Total, Other Object Classes	100,655	94,401	94,401	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	109,106	103,309	103,469	160
Full Time Equivalents	46	57	57	-

Checkpoint Support Mission Statement

The Checkpoint Support PPA provides the resources required to deploy passenger screening, carry-on baggage screening and electronic surveillance equipment. This equipment is a vital component of TSA's efforts to secure our nation's air transportation.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	6,957	6,956	7,039	83
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	85	85	91	6
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	1,409	1,867	1,938	71
Total, Salaries & Benefits	8,451	8,908	9,068	160

Salaries and Benefits include personnel and compensation costs for 57 FTEs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$877	\$635	\$878	\$243

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2015 request reflects a \$243,000 increase for mission-critical travel.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$0	\$1,229	\$295	(\$934)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2015 request reflects a net decrease of \$934,000 funding for warehouse rent.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$0	\$0	\$66	\$66

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$66,000 for TSIF utilities.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$43,210	\$74,182	\$62,284	(\$11,898)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2015 request reflects a net decrease of \$11,898,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$617	\$3,750	\$190	(\$3,560)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$3,560,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$0	\$293	\$1,641	\$1,348

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$1,348,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$33	\$169	\$1,416	\$1,247

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$1,247,000 for warehouse operations and facilities for security equipment.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$62	\$10	\$102	\$92

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$92,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$55,856	\$14,133	\$27,529	\$13,396

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2015 request includes an increase of \$13,396,000 for Transportation Security Equipment.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
EDS Procurement and Installation
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	14,824	12,081	14,470	2,389
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	223	941	381	(560)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	3,566	5,642	4,320	(1,322)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	18,613	18,664	19,171	507
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	600	531	450	(81)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	235	235	235	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	70	70	70	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	31,171	47,907	36,115	(11,792)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	100	92	90	(2)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	5,000	5,002	5,000	(2)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	902	902	902	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	420	420	420	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	30	22	22	-
31.0 Equipment	30,000	-	21,600	21,600
Total, Other Object Classes	68,528	55,181	64,904	9,723
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	87,141	73,845	84,075	10,230
Full Time Equivalents	105	116	118	2

EDS Procurement and Installation Mission Statement

EDS Procurement and Installation funds the purchase, deployment, and installation of electronic baggage screening equipment in the Nation's airports. The deployment of this equipment is a key component of TSA's ability to ensure the security of the air transportation system. Installation is an integral cost associated with the deployment of equipment that enhances the security of the air transportation system.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	14,824	12,081	14,470	2,389
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	223	941	381	(560)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	3,566	5,642	4,320	(1,322)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	18,613	18,664	19,171	507

Salaries and Benefits includes personnel and compensation costs for 118 FTEs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$600	\$531	\$450	(\$81)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2015 request reflects an \$81,000 decrease for mission critical travel.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$31,171	\$47,907	\$36,115	(\$11,792)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2015 request includes a portion of installation efforts being funded from the Aviation Security Capital Fund (ASCF). The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$11,792,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$100	\$92	\$90	(\$2)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$2,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$5,000	\$5,002	\$5,000	(\$2)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2015 request includes a decrease of \$2,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$30,000	\$0	\$21,600	\$21,600

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY2015 request includes an increase of \$21,600,000 for checked baggage screening equipment. Funding for this purpose is also provided in the Aviation Security Capital Fund.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Screening Technology Maintenance
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	55	64	64	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	2,600	1,792	1,792	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	2	3	3	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	289,988	296,649	292,649	(4,000)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	1	1	-
Total, Other Object Classes	292,645	298,509	294,509	(4,000)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	292,645	298,509	294,509	(4,000)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Screening Technology Maintenance Mission Statement

Screening Technology Maintenance funds the maintenance of passenger and baggage screening equipment in the Nation's airports. This funding is essential to ensure that all security screening equipment is operationally ready and supportable over its anticipated lifetime.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	-	-	-

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$289,988	\$296,649	\$292,649	(\$4,000)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$4,000,000 due to maintenance contract efficiencies and reduced equipment levels.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	141,455	158,098	155,948	(2,150)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	140	157	156	(1)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	2,583	2,897	2,797	(100)
11.7 Military Personnel	1,385	1,300	1,300	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	1,550	1,738	1,738	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	50,643	56,785	55,899	(886)
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	129	145	145	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	197,885	221,120	217,983	(3,137)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	11,954	11,395	10,819	(576)
22.0 Transportation of Things	167	159	151	(8)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	418	399	392	(7)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	139	133	131	(2)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	1,076	1,025	1,011	(14)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	48	45	45	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	5,977	5,698	5,618	(80)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	15,938	15,193	14,983	(210)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	17,527	17,157	16,957	(200)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	4	4	4	-
25.6 Medical Care	36	34	34	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	239	228	225	(3)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	5,977	5,800	5,500	(300)
31.0 Equipment	7,969	7,595	7,303	(292)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	71,725	68,372	67,418	(954)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	84	80	79	(1)
Total, Other Object Classes	139,278	133,317	130,670	(2,647)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	337,163	354,437	348,653	(5,784)
Full Time Equivalents	1,549	1,584	1,549	(35)

Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement Mission Statement

The purpose of Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement is to provide activities that ensure that TSA continues to build a strong security regulation and enforcement presence on-site at the nation's commercial airports. Funding requested under this decision unit supports airport regulation compliance through domestic and international inspections, K-9 units, international outreach programs to ensure alignment and consistency in security requirements of the United States and those of the other nations to ensure transportation system integrity; and reimbursements provided to State and local law enforcement for support provided at commercial airport checkpoints.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	141,455	158,098	155,948	(2,150)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	140	157	156	(1)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	2,583	2,897	2,797	(100)
11.7 Military Personnel	1,385	1,300	1,300	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	1,550	1,738	1,738	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	50,643	56,785	55,899	(886)
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	129	145	145	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	197,885	221,120	217,983	(3,137)

Salaries and Benefits include costs for 1,549 FTEs. The FY 2015 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$11,954	\$11,395	\$10,819	(\$576)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2015 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$167	\$159	\$151	(\$8)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2015 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$418	\$399	\$392	(\$7)

GSA Rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2015 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$139	\$133	\$131	(\$2)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2015 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$1,076	\$1,025	\$1,011	(\$14)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
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equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2015 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$5,977	\$5,698	\$5,618	(\$80)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2015 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$15,938	\$15,193	\$14,983	(\$210)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2015 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$17,527	\$17,157	\$16,957	(\$200)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2015 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$239	\$228	\$225	(\$3)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$5,977	\$5,800	\$5,500	(\$300)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2015 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$7,969	\$7,595	\$7,303	(\$292)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2015 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$71,725	\$68,372	\$67,418	(\$954)

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2015 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$84	\$80	\$79	(\$1)

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

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Airport Management and Support
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	244,117	242,581	242,847	266
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	514	514	516	2
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1,541	1,541	1,556	15
11.7 Military Personnel	2,949	2,900	2,900	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	95,560	94,925	95,351	426
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	77	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	344,758	342,461	343,170	709
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	8,481	11,106	11,219	113
22.0 Transportation of Things	424	555	571	16
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	95,291	124,781	125,294	513
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	8,075	10,574	10,772	198
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	3,028	3,966	4,077	111
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	121	159	163	4
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	6,864	8,988	9,242	254
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	26,643	33,473	34,870	1,397
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	6,864	8,988	9,242	254
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	3,230	4,229	4,348	119
25.6 Medical Care	20	26	27	1
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	404	529	544	15
26.0 Supplies and Materials	9,691	12,689	13,031	342
31.0 Equipment	10,579	13,853	14,243	390
32.0 Land and Structures	8,075	10,576	10,872	296
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	36	47	49	2
Total, Other Object Classes	187,826	244,539	248,564	4,025
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	532,584	587,000	591,734	4,734
Full Time Equivalents	2,864	3,009	2,928	(81)

Airport Management and Support Mission Statement

Airport Management and Support provides funding for each Federal Security Director and staff at each hub airport along with the headquarters personnel who direct the policy, analysis, and the administration of aviation screening and airport security. In addition, this PPA supports aviation functions at TSA's Transportation Security Operations Center. These offices and positions are critical to supporting the front-line operations of our TSOs.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	244,117	242,581	242,847	266
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	514	514	516	2
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1,541	1,541	1,556	15
11.7 Military Personnel	2,949	2,900	2,900	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	95,560	94,925	95,351	426
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	77	-	-	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	344,758	342,461	343,170	709

Salaries and Benefits include costs for 2,928 FTEs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$8,481	\$11,106	\$11,219	\$113

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2015 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$424	\$555	\$571	\$16

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2015 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$95,291	\$124,781	\$125,294	\$513

GSA Rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2015 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$8,075	\$10,574	\$10,772	\$198

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2015 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$3,028	\$3,966	\$4,077	\$111

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2015 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$121	\$159	\$163	\$4

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$6,864	\$8,988	\$9,242	\$254

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2015 request includes adjustments to base, transfers, realignments and program changes.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$26,643	\$33,473	\$34,870	\$1,397

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2015 request includes adjustments to base, transfers, realignments and program changes.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$6,864	\$8,988	\$9,242	\$254

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$3,230	\$4,229	\$4,348	\$119

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$20	\$26	\$27	\$1

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$404	\$529	\$544	\$15

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$9,691	\$12,689	\$13,031	\$342

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2015 request includes adjustments to base, transfers, realignments and program changes.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$10,579	\$13,853	\$14,243	\$390

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2015 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$8,075	\$10,576	\$10,872	\$296

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. The FY 2015 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$36	\$47	\$49	\$2

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

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
FFDO and Flight Crew Training
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	3,701	3,789	3,597	(192)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	11	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	547	426	404	(22)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	1,488	1,589	1,508	(81)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	5,747	5,804	5,509	(295)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	177	104	80	(24)
22.0 Transportation of Things	23	55	42	(13)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	40	524	401	(123)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	1	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	9	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	1,663	15,889	12,166	(3,723)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	12,347	641	491	(150)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	217	1,142	874	(268)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	100	77	(23)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	1,402	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	1,540	429	328	(101)
31.0 Equipment	255	42	32	(10)
Total, Other Object Classes	17,674	18,926	14,491	(4,435)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	23,421	24,730	20,000	(4,730)
Full Time Equivalents	37	39	36	(3)

FFDO and Flight Crew Training Mission Statement

TSA has provided the Federal Flight Deck Officer (FFDO) and Flight Crew Training programs to deputize qualified airline pilots as federal law enforcement officers and to train flight crew members to defend the flight decks and cabins of aircrafts against acts of criminal violence or air piracy.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	3,701	3,789	3,597	(192)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	11	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	547	426	404	(22)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	1,488	1,589	1,508	(81)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	5,747	5,804	5,509	(295)

The FY 2015 Salaries and Benefits request includes an increase of \$59,000 for pay COLA, an increase of \$84,000 for retirement contribution, and a decrease of \$438,000 for a reduction to the FFDO and Flight Crew Training programs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$177	\$104	\$80	(\$24)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. This funding will be used for local and extended travel to conduct a multitude of transit inspections program management. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$24,000 for a reduction to the FFDO and Flight Crew Training programs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$23	\$55	\$42	(\$13)

Transportation of things includes all costs associated with the care of items in the process of being transported, as well as other services associated with the transportation of things. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$13,000 for a reduction to the FFDO and Flight Crew Training programs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$40	\$524	\$401	(\$123)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$123,000 for a reduction to the FFDO and Flight Crew Training programs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$1,663	\$15,889	\$12,166	(\$3,723)

Advisory and assistance services primarily include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e., the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.). The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$3,723,000 for a reduction to the FFDO and Flight Crew Training programs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$12,347	\$641	\$491	(\$150)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$150,000 for a reduction to the FFDO and Flight Crew Training programs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$217	\$1,142	\$874	(\$268)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The funds will be used to support partnership activities with other government agencies. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$268,000 for a reduction to the FFDO and Flight Crew Training programs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$0	\$100	\$77	(\$23)

Operation and maintenance of facilities includes all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with either the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$23,000 for a reduction to the FFDO and Flight Crew Training programs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,540	\$429	\$328	(\$101)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$101,000 for a reduction to the FFDO and Flight Crew Training programs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$255	\$42	\$32	(\$10)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$10,000 for a reduction to the FFDO and Flight Crew Training programs.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Air Cargo
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	58,638	65,243	56,657	(8,586)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	2,430	4,218	3,625	(593)
11.7 Military Personnel	1,323	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	18,742	21,064	18,109	(2,955)
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	5	5	5	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	81,138	90,530	78,396	(12,134)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	6,238	5,803	5,205	(598)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	164	153	137	(16)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	101	93	83	(10)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	98	92	83	(9)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	11	10	9	(1)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	11,030	10,260	9,202	(1,058)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	3,267	3,039	2,726	(313)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	352	328	294	(34)
25.6 Medical Care	138	128	115	(13)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	130	121	109	(12)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	1,239	1,152	1,033	(119)
31.0 Equipment	1,021	950	852	(98)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	10,397	9,673	8,676	(997)
Total, Other Object Classes	34,186	31,802	28,524	(3,278)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	115,324	122,332	106,920	(15,412)
Full Time Equivalents	703	771	642	(129)

Air Cargo Mission Statement

The Air Cargo program operates through compliance activities, regulatory efforts, and outreach initiatives. TSA uses a threat-based risk management approach based on two threats: 1) introduction of an explosive device on a passenger aircraft, and 2) the hijacking of an all-cargo aircraft resulting in its use as a weapon of mass destruction.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	58,638	65,243	56,657	(8,586)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	2,430	4,218	3,625	(593)
11.7 Military Personnel	1,323	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	18,742	21,064	18,109	(2,955)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	58,638	65,243	56,657	(8,586)
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	5	5	5	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	81,138	90,530	78,396	(12,134)

The FY 2015 Salaries and Benefits request includes pay COLA of \$577,000, annualization of FY 2014 pay raise of \$226,000, an increase of \$678,000 for Retirement Contribution, and a net decrease of \$15,412,000 due to adjustments-to-base, transfer in of OGS funding, and consolidation of canine funding into the Aviation Regulation PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$6,238	\$5,803	\$5,205	(\$598)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2015 request includes a net decrease of \$598,000 for adjustments-to-base, transfer in of OGS funding, and consolidation of canine funding into the Aviation Regulation PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$164	\$153	\$137	(\$16)

GSA rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2015 request reflects a net decrease of \$16,000 for adjustments-to-base, transfer in of OGS funding, and consolidation of canine funding into the Aviation Regulation PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$101	\$93	\$83	(\$10)

Other rent includes all payments to non-Federal sources for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2015 request reflects a net decrease of \$10,000 for adjustments-to-base, transfer in of OGS funding, and consolidation of canine funding into the Aviation Regulation PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$98	\$92	\$83	(\$9)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or leasing of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2015 request reflects a net decrease of \$9,000 for adjustments-to-base, transfer in of OGS funding, and consolidation of canine funding into the Aviation Regulation PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$11	\$10	\$9	(\$1)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The printing provides educational materials, training aids, and regulatory guidance. The FY 2015 request reflects a net decrease of \$1,000 for adjustments-to-base, transfer in of OGS funding, and consolidation of canine funding into the Aviation Regulation PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$11,030	\$10,260	\$9,202	(\$1,058)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. These services support the Air Cargo Systems development, operation, and support Known Shipper Management System, Indirect Air Carrier Management System and Air Cargo Risk Based Targeting. The FY 2015 request reflects a net decrease of \$1,058,000 for adjustments-to-base, transfer in of OGS funding, and consolidation of canine funding into the Aviation Regulation PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$3,267	\$3,039	\$2,726	(\$313)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2015 request reflects a net decrease of \$313,000 for adjustments-to-base, transfer in of OGS funding, and consolidation of canine funding into the Aviation Regulation PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$352	\$328	\$294	(\$34)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2015 request reflects a net decrease of \$34,000 for adjustments-to-base, transfer in of OGS funding, and consolidation of canine funding into the Aviation Regulation PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$138	\$128	\$115	(\$13)

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. The FY 2015 request reflects a net decrease of \$13,000 for adjustments-to-base, transfer in of OGS funding, and consolidation of canine funding into the Aviation Regulation PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$130	\$121	\$109	(\$12)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2015 request reflects a net decrease of \$12,000 for adjustments-to-base, transfer in of OGS funding, and consolidation of canine funding into the Aviation Regulation PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,239	\$1,152	\$1,033	(\$119)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2015 request reflects a net decrease of \$119,000 for adjustments-to-base, transfer in of OGS funding, and consolidation

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
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of canine funding into the Aviation Regulation PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$1,021	\$950	\$852	(\$98)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2015 request reflects a net decrease of \$98,000 for adjustments-to-base, transfer in of OGS funding, and consolidation of canine funding into the Aviation Regulation PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$10,397	\$9,673	\$8,676	(\$997)

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2015 request is a net decrease of \$997,000 associated for adjustments-to-base, transfer in of OGS funding, and consolidation of canine funding into the Aviation Regulation PPA.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Aviation Security Capital Funds Fees
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	185,850	133,000	228,400	95,400
31.0 Equipment	64,150	117,000	21,600	(95,400)
Total, Other Object Classes	250,000	250,000	250,000	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	250,000	250,000	250,000	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Aviation Security Capital Funds Fees Mission Statement

The Aviation Security Capital Fund was extended by the 9/11 Bill and is authorized through 2028. The Aviation Security Capital Fund supports the installation of optimal screening systems at airports and, with the enactment of the FY 2012 through FY 2014 Appropriations Bill, funds equipment purchases and installation.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	-	-	-

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$185,850	\$133,000	\$228,400	\$95,400

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. As provided in the FY 2012 through FY 2014 appropriations Bills, the Aviation Security Capital Fund can be used for equipment purchases and installations as well as facility modifications. Funding in Advisory and Assistance Services is used to fund equipment installation.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$64,150	\$117,000	\$21,600	(\$95,400)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. As provided in the FY 2012 through FY 2014 appropriations Bills, the Aviation Security Capital Fund can be used for equipment purchases and installations as well as facility modifications. Funds are requested in FY 2015 for equipment purchase.

Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	52,705	51,378	52,580
Increases			
Annualization of Prior Year Increases	-	684	27
Realignment of FTE and Other Adjustments to Base	-	3	-
Other Adjustments Related to Attrition and Hiring Fluctuations	-	345	-
Transfer of Resources from Other Appropriations to Aviation	-	53	8
Balanced Workforce Follow-on/Conversion	-	40	-
Other Adjustments to the base	-	604	-
Cease Staffing Exit Lanes (annualization)	-	37	-
Subtotal, Increases	-	1,766	35
Decreases			
Other Adjustments Related to Attrition and Hiring Fluctuations	(1,327)	-	-
Transfer of Resources from Aviation to Other Appropriations	-	-	(1)
Other Adjustments to the base	-	-	(371)
FAMS Efficiency Program Decrease	-	(1)	-
VIPR Program Program Decrease	-	(79)	-
FFDO Program Decrease	-	(38)	(3)
Consolidate VIPR Funding	-	-	(185)
Reduce Playbook Operations	-	-	(302)
Reduce Screener Workforce due to Decrease in AIT FOC	-	(446)	-
Leverage efficiencies from Risk Based Security (RBS)	-	-	(1,435)
Subtotal, Decreases	(1,327)	(564)	(2,297)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	51,378	52,580	50,318
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(1,327)	1,202	(2,262)

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
EDS Procurement and Installation	0	99	0	-99
Screener Training and Other	2,000	2,750	2,750	0
Airport Management and Support	0	1,920	2,147	227
Checkpoint Support	0	99	0	-99
Total Working Capital Fund	\$2,000	\$4,868	\$4,897	\$29

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy
N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Transportation Security Administration
Surface Transportation Security



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Transportation Security Administration Surface Transportation Security

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Surface Transportation Security:

Mission Statement

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) is mandated to protect the surface transportation system and to ensure the freedom of movement and the security of people and commerce. This mission is accomplished largely by a consortium of Federal, State, local, and private entities coordinated by TSA to optimize resources in a risk-based approach to security. In addition to sector and modal planning and coordination, TSA provides operational deterrence support through surface security inspectors and Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) teams. TSA also provides other protective resources such as: training; personnel funding; screening and detection programs; voluntary guidelines and best practices; regulations; security and process standards; vulnerability and risk assessment teams; and subject matter expertise to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for surface transportation security grant programs. TSA's surface transportation responsibilities also include coordination of the government and industry activities to identify and address unacceptable risk associated with all hazards affecting the Postal and Shipping Sector.

Various statutes and executive directives require that transportation risk reduction activities be determined and implemented collaboratively in accordance with strategic plans developed with security partners. These combined efforts play an essential role in DHS's mission to prevent terrorist acts within the United States, to reduce vulnerability to terrorism, to minimize the damage from potential attacks and disasters, and to improve system resilience after an incident. The surface domain includes:

- 1) Over 9 billion passenger trips on publicly operated mass transit per year; approximately 751 million passengers traveling on commercial buses each year ; and 24 million students daily on school buses traveling more than 4 million miles annually.
- 2) Over 168,000 miles of railroad track; 3.9 million miles of roads (including 46,717 miles of interstate highway and 114,700 miles of National Highway System roads); 604,000 highway bridges each over 20 feet of span; 366 highway tunnels each over 100 meters in length, and over 2.6 million miles of pipeline.
- 3) Nearly 800,000 shipments of hazardous materials transported every day (95 percent by truck).
- 4) The Marine Transportation System consisting of waterways, ports, and their connections, as well as commercial and recreational vessels, vehicles, and system users, such as importers and exporters. This system is geographically vast, with 95,000 miles of shoreline, 25,000 miles of rivers and canals, and is the primary transportation mode providing connectivity between the United States and global economies; 99 percent of overseas trade by volume enters or leaves the United States by ship.

The threat to surface transportation security has been growing over the past decade. Surface transportation remains an attractive target both globally (witness the bombings in Madrid in 2004; London in 2005; Mumbai in 2006; and Moscow in 2004 and 2010) and within the United States. For example: in 2007 four individuals planned to attack pipelines at the John F. Kennedy Airport; in 2008 there was a threat to New York City commuter rail; in 2009, a potential terrorist planned to bomb the New York City subway; in 2010, an individual left a car with gas, propane, fertilizer, and firecrackers at Times Square in New York City; and another potential terrorist was arrested in a sting operation in October 2010 for plotting against the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority. To counter the dynamic, yet enduring nature of the threat to surface transportation, TSA, its government partners, and industry owners and operators have committed to improve the security and resilience of the transportation system.

TSA plays a pivotal role in strengthening Surface Transportation Security. The *Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007* (9/11 Act) requires TSA to take specific measures to strengthen specific modes of transportation by conducting modal security assessments, requiring modal security plan development, providing guidelines for modal security training, and conducting exercise activities to reinforce those security plans. Additionally, the Administration's 2010 Surface Transportation Priority Security Assessment designates TSA as the lead agency for implementing 17 of the report's 20 recommendations, and requires TSA to support the lead agency for two additional recommendations. The Surface Transportation Security budget request for FY 2015 reflects TSA's continuing efforts to improve surface transportation security pursuant to these requirements.

B. Budget Activities:

This appropriation includes two major programs, Surface Transportation Security Staffing and Operations, and Surface Transportation Security Inspectors and VIPR (formerly, Surface Transportation Security Inspectors and Canines).

Surface Transportation Security Staffing and Operations - Provides funding for the coordination among all surface security stakeholders of processes and programs to identify and remediate unacceptable risks to critical infrastructure from all types of hazards; and develop a regulatory framework and the administrative policy for national security strategies, plans, and programs that identify innovative solutions and best practices.

Surface Transportation Security Inspectors and VIPR - Employs a cadre of inspectors to assess compliance, national program delivery, and provide outreach on security assets in the surface transportation system. Deploys VIPR teams in all modes of transportation to detect and deter potential terrorist activities. These resources interact daily within the transportation network to enhance security measures and are available for surge operations during times of heightened security.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Transportation Security Administration requests 905 positions, 860 FTE, and \$127,637,000 for FY 2015. The total adjustment-to-base includes an increase of 252 positions, 240 FTE, and \$29,912,000. The request also includes a program decrease totaling 48 positions, 48 FTE, and \$10,893,000 for VIPR efficiencies.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Transportation Security Administration Surface Transportation Security:

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Staffing and operations	158	126	\$35,651	157	147	\$35,262	137	127	\$29,375	(20)	(20)	(\$5,887)	-	-	-	(20)	(20)	(\$5,887)
Surface Inspectors and VIPR	649	508	\$86,364	544	521	\$73,356	768	733	\$98,262	224	212	\$24,906	(48)	(48)	(\$10,893)	272	260	\$35,799
Subtotal, Discretionary	807	634	\$122,015	701	668	\$108,618	905	860	\$127,637	204	192	\$19,019	(48)	(48)	(\$10,893)	252	240	\$29,912
Total, Surface Transportation Security:	807	634	\$122,015	701	668	\$108,618	905	860	\$127,637	204	192	\$19,019	(48)	(48)	(\$10,893)	252	240	\$29,912
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	807	634	\$122,015	701	668	\$108,618	905	860	\$127,637	204	192	\$19,019	(48)	(48)	(\$10,893)	252	240	\$29,912
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	807	634	\$122,015	701	668	\$108,618	905	860	\$127,637	204	192	\$19,019	(48)	(48)	(\$10,893)	252	240	\$29,912
Less prior year Rescissions			(\$21,667)			(\$20,000)												
Total	807	634	\$100,348	701	668	\$88,618	905	860	\$127,637	204	192	\$19,019	(48)	(48)	(\$10,893)	252	240	\$29,912

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Surface Transportation Security:
Staffing and operations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Staffing and operations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	158	126	35,651
2014 Enacted	157	147	35,262
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	(20)	(20)	(5,887)
2015 Current Services	137	127	29,375
2015 Total Request	137	127	29,375
Total Change 2014 to 2015	(20)	(20)	(5,887)

TSA requests 137 positions, 127 FTE, and \$29.4 million in FY 2015 for the Staffing and Operations PPA:

Adjustments-to-Base:

- Decrease from transfer of 12 positions/12 FTE and \$4.937 million to the Intelligence and Vetting Appropriation (Intelligence PPA) for the TSA Risk Knowledge (TSARK) Center (formerly, Mission Risk Knowledge (MRK) Center)
- Decrease from transfer of 8 positions/8 FTE and \$1.208 million to the Aviation Security Appropriation (Screener Training and Other PPA) for the TSA Academy
- Decrease of \$100 thousand for anticipated savings from reductions to non-mission critical travel and training, contract efficiencies, and/or supplies.
- Increase of \$55 thousand for annualization of the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$145 thousand for the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$158 thousand for retirement contribution

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

TSA, in accordance with the Aviation and Transportation Security Act, is responsible for assessing security threats, vulnerabilities, and consequences in all surface transportation modes. Further, TSA is charged with identifying needed security enhancements for surface transportation and related infrastructure, as well as developing security plans, and issuing and enforcing regulations to improve modal security. Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-7 and Presidential Policy Directive (PPD)-8 expand TSA's security responsibilities to include coordination of preparedness, response, and recovery activities for all hazards threatening the critical infrastructure and systems that comprise the Transportation Systems Sector.

Other key strategic plans and requirements documents driving TSA's security efforts are the Executive Order to Strengthen Surface Transportation, the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, the National Infrastructure Protection Plan, the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007, and the DHS Strategic Plan. The following activities are supported by Staffing and Operations:

Staffing and Operations FY 2015 Request

(dollars in millions)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request
Cross-modal Activities (Including Maritime, Postal & Shipping)	\$11.5	\$9.5
Mass Transit Activities (Including Passenger, Rail & Bus)	\$5.7	\$4.7
Freight Rail Activities	\$4.8	\$4.0
Pipeline Activities	\$4.4	\$3.7
Highway and Motor Carrier Activities	\$9.0	\$7.5
Total	\$35.4	\$29.4

Cross-modal Activities (Including Maritime, Postal & Shipping): \$9.5 million

National Transportation Strategies, Plans and Reports: TSA will revise the Transportation Systems Sector Specific Plan, based on direction and guidance from the revised National Infrastructure Protection Plan, developed in response to PPD 21. The agency is also required to develop an annual report on the sector. These documents reflect multiple strategies, plans and reports for the protection of transportation assets to meet planning and reporting requirements required by the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, and the 9/11 Act. The legislation requires that strategies, plans and associated reports are developed in collaboration with Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial governments, owners and operators of transportation infrastructure, private sector stakeholders, and non-profit employee representative organizations. TSA strives to minimize the overlap in planning and reporting requirements and to provide a unified process for its stakeholders.

Intermodal Security Training Exercise Program (I-STEP): I-STEP assists TSA and the Transportation Systems Sector in complying with the *Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act*, specifically by conducting a security exercise program for security partners in Mass Transit, Freight Rail, Highway & Motor Carriers, and Pipeline sectors. I-STEP enables security partners to enhance security capabilities, build partnerships, and gain insights in transportation security to prevent and deter acts of terrorism. I-STEP focuses on building and sustaining security preparedness to protect the traveling public, enhance national resilience, and identify capability gaps and needed resources. In the past year, I-STEP continued to play an integral role in TSA's efforts to develop security policies and plans that reduce the risk of catastrophic terrorist attacks.

In FY 2013, TSA adopted I-STEP's MRK Center prototype as a TSA-wide common operating picture to provide a centralized portal that secures, analyzes, and shares risk data across TSA, providing the same risk view from headquarters to the local level, to better understand the nation's risk posture. This new capability is called the TSARK Center and is supported by the Office of Intelligence and Analysis. This request realigns funding for the TSARK Center under the Intelligence and Vetting Appropriation (Intelligence PPA).

I-STEP's Security Measures and Resources Toolbox organized thousands of transportation security best practices gathered from TSA and security partners in a convenient filtering tool and shared it with

Federal, state and local, private sector, and international partners via the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN). I-STEP operationalized a new TSA Surface Risk-Based Security Strategy to identify desired security outcomes and used Operations-based exercises to test if operators are meeting them. TSA expanded its exercise planning capacity by introducing a public-facing, on-line exercise planning and information management system capable of supporting all modes in the transportation system. This system specifically assists stakeholders in planning their own training exercises and enhancing preparedness in addition to those exercises conducted through I-STEP.

In FY 2014 and FY 2015, I-STEP will engage industry to secure nationally-significant transportation infrastructure and assist security partners develop outcome-based policies and plans for risk-based priorities. Engagement approaches will seek to improve linkages between public and private sector partners within and across modal industries to enhance regional transportation security efforts. I-STEP will solicit information from stakeholders to identify security best practices that assist partners in continuously improving the risk posture of transportation systems serving the Nation.

Mass Transit Activities (Including Passenger, Rail & Bus): \$4.7 million

Stakeholder Collaboration: The vast majority of mass transit and passenger rail systems in the United States are owned and operated by units or agencies of local government. This fact distinguishes mass transit and passenger rail from other modes of transportation and sets special conditions on the Federal Government's interactions with mass transit and passenger rail operators. TSA's work to enhance and sustain the security of the rail mode focuses on creating lines of communication among transit agencies, collecting and disseminating best practices and threat information, identifying common vulnerabilities, and sharing proven and emerging countermeasures to mitigate those vulnerabilities. TSA works closely with the transit and passenger rail operators to engage in practical and coordinated planning to meet security contingencies; set grant funding priorities; assist agencies in implementing plans and documenting their strengths; and identify and address opportunities for security enhancements. Examples of stakeholder collaboration can be found below:

- The objective of the **Mass Transit and Passenger Rail-Government Coordinating Council (MTPR-GCC)** is to coordinate transportation security strategies and activities and to establish policies, guidelines and standards, and to develop program metrics and performance criteria for the Mass Transportation mode. The MTPR-GCC fosters communication across government and between the government and private industry in support of the Nation's homeland security mission. The MTPR-GCC acts as the counterpart to the private, industry-led "Sector Coordinating Council" (SCC) for the Mass Transit and Passenger Rail mode to review and develop mode-wide security programs necessary to protect the nation's transportation sector. The MTPR-GCC will address transit (e.g. intra-city bus, light rail, elevated train, and subway), and commuter and long-distance rail (e.g. Long Island Railroad and Amtrak) conveyances as outlined in the National Strategy for Transportation Security (NSTS) and NSTS Update. TSA and the Department of Transportation-Federal Transit Administration (FTA) serve as co-Sector Specific Agencies for the MTPR-GCC. In this role, TSA collaborates with FTA to host meetings, develop agendas, and work with Transportation Sector secretariat support on logistics of the meetings.
- **The Transit Policing and Security Peer Advisory Group (PAG)** is formed under the auspices of the Sector Coordinating Councils (SCC) authorized under HSPD-7. The PAG brings together the expertise of 21 transit police chiefs and security directors from mass transit systems across the United States and acts as an effective communication

instrument and liaison group with TSA and other Federal governmental agencies. TSA supports the PAG by hosting monthly teleconferences, ensuring the PAG is kept apprised of significant matters of security or security policy. The PAG is chartered to meet, discuss, and confer at least annually with the TSA Administrator regarding matters of transit security and grant funding.

- **International Working Group on Land Transportation Security (IWGLTS)**

Expanding cooperation in surface transportation security around the world culminated in creating an international working group on land transportation security which primarily focuses on passenger rail and mass transit security. There are approximately 20 member states represented, and IWGLTS meets twice a year in a member country. IWGLTS members will submit smart practices in the mitigation area, vote on their acceptance or rejection, and compile and disseminate accepted practices. TSA is then able to share final work products with the U.S. transit industry.

Cybersecurity: Securing the transportation cyber environment requires effective collaboration among various security stakeholders and partners. While cybersecurity risks cannot be completely eliminated, government and private sector organizations can work together to mitigate cybersecurity risk through maintaining and enhancing continuous awareness, and promoting voluntary, collaborative, and sustainable community action. Critical cyber systems in the mode have been identified, and government partners and industry stakeholders continue to collaborate to identify vulnerabilities and develop tools to improve the mode's preparedness posture, by ensuring the management of cybersecurity risk through promoting outreach, awareness, and industry engagement.

Standards Development: TSA has continued engagement with the American Public Transportation Association (APTA) to develop a set of recommended public transportation standards to enhance security in transit systems. This effort, led by APTA's Security Standards Policy and Planning Committee, has also included security professionals from the industry, business partner representatives, and the Federal Government. The objective of this program is to develop, implement and maintain standards, to achieve performance efficiency in transit system design and operation. There were 15 Mass Transit and Passenger Rail standards completed in FY 2013 and a similar number is expected to be completed in FY 2014 and FY 2015.

Policy, Regulations, and Guidelines: TSA continues to develop intelligence-driven, operationally-sustainable, risk-based policies that reduce total cost of security for the mass transit industry. The policies are developed with trusted operator input and in cooperation with mass transit federal partners. The 9/11 Act required regulations be developed for training programs and security plans. TSA is developing outcome-based regulations to fulfill those requirements. Where guidelines may be more effective and efficient, TSA is developing documents to assist the mass transit industry raise their security level.

To further advance these efforts, working in close collaboration with the Transit Policing and Security PAG and with the Office of Strategy, Planning, Analysis & Risk in the Department of Homeland Security's Office of Policy, TSA Surface Division has developed a strategy to enhance the public's perception of the safety and security of MTPR transportation; to facilitate the free movement of people and goods throughout the transportation system; to assure that the privacy and civil liberties of MTPR passengers, employees and others who properly engage the transportation system are appropriately protected; and to eliminate or limit casualties in the event of a terrorist attack. TSA is developing

similar strategies across the other modes to help industry understand reporting significant security incidents with uniformity.

Infrastructure Protection: DHS/TSA MTPR has identified critical infrastructure assets of national concern through the Top Transit Asset List (TTAL). The TTAL consists of nationally critical infrastructure assets vital to the functionality and continuity of a major transit system so that their incapacitation or destruction would have a debilitating effect on security, national economic security, public health or safety, or any combination thereof. The TTAL specifically includes critical underwater tunnels, stations, and bridges. TSA MTPR manages the TTAL (including additions), coordinates structural blast assessments of TTAL assets (with Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory), and helps inform the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)/TSA Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP) on the remediation status of the TTAL and also in the review of TTAL-related TSGP project applications.

R&D Support (DHS Science and Technology (S&T) funded project): The Resilient Tunnel Project is being conducted for the DHS S&T Directorate to develop and transition technology for a rapidly deployable tunnel plug to seal underground tunnels in the event of emergency. The project is being performed by a multi-organizational team including Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, West Virginia University, and industrial partner ILC Dover, all with oversight from the transit industry. Other active stakeholders include potential technology end-user organizations. TSA helps coordinate the project with transit industry stakeholders based on industry interest and needs. The project is being conducted in phases including initial proof of principle, plug system design concept refinement, and system transition readiness phases. The team expects by FY 2015 there will be a full prototype developed and ready for installation

Assessments: TSA's Baseline Assessment for Security Enhancements (BASE) program is a security and risk assessment of mass transit and passenger rail systems nationally, performed by Surface Transportation Security Inspectors (TSI-Ss). The assessments are conducted on a voluntary basis and with emphasis on the 100 largest systems based on passenger volume, which collectively accounts for over 80 percent of all users of public transportation.

The process is built around 17 Security and Emergency Management Action Items developed in a joint effort between TSA, FTA and transit officials through the Mass Transit and Passenger Rail SCC. Assessment results enable TSA to establish a security profile and baseline posture for transit or passenger rail security programs, track improvements or diminutions from the baseline, and determine future program decisions and needs. They inform risk mitigation priority development and determine allocations of financial resource allocations, particularly the transit security grants. Since the program inception, over 120 mass transit and passenger rail agencies have undertaken the BASE assessment, which is conducted on a periodically recurring basis. Including reassessments, the total number of BASE assessments exceeds 270. Of these assessments, over 150 have been completed on the largest 55 systems while over 120 have been completed on smaller agencies.

TSA created a BASE advisory panel comprised of mass transit subject matter experts (SMEs), APTA, FTA and transit agencies to adjust the BASE tool by adding and/or modifying topics, and removing redundant or outdated questions. TSA requested the SCC to conduct outreach to transit systems for feedback on the BASE program, specifically as it relates to the 17 Security Action Items currently used as the foundation for the assessments. The panel used the feedback to help determine the modifications and adjustments that need to be made to the BASE. A smaller working group was developed to execute the advisory panel recommendations.

Information Sharing: TSA continues to assure preparedness through multi-faceted information sharing networks to disseminate timely, accurate intelligence and security advisories and alerts with MTPR sector stakeholders to ensure the management of risk through promoting outreach, awareness, and industry engagement.

- **Public Transit-Information Sharing Analysis Center (PT-ISAC)** - DHS/TSA provides funding to APTA as the designated lead to operate the Public Transit-Information Sharing Analysis Center (PT-ISAC). The partnership of TSA, APTA and FTA has been working collaboratively through the SCC/GCC to streamline the information-sharing environment within public transit and eliminate redundancy. Products disseminated by the PT-ISAC include the Security Awareness Messages (SAMs) and the Transit and Rail Intelligence Awareness Daily (TRIAD), which enhance the security of the domain by sharing threat and vulnerability information and preventive security measures.
 - **Transit and Rail Intelligence Awareness Daily (TRIAD)** - The SCC/GCC's "Security Information Sharing Working Group" and the Association of American Railroads subsequently adopted the "Transit and Rail Intelligence Awareness Daily (TRIAD)" as the daily information sharing analysis platform for Surface Transportation/Public Transportation Information Sharing Analysis Center (ST/PT-ISAC) security related notifications to be distributed throughout the modes. The TRIAD provides ISAC participants with a quick, easy-to-read synopsis in three fundamental areas – suspicious activities, terrorism and counterterrorism analysis.
 - **Security Awareness Messages (SAMs)** - SAMs include voluntary protective measures, such as unpredictable inspections, surveillance and increased checks, and other methods of visible deterrence activities. These messages are created and vetted by TSA and other government agencies, and then distributed to industry through the PT-ISAC communication mechanism in place. SAMs are also posted on the HSIN.
 - **HSIN Web-based Portal** - The Surface Transportation (ST) and Public Transit (PT) ISACs work collaboratively with and maintain access to the government's HSIN system. The ST & PT-ISAC library maintains sector specific, as well as general information on security, threat, standards, best practices, and countermeasures. The TSA intelligence on HSIN provides an effective and timely means with which to share information and collaborate with operating officials, law enforcement personnel, and security directors from all transportation modes. The expertise and experience of existing private/public transportation security sectors is leveraged to improve the resilience of the Nation's transportation infrastructure.

Freight Rail Activities: \$4.0 million

Infrastructure Criticality Tool: TSA has refined and enhanced the critical infrastructure risk assessment tool. This tool is designed to measure the criticality and vulnerability of freight rail bridges and tunnels in the United States and serves as the factual and analytical baseline from which to develop and propose security enhancements and mitigation strategies for critical railroad infrastructure.

Critical Infrastructure Assessments: Utilizing a standard methodology and in collaboration with the infrastructure owners, TSA conducts assessments of potentially critical bridges and tunnels. These

assessments inform the owners of identified vulnerabilities and recommendations for vulnerability mitigation. The assessments also provide a means to rank these bridges and tunnels in terms of overall relative risk. Twenty eight railroad infrastructures were assessed in FY 2013, and since the initiation of this program in 2009, a total of 286 critical railroad infrastructures have been assessed.

Toxic Inhalation Hazard (TIH) Transportation Risk Reduction: TSA, in cooperation with industry stakeholders, established the TIH risk reduction program to objectively measure the security risk associated with the rail transportation of TIH materials through High Threat Urban Areas (HTUA). The program's objectives are to reduce the dwell time of rail cars carrying TIH materials and implement positive security measures by rail carriers. An estimated risk reduction of 92 percent was achieved in FY 2013 when compared against FY 2009. TSA has worked with owners and offerers of railroad cars used in the transportation of TIH materials through various avenues to install electronic tracking devices on rail cars transporting TIH materials. This technology provides TSA with domain awareness of TIH shipments and optimizes the time spent on TIH risk surveys, as the data acquired from the tracking devices provides more detailed information on the location and movement of TIH rail cars than was previously available.

Rail Transportation Security Compliance: On November 26, 2008, TSA issued a final rule (49 CFR Part 1580) on rail transportation security covering freight railroad carriers, shippers of rail security sensitive materials (RSSM), and receivers of RSSM located within an HTUA. The Rail Transportation Security Rule establishes procedures for the secure transfer of custody between railroads and at points of origin and delivery in HTUAs. The rule also requires the appointment of Rail Security Coordinators, the reporting of location and shipping information of RSSM rail cars, and the reporting of significant security concerns to TSA. TSA's surface inspector workforce monitors compliance with the provisions of the regulation. The Freight Rail program office supports the inspection force with training and enforcement guidance.

Railroad Self Assessment of Vulnerability (RSAV) tool: In accordance with Section 1512 of the 9/11 Act, TSA developed the RSAV as a mechanism that railroads can use to evaluate the criticality and vulnerability of an identified set of railroad assets. In FY 2014, the RSAV will be made available to railroads for their use in conducting vulnerability assessments and developing security plans.

Tank Car Vulnerability: To better understand and quantify the vulnerability of rail tank cars carrying TIH materials, TSA, DHS S&T Transportation Security Lab and the Federal Bureau of Investigation funded supplemental testing of the potential impact of a .50-caliber armor piercing bullet; an explosively formed projectile; an improvised explosive device (IED); a vehicle borne IED; and a pipe bomb on the TIH material rail tank car. The testing, focused on the tank jacket and tank shell, and was conducted by the Naval Surface Warfare Center Carderock Division at the U.S. Army Aberdeen Proving Ground. A private sector company donated two TIH rail tank cars for use in this testing. TSA is currently building upon the lessons learned from the first tests through an Interagency Agreement with the U.S. Army Aberdeen Test Center to test and evaluate the effects of ballistic and IED threats to the tank car head shields. In FY 2014, TSA will address a remaining gap by studying the vulnerability of the protective housing and the product valves inside the housing at the top of railcar.

RSSM car location and predictive tool: The Surface Transportation Automated Response Service (STARS) was developed to provide timely updates on all RSSM shipments, including TIH. The RSSM railcars are depicted at their most recent reported location in order to assist inspection and survey scheduling. STARS operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year ingesting geo location updates which are transmitted by GPS-enabled TIH railcars with a one-to-six hour frequency. The GPS messages are assimilated with Car Location Messages from RSSM railcars and mapped to

enable a visual depiction of railcar locations. STARS data layers include facility location identification and enables inspectors to accurately predict the optimum time and day to schedule survey and inspections. By including a time based 30 day rolling facility matrix, STARS is able to document by day and hour the number of TIH railcars at over 250 railroad locations within HTUAs and is capable of being expanded to include additional locations. Over 450 TSA employees and 48 Office of Security Operations Compliance offices are authorized for access. TSA plans to continue to operationalize this concept in order to improve the efficiency of TSA's inspection force and enhance its ability to assess risk in the rail transportation of security-sensitive materials.

Pipeline Activities: \$3.7 million

Critical Facility Security Review (CFSR): TSA intends to continue its assessment program for critical pipeline facilities. Utilizing the criteria contained in the TSA Pipeline Security Guidelines, pipeline operators have updated their listings of facilities essential to system operations. Under the CFSR Program, TSA evaluates the physical security of 90 – 100 of these pipeline facilities annually.

Corporate Security Review (CSR): On an annual basis, TSA conducts 12 CSRs of natural gas and hazardous liquid transmission and natural gas distribution pipeline systems within the United States. This allows the program to revisit a company every four years to assess the current status of the company's security efforts and gauge progress from previous reviews.

Stakeholder Collaboration: TSA has established a highly effective working relationship with its industry and government partners through the Pipeline Sector and Government Coordinating Councils. TSA is also an active participant in the Energy Sector Oil and Natural Gas Coordinating Council. To provide pipeline industry personnel with additional insight into current activities and policies, TSA conducts monthly stakeholder conference calls and co-sponsors, with Natural Resources Canada, an annual International Pipeline Security Forum. TSA has developed three security related CD/DVD training programs for use by pipeline operators: Pipeline Security Awareness; Pipelines: Countering IEDs; and Protecting Pipeline Infrastructure: The Law Enforcement Role.

Cybersecurity: In coordination with the Department of Homeland Security Office of Cybersecurity and Communication and pipeline industry personnel, TSA has facilitated the Cybersecurity Assessment and Risk Management Approach (CARMA) initiative. This program aims to assist the pipeline industry in developing a prioritized list of risks to business functions from cyber-attacks and a prioritized list of activities to address those risks. The initiative is intended to assure alignment of national policy and industry-identified successes and concerns. TSA will continue to coordinate with Federal and industry partners to identify and mitigate risks to industrial control systems.

TSA has also directly supported a number of targeted cybersecurity outreach campaigns. TSA has worked with members of the law enforcement, homeland security and intelligence communities to shape and validate the analysis of cyber-specific threat information. In addition, TSA has supported the timely dissemination of relevant classified and unclassified threat information to pipeline asset operators. TSA will continue to participate with other Federal agencies and pipeline system operators in this security effort.

Exercises: I-STEP conducts exercises relevant to pipeline operators' challenges and risks in order to promote security awareness and encourage collaboration with security partners. The exercises conducted with pipeline operators have been well received and have proven to be valuable to the industry. Upon completion of each exercise, TSA provides the participating pipeline company with an after-action-report that identifies strengths and areas for improvement. To enhance the preparedness of

pipeline companies, TSA has a goal of conducting at least two I-STEP exercises with operator security personnel annually in FY 2014 and FY 2015.

Highway and Motor Carrier Activities: \$7.5 million

Highway Infrastructure Assessments: TSA developed a comprehensive significant infrastructure (bridges and tunnels) vulnerability assessment program to identify and rank significant assets, identify vulnerabilities, and quantify costs for hardening structures and replacing each structure. In FY 2015, TSA plans to complete modifications required on aggregate reports on both bridge and tunnel assessments. The detailed structural tunnel methodology and assessment tool will be finalized in FY 2015.

Commercial Vehicle Rental Assessment Initiative: TSA Highway Motor Carrier (HMC) has proposed a proof of concept initiative to determine data and system requirements for potential development of a program to vet commercial vehicle rental transactions through the Terrorist Watch List. The risk reduction value of this program will affect 9 of the 23 highway security scenarios identified in the Transportation Sector Security Risk Assessment (TSSRA) 2.0 and could reduce the risk to these scenarios by up to 20 percent. This initiative proposes the collection of transaction records for recently completed rentals and subsequent TSA vetting of the renter against watch lists. This will establish data availability as well as optimum types of data for maximum vetting use. TSA is working with the industry's trade association, the Truck Leasing and Rental Association and the TSA's Transportation Worker Identification Credential Program. A three to six-month records analysis and summary period is anticipated.

Over-the-Road-Bus Baggage Screening Equipment Loan Initiative: This initiative is a continuation of a pilot completed with Greyhound in 2010 - 2011 and consists of TSA offering through a loan program older but serviceable baggage and personnel screening equipment to the motorcoach industry for use in specific terminals. With the potential of screening 90 million of the estimated 750 million passengers per year riding motorcoaches and reaching 3 of 6 possible motorcoach TSSRA scenarios, this could reduce risk by approximately 12.5 percent at minimal costs. Additionally, key components of this public and private sector collaborative initiative include processes and methodologies needed to accurately measure the total amount of risk reduction gained when engaging the 12 Risk Mitigating Activities comprising the cornerstone of the TSA Administrator's Risk Based Security initiative.

Passenger Vehicle Active Shooter Standards Establishment and Training Initiative: Working with leaders of the commercial bus and motorcoach industry, TSA proposes to participate in the development of a training tool to address "active shooters" within the highway passenger carrier industry in FY 2015. While training materials addressing the threat exist for environments such as schools and offices, none have been developed to propose solutions in the confined environment of a motorcoach or school bus. TSA will work with national industry organizations and law enforcement personnel with the expectation that a training curriculum and video will be produced.

Highway BASE Assessment Program: Highway BASE is a comprehensive assessment of highway and motor carrier operators. The BASE assessment is comprised of security and response assessment areas. The program is focusing on operators identified by risk-based data from private and public sources. The results of the assessment program will be used for annual updates to modally focused, risk-based, security action item lists; resource allocation in the Highway and Motor Carrier mode; continued risk-focused deployment of TSA's VIPR programs in the highway mode; and maintaining updated tools for use by industry in the modal tool boxes.

Stakeholder Collaboration: TSA coordinates closely with industry stakeholders through the Critical Infrastructure Partnership Advisory Council meetings that are held quarterly as well as with teleconferences held with each of the four highway modal industry groups of trucking, motor coach, school bus, and infrastructure. Additional areas of stakeholder collaboration include the modal training program development, the planning and execution of modally-focused security exercise programs through TSA's I-STEP office, and TSA's VIPR team operations deployment.

Grant Oversight and Management Activities:

Grants Programs: TSA provides subject matter expertise and assists FEMA in the development of grant guidance and review of grants related to surface transportation security. The 2015 President's Budget proposes to reform the grant structure into a reformed National Preparedness Grant Program (NPGP), which is designed to develop, sustain, and leverage core capabilities across the country in support of national preparedness. NPGP will prioritize the development and sustainment of core capabilities as outlined in the National Preparedness Goal. Particular emphasis will be placed on building and sustaining capabilities that address high consequence events that pose the greatest risk to the security and resilience of the United States and can be utilized to address multiple threats and hazards. TSA will provide subject matter expertise for passenger rail and mass transit security programs in support of NPGP. TSA activities in support of NPGP include: assisting FEMA in the development of grant funding priorities and allocation methodologies; issuing guidance; and evaluating and recommending individual projects in the areas of intercity bus, freight rail, mass transit, ferry, and passenger rail systems.

First Observer™ Program: The First Observer™ Program is the premier anti-terrorism domain awareness training program for surface transportation security professionals to identify, observe, assess, and report potential terrorist or suspicious activities. Training is free, and is accessible 24/7 through a web-based training portal. TSA works with internal experts and industry to identify emerging security training needs and develop new training modules; examine if existing training should be refreshed; and ensures compliance with the 9/11 Act Security Training Rule.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION INITIATIVE MATRIX

	Threat, Vulnerability, Consequence	Baseline Standards	Assessments	Close Gaps
Freight Rail	<p>For the freight rail mode, the overarching strategic security goal is to reduce the risk associated with the transportation of potentially dangerous cargoes by rail, and to increase the resiliency of the railroad network. The primary strategic objectives to achieve this goal are: 1) reduce the vulnerability of cargo; 2) reduce the vulnerability of the network; and 3) reduce the consequences of attack.</p> <p>TSA will through onsite, fact based, analytical assessments, identify those assets that are critical to the resiliency of the national freight rail network and then collaboratively develop with the industry a strategy to measurably increase the resiliency of the network.</p>	<p>TSA achieved its annual goal of reducing the remaining risk associated with Toxic Inhalation Hazard dwell time in HTUAs an additional 5% by the end of FY 2013 when compared to the revised baseline year of FY 2009. Compared to the base year, a total reduction of 92% has been realized at the end of FY 2013.</p>	<p>Critical Infrastructure: Since the initiation of this program, a total of 286 railroad bridges and tunnels have been assessed. In FY 2015, TSA plans to re-evaluate certain bridges and tunnels to benchmark the effectiveness vulnerability mitigation measures</p> <p>Operational Assessments: In FY 2015, TSA plans to continue the assessment of high population, high traffic volume rail corridors.</p>	<p>In FY 2015, working with the industry, TSA will evaluate all currently-in-place measures, both procedural and physical, to ensure that baseline standards and risk-reduction metrics continue to be valid. For those standards or metrics in need of revision, TSA will work with the industry to implement risk based, cost effective measures.</p> <p>TSA also plans to develop and implement a process to facilitate the electronic reporting of significant security concerns by regulated parties; standardize report criteria; and enhance report analysis capability.</p>
Mass Transit	<p>TSA's Mass Transit & Passenger Rail strategy consists of the following three objectives: 1) increase visible deterrence through the deployment of canine teams, passenger screening teams and anti-terrorism teams; 2) increase infrastructure resiliency by protecting the most critical tunnels, stations and bridges; 3) fully engage the public and transit operators in the counterterrorism mission.</p> <p>These objectives are achieved through the BASE program; identification of critical assets; and development of communication architecture to allow for efficient and effective communication to our security partners.</p>	<p>The BASE program is a security assessment of mass transit and passenger rail systems nationally. The assessments are conducted on a voluntary basis and with emphasis on the 100 largest systems based on passenger volume. The 17 Security and Emergency Management Action Items were developed by TSA, FTA and transit officials engaged through the Mass Transit SCC. Assessment results help establish a baseline which identifies security priorities for transit and passenger rail security programs.</p> <p>Cyber security was incorporated into the existing BASE program as an action item for FY13.</p>	<p>In FY2013, 32 security assessments were completed. In FY 2014, 26 security assessments are projected to be completed, and in FY 2015, 20 assessments are planned.</p> <p>In coordination with DHS and industry, TSA identified the top 67 mass transit and passenger rail assets. These assets were selected using criteria such as asset type, passenger flow, and iconic value. Understanding what physical security measures are in place at these assets and developing plans to close security gaps is a major priority going forward.</p>	<p>Augment security in mass transit and passenger rail through risk-based VIPR operations. In FY 2013, over 10,000 VIPR operations occurred in surface modes of transportation, 90% in mass transit.</p> <p>Assure preparedness through multi-faceted information sharing networks to disseminate timely, accurate intelligence and security advisories and alerts while also conducting multiple regional I-STEP exercises.</p>
Highway	<p>TSA is completing assessments on the trucking (non-HAZMAT), motor coach, and school bus modes through the use of the BASE Assessment Program and the analysis of the aggregate results of these assessments.</p> <p>TSA is also completing structural security assessments of up to 60 significant highway infrastructures with full analysis and aggregate reporting for specific bridge and tunnel types.</p>	<p>TSA is focusing on continued development and maintenance of Baseline Standards in all four Highway Motor Carrier (HMC) sub-areas through the HMC BASE Program.</p> <p>TSA has developed Security Action Items (SAI) that are intended to provide affected highway industries with baseline security foundations that can act as guidance and practical security risk reduction activities.</p>	<p>Additionally, since 2010, TSA HMC has completed vulnerability assessments on 48 critical infrastructures (highway bridges and tunnels) including risk-based component level analysis of security mitigation strategies. Five to 10 additional structures are planned to be completed in FY-2014/15. The infrastructure assessments also capture cost data to replace the existing structure and costs to implement the recommended security mitigation strategies.</p>	<p>TSA HMC is currently encouraging stakeholders to implement Security Action Items (SAIs). TSA is also encouraging stakeholders to have front-line employees complete voluntary security training either internally or using the TSA supplied First Observer® training program.</p> <p>TSA continues to coordinate highway motorcarrier risk-based VIPR operations and I-STEP security exercises with industry stakeholders and, as well as distribute modal counterterrorism guides and other HMC security materials.</p>

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION INITIATIVE MATRIX

	Threat, Vulnerability, Consequence	Baseline Standards	Assessments	Close Gaps
Pipeline	<p>TSA annually identifies and ranks the nation's highest risk pipeline systems based on analysis of total equivalent energy transported, system vulnerability and threat. TSA's risk reduction programs are guided by this ranking.</p>	<p>TSA issued the Pipeline Security Guidelines, which are used as the basis for ongoing Corporate Security Reviews (CSRs) and Critical Facility Security Reviews (CFSRs).</p>	<p>TSA has conducted a total of 144 pipeline CSRs. Seven CSRs were accomplished in FY 2013. TSA will conduct 12 CSRs annually in FY 2014 and FY 2015.</p> <p>In FY 2013 TSA completed 40 critical facility reviews. In FY 2015 90 - 100 facility reviews will be conducted.</p> <p>TSA conducts CSRs and CFSRs with pipeline operators.</p>	<p>Conducted the Cybersecurity Assessment and Risk Management Approach (CARMA) program within the pipeline industry. This effort provides a roadmap for sector cyber risk management activities and complements asset and facility-based security assessments by providing strategic cyber risk context to vulnerability and site assessments. TSA will continue to coordinate with Federal and industry partners to identify and mitigate risks to industrial control systems.</p> <p>Conduct the ninth annual International Pipeline Security Forum in conjunction with Canadian government counterparts to raise industry security awareness and discuss best practices.</p> <p>The goal for both FY 2015 and FY 2016 is to conduct two pipeline I-STEP exercises per year.</p>
Cross Modal	<p>All port facilities and vessel operators have conducted self-assessments per USCG regulatory requirements. USCG has also conducted risk assessments of all ports, including those with passenger vessel operations.</p> <p>USCG's database, Maritime Security Risk Assessment Model, has identified high-risk ferry systems. TSA has entered into a sharing agreement with USCG for risk assessment information.</p> <p>TSA is seeking to use exercise results to benchmark assessments and supplement data for risk prioritization to inform resource allocation, Security Grants, standards development and DHS R&D funds.</p>	<p>OSPIE provides federal leadership as the co-chair of the Transportation Systems SSA to protect critical transportation infrastructure and enhance system resilience as directed by DHS and the President.</p> <p>OSPIE prepares the Transportation Systems Sector Specific Plan implementing risk management and R&D processes and programs for addressing risk and improving resilience across the transportation sector.</p> <p>OSPIE resources and maintains processes for engagement of other government entities and industry owners and operators in sector-wide protection and resilience policy-making, planning, programming, and performance measures as required by legislation and executive directives.</p> <p>OSPIE produces, in collaboration with stakeholders, the Sector Annual Report which incorporates multiple reports to congress describing progress reducing risks to the nation's transportation systems and services including those required by the Aviation Transportation Security Act, the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act, the 9/11 Act, and the critical infrastructure presidential directive.</p> <p>The Cross Modal Division provides economic analysis for regulatory standards development in all modes of transportation. Standards for training, security planning and vulnerability assessments for surface modes are currently being developed.</p> <p>Maritime standards are developed by USCG. OSPIE contributes to these standards with resources and expertise. USCG security regulations require security assessments, designated security officers, and mandated screening of passenger vessels.</p>	<p>IAW 9/11 Act, the Intermodal Security Training and Exercise Program (I-STEP) provides exercise processes and technologies for application in various modes of transportation.</p>	<p>Continue to disseminate security training and informational materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deliver 22,000 Intermodal training DVDs through FY 2014. <p>Conduct 15-20 I-STEP exercises in FY14 with at least 130 exercises completed through FY14.</p> <p>Leverage I-STEP to identify risk priorities, improvement opportunities and desired security outcomes; test if operators are meeting goals; and drive improvements in a coordinated series of stakeholder engagement activities.</p>

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Surface Transportation Security:
Surface Inspectors and VIPR
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Surface Inspectors and VIPR

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	649	508	86,364
2014 Enacted	544	521	73,356
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	272	260	35,799
2015 Current Services	816	781	109,155
2015 Program Change	(48)	(48)	(10,893)
2015 Total Request	768	733	98,262
Total Change 2014 to 2015	224	212	24,906

TSA requests 768 positions, 733 FTE, and \$98.3 million in FY 2015 for the Surface Inspectors and VIPR PPA:

Adjustments-to-Base:

- Increase from the transfer of 269 FTP, 257 FTE, and \$41.662 million from the Aviation Security and Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS) appropriations to consolidate VIPR funding (194 FTP, 185 FTE, and \$26.964 million from the Aviation Regulation PPA and 75 FTP, 72 FTE, and \$14.698 million from the FAMS appropriation)
- Decrease from the transfer of \$6.698 million to the Aviation Security appropriation (Aviation Regulation PPA) to consolidate Canine Program funding
- Decrease of \$600 thousand for anticipated savings from reductions to non-mission critical travel and training, contract efficiencies, and/or supplies
- Increase of \$532 thousand for the retirement contribution
- Increase of \$160 thousand to annualize the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$743 thousand for the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of 3 FTP/3FTE to correct current FTP/FTE in PPA

Program Changes:

- Decrease of 48 FTP, 48 FTE, and \$10.893 million from VIPR efficiencies

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Surface Transportation Security Inspector and VIPR PPA (formerly, Surface Transportation Security Inspectors and Canines) provides resources for the Surface Compliance program and Surface VIPR program. TSA proposes to rename the PPA to reflect the move of canine resources to the Aviation Security appropriation and the consolidation of all VIPR resources to the Surface Transportation Security appropriation.

The following table provides the components and associated funding levels of this PPA.

(dollars in millions)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request
Surface Security Inspectors	\$33.0	\$37.7
Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) ¹	\$33.7	\$60.6
National Canine Program (NCP) ²	\$6.7	\$0
Total	\$73.4	\$98.3

1. Increase reflects the consolidation of all VIPR funding into the Surface Transportation Security Appropriation, Security Inspectors and VIPR PPA.
2. Decrease reflects the consolidation of all canine assets under the Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement PPA which is in the Aviation Security Appropriation.

Surface Security Inspectors: \$37.7 million

Surface inspectors are a unique and critically important Federal inspection and security assessment program with responsibilities in United States surface transportation security. With emphasis on freight railroads; mass transit; passenger rail; highway motor carriers; and to a limited extent, pipelines; the SCB has set out to enhance security preparedness in an industry that is the largest transporter of passengers in the country.

The following chart provides historical and current information on the total number of Surface, Aviation, and Cargo Transportation Security Inspectors (TSIs) positions across TSA. Not all of these positions are currently filled. This chart reflects the proposed consolidation of all canine resources under the Aviation Regulation PPA within the Aviation Security appropriation and the consolidation of all VIPR resources under the Surface Inspectors and VIPR PPA within the Surface Transportation Security appropriation.

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Aviation Regulation	984	966	1,045
Domestic Inspectors	654	654	672 ¹
Domestic Canine Inspectors ²	178	190	310
Domestic VIPR Inspectors	75	45 ¹	0 ¹
International Inspectors ³	62	62	48
International Repair Station Inspectors	15	15	15

Air Cargo	681	681	577
Domestic Inspectors	500	500	496 ⁴
Domestic Canine Inspectors	120	120	0 ²
International Inspectors	61	61	81 ^{3,4}
Surface	379	300	319
Domestic Inspectors	225	225	272 ⁵
VIPR Inspectors	154	75 ⁵	0 ⁵
Multi-Modal VIPR Inspectors	0	0	47 ^{1,5,6}
Total Inspectors	2,044	1,947	1,941

1. Based on a reassessment of the Aviation VIPR program, it was determined the program would optimally operate by having 26 dedicated VIPR Inspectors (one per VIPR location) plus one inspector at the Joint Coordination Center (JCC) compared to the prior allocation of resources which used shared inspector resources to conduct both VIPR operations and compliance activities. Out of the previous 45 Aviation VIPR inspector allocation, 27 will move to multi-modal VIPR inspectors in the Surface Transportation Security Appropriation and 18 will be realigned to domestic aviation inspection activities to more properly reflect the work they are conducting.

2. Includes an additional 12 passenger screening canine inspector positions in both the FY 2013 and FY 2014 enacted appropriations. It also reflects the consolidation of all Canine Teams into the Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement PPA.

3. Aviation Regulation international inspectors in FY 2013 and FY 2014 reduced to 62, from 64 as noted in the FY 2014 Congressional Justification, due to a technical correction. In FY 2015, 14 positions shifted from Aviation Regulation to Air Cargo, due to the consolidation of the inspector workforce.

4. Reflects 4 Air Cargo domestic inspector positions and 2 non-inspector positions transferring to 6 Air Cargo international inspector positions to manage the international operations of the Air Cargo Advance Screening Pilot.

5. Based on a reassessment of the Surface VIPR program, it was determined the program would optimally operate by having 26 dedicated VIPR Inspectors (one per VIPR location) plus two inspectors at the JCC compared to the prior allocation of resources which used shared inspector resources to conduct both VIPR operations and compliance activities. Out of the previous 75 Surface VIPR inspector allocation, 28 will move to multi-modal VIPR inspectors in the Surface Transportation Security Appropriation and 47 will be realigned to domestic surface inspection activities to more properly reflect the work they are conducting.

6. Reflects the consolidation of VIPR into the Surface Transportation Security Appropriation as well as the reduction of 8 inspectors.

Transportation Security Inspectors - Surface (TSI-Ss) are deployed through a risk-based approach and provide coverage of key passenger rail and mass transit rail facilities in their regions, as well as 61 High Threat Urban Areas (HTUAs), as defined by DHS. The location and number of inspectors is also determined by transit ridership, proximity to Toxic Inhalation Hazard (TIH) shipment locations (freight rail), critical infrastructure ratings, and HTUA ranking. TSI-S personnel conduct regulatory inspections; security assessments; provide stakeholder liaison functions; situational awareness of security conditions; and during surface transportation incidents, convey valuable first-hand information to Federal Security Directors (FSDs); security, policy, and intelligence offices; and TSA leadership. To ensure inspectors operate safely and appropriately in the surface transportation environment, training for TSIs-Surface is provided at a specialized facility in Pueblo, CO, known as the Surface

Transportation Security Training Center. Training is key to ensuring that TSA has a technically proficient and agile workforce. All courses include both classroom instruction and on-site practical application exercises.

The legislation underlying 49 CFR parts 1520 and 1580, provides TSA's TSI-Ss with regulatory authority to ensure a secure chain of custody of security-sensitive material rail cars occurs between rail carriers and shippers/receivers at points of origin, delivery, and interchange. TSA's TSI-Ss observe the handling and placement of security-sensitive material rail cars and verify the paperwork at the covered facilities to ensure compliance, including reporting requirements for incidents, potential threats, and significant security concerns, and location tracking requirements. It also requires the designation of a Rail Security Coordinator, and an alternate, by freight and passenger railroad carriers, rail transit systems, and certain hazardous materials facilities.

Responsibilities of the TSI-Ss include:

- Conducting regulatory inspections to ensure compliance with surface rules and regulations;
- Conducting threat and vulnerability inspections, reviews, and assessments that are used to determine the capability of a potentially targeted transportation system/asset to reduce the risk from a specified threat;
- Conducting Risk Reduction Survey assessments for railcars carrying TIH materials and shippers;
- Serving as panel members on the Transportation Security Grant Program (TSGP) to review project proposals, assess grant applications, and assist in developing a process for awarding grants;
- Responding to surface transportation security incidents (i.e., train derailments, possible improvised explosive devices, major truck accidents, etc.) to gather real-time, on-scene information which are provided to FSDs and TSA senior leadership;
- Staffing transit agency and freight rail operations centers in times of increased threat, heightened alert, or during a catastrophic event; and,
- Dedicating personnel to TSA VIPR teams to assist with planning.

Surface Security Inspectors conduct various types of threat and vulnerability assessments, inspections, and reviews, which include:

Freight Rail Corridor Assessments (FRCAs): TSA conducts FRCAs, which focus on assessing the vulnerabilities of high-population areas where TIH materials are moved by rail in significant quantities. The FRCAs provide site-specific mitigation strategies and lessons learned, and support the development of Security Action Items (SAIs). On-site assessments consist of a detailed examination of the railroad(s) operations and procedures within the HTUA and take approximately four to six weeks to complete, depending on the HTUA and complexity of the railroad operations within the corridor.

Station Criticality Assessments (SCA) also known as Station Profiles: TSI-Ss conduct SCAs, which are in-depth assessments of critical infrastructure facilities and transit stations. SCAs gained importance after the terrorist attacks in the mass transit mode in Mumbai, Madrid, London, and Moscow. These assessments which mitigate that type of threat provide detailed information on a

variety of station-related intelligence, such as the locations of exits, telephones, Closed Circuit Television, electrical power, station managers, etc. This information has been extremely useful in VIPR planning, and is also relevant for first responders, intelligence planners, and security personnel. The assessments for a majority of stations across the Nation have been completed and are continually updated as security enhancements are added to stations.

Baseline Assessment for Security Enhancement (BASE) Reviews: BASE reviews are comprehensive mass transit and highway motor carrier assessments that require a significant amount of time and stakeholder coordination. Since these are voluntary on the part of the stakeholder, assessments must be coordinated with the stakeholder's availability and schedule. TSA continues to focus reviews on high-risk transit agencies that have a 60,000 average weekday ridership or identified for participation. Each assessed mass transit entity receives a BASE Resource Kit which contains information and web-links to assist in mitigating identified vulnerabilities or security concerns. TSI-S personnel conduct follow-up visits to address the performance weaknesses identified in the assessment and use the Performance Improvement Action Plan tool to monitor transit agency efforts to remove security vulnerabilities. TSI-S personnel evaluate and prioritize these improvement needed to make public transportation systems, facilities, and passengers more secure. TSI-S personnel work closely with transit agencies to offer additional tools and TSA programs to help bolster the low scoring sections found in the BASE.

Mass Transit System Criticality Tool: This is a tool designed to measure the criticality of transit assets in relation to a number of predetermined factors. TSI-S personnel work closely with transit agencies to identify key system assets and obtain asset consequence and vulnerabilities details.

Mass Transit System Risk Assessments (MTSRA): Assessments scheduled at the program office level and coordinated through local TSI-S field offices require close supervision and program office oversight by SMEs. These Risk Assessments, conducted by TSI-S and Surface Regional Security Inspector (RSI-S) personnel are voluntary and required transit agency cooperation. The MTSRA tool was developed in response to the 9/11 Act, Section 1405.A.3.A (Security Assessments and Plans), and evaluates 10 specific assets within a mass transit system: passenger stations, tunnels, bridges, power stations, signals, track, facilities, yards, communication facilities, and vehicles. The tool includes a risk score based on threat (T), vulnerability (V), and consequence (C), with the vulnerability score divided among 18 different asset categories and contains over 1,500 vulnerability questions per category. Agency participants receive an executive summary report which outlines their T/V/C scores and will be used to meet the requirements of the upcoming Notice of Proposed Rule-Makings. The report also provides a prioritized list of security vulnerabilities to assist in decision-making.

Surface Compliance Analysis Network (SCAN): Developed in mid-2013, SCAN monitors and analyses surface security incidents to detect trends or links that indicate a potential threat – filling the “security” information gap between law enforcement (criminal) and intelligence agencies. TSA created the SCAN in response to a need to enhance the possible detection of an impending threat towards surface transportation modes within the U.S. Transportation industry. SCAN is designed to analyze surface transportation security-related information, reported to the Freedom Center under 49CFR1580.105/203 to detect potential hostile trends and/or linkages within reported surface transportation security incidents and, based on that analysis, determine the potential for a surface transportation related security event. The SCAN program is fashioned as a counterintelligence type

operation; targeting the intelligence gathering phase of an attack cycle, zeroing in on those activities that provide an adversary the information it needs to conduct a successful attack. SCAN analyzes and synchronizes information from multiple sources and disseminates the analysis of potential trends to those industry partners who are mutually affected by the trend. SCAN also cycles information relating to security incidents to TSA's Office of Intelligence as well as field-deployed Transportation Security Inspectors, enabling those Inspectors to conduct additional information collection activities and record such incidents in the Performance and Results Information System database.

Risk Mitigation Activities in Surface Transportation (RMAST): Developed in 2012, the RMAST program consists of a national strategy for performing non-law enforcement, high visibility activities and performing risk mitigation on a random and unpredictable basis. The RMAST program is risk-based, intelligence driven and includes processes and procedures to mitigate current threats and vulnerabilities identified through the various assessment programs.

The RMAST program improves overall security on the Nation's highest risk transportation venues and infrastructures and reduces the need for stakeholders to stretch their limited resources for hardening security at some of their most critical and high risk locations. TSA's RMAST program offers additional "eyes and ears" to identify the most serious vulnerabilities and to ensure that TSI resources are deployed to the most critical and high risk venues. This program strengthens TSA's partnership and commitment to surface transportation stakeholders.

Compliance/Regulatory Inspections: In accordance with 49 CFR 1580-Rail Transportation Security, TSI-Ss conduct compliance inspections throughout the freight rail and mass transit domain.

Risk Reduction Surveys: Previously, TSA, in conjunction with the private sector, had developed a list of 24 Security Action Items (SAIs) and three Supplemental Security Action Items (SSAIs) which identified best practices that freight railroads and their employees should implement to reduce the risk associated with the transportation of TIH materials by rail. These assessments led to the development of a TIH Risk Reduction Project. Implemented in 2007, and extended through 2015, the project focuses on objectively measuring the risk reduction associated with the rail transportation of TIH materials by rail, through 46 HTUAs.

Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR): \$60.6 million

Historically, the VIPR Program has received funding in three appropriations: the Federal Air Marshals (FAMS), Aviation Security, and Surface Transportation Security. This request realigns funding from the Aviation Security and FAMS appropriations into TSA's Surface Transportation Security appropriation. The consolidation of funding into one appropriation will facilitate analysis and reporting, and will result in more efficient management and assignment of our VIPR capability across all modes of transportation. The objective of VIPR deployments in all transportation modes is to ensure readiness to augment stakeholder capabilities in detecting and deterring potential terrorist activity, by engaging in local transportation security operations and special requirements. To achieve this, TSA utilizes random deployments that are unpredictably executed in timing, location, and activity type. VIPR operations teams may include TSIs, Transportation Security Officers, Federal Air Marshals, Behavior Detection Officers, Transportation Security Specialists-Explosives, Explosives Detection Canine teams, and Federal, State and local law enforcement officers. Uniformed VIPR team

members provide a visible law enforcement and transportation security presence that support efforts to prevent an adversary from breaching security activities. The total number of VIPR deployments across all modes increased to approximately 275 per week in FY 2013 from 180 in FY 2012. In FY 2014, TSA anticipates sustaining the current operational tempo. In response to the shooting at Los Angeles International Airport in November, 2013, the proportion of operations conducted in aviation locations was increased to approximately 50 percent of all operations. This shift reflects the flexibility of TSA to rapidly redirect and deploy VIPR capabilities in response to changes in the threat profile. All teams are now characterized as multi-modal and can be deployed in aviation or surface transportation venues. In FY 2015, TSA proposes to reduce the number of VIPR teams from 37 to 33. This program efficiency should have a minimal impact on program effectiveness.

	Aviation Appropriation Multi-Modal Teams	Surface Appropriation Teams	Aviation Operations	Surface Operations	Total Operations
FY 2013 Actuals	22	15	5,117	10,143	15,260
FY 2014 Planned	22	15	7,200	7,200	14,400
FY 2015 Planned	0	33 (multi-modal)	6,850	6,850	13,700

*Above table reflect the change in VIPR operations and reflects a 50/50 split in the aviation and surface mode. Actual operational tempo in FY 2014 and FY 2015 is subject to adjustments based on intelligence or special requirements.

For reference, the following chart shows the historical FAMS PPAs for FY 2013 – FY 2015:

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Base	FY 2015 Request¹
Management & Administration	\$769.8	\$708.0	\$709.4
Travel & Training	104.8	110.6	105.5
Total	\$874.6	\$818.6	\$814.9

¹FY 2015 breakout provided for display purposes only and includes \$800.2M requested in Aviation Security and \$14.7M requested in Surface Transportation Security

National Canine Program (NCP): \$0

To increase operational efficiency and effectiveness, in FY 2015 TSA is proposing to consolidate all canine assets under the Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement PPA in the Aviation Security appropriation and deploy canine teams as multi-modal explosives detection canine teams. This will allow TSA maximum flexibility to utilize the teams in any transportation environment as needed in response to changes in intelligence or capability requirements.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Surface Transportation Security:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Reduce Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR)
PPA: Surface Inspectors and VIPR
Program Decrease: Positions (48), FTE (48), Dollars \$(10,893)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							519	493	71,482
Program Decrease							(48)	(48)	(10,893)
Total Request	768	734	89,726	582	556	77,204	471	445	60,589

Description of Item:

TSA requests a decrease of \$10.9 million to the VIPR program. This reduction is proposed to be taken in the Surface Inspectors and VIPR PPA as it coincides with the request to consolidate all VIPR funding into the Surface Transportation Security Appropriation in FY 2015. The FY 2015 funding level represents a reduction of four (4) teams, 48 FTP, 48 FTE, and program general expenses.

Justification:

TSA received funding for Transportation Security VIPR teams in FY 2008, FY 2010, and FY 2012 for a total of 37 VIPR teams. TSA has continually assessed staffing and funding for the VIPR program. With this reduction, TSA anticipates the level of risk-based, periodic random deployments that are unpredictably executed in timing, location, and types of activities will be directed to areas of highest risk. As a result, the program decrease should have a minimal impact on program effectiveness.

The mission of the VIPR program is to deter and prevent terrorism. This is achieved by conducting VIPR operations that promote confidence in and protection of all modes of the Nation's transportation systems. TSA personnel participating in VIPR operations include Federal Air Marshals, Transportation Security Officers, Behavior Detection Officers, Transportation Security Inspectors, Transportation Security Specialists – Explosives and Explosive Detection Canine Teams. These TSA personnel coordinate with other Federal, state, and local transportation security personnel and law enforcement officers to augment existing terrorism risk mitigation measures on a random and unpredictable basis.

VIPR teams can be deployed for normal transportation mode activities, during periods of heightened threat or at special events that require additional security. VIPR teams provide deterrent and detection capabilities while introducing an element of surprise to disrupt potential terrorist activities. While VIPR presence has acted as a potential deterrent for state and local authorities, none of these deployments (to date) have resulted in arrests related to security threats.

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

TSA will target VIPR operations to those areas of highest risk. In FY 2015, TSA anticipates the number of operations for the 33 teams will decline to 13,700.

	Aviation Appropriation Multi-Modal Teams	Surface Appropriation Teams	Aviation Operations	Surface Operations	Total Operations
FY 2013 Actual	22	15	5,117	10,143	15,260
FY 2014 Planned	22	15	7,200	7,200	14,400
FY 2015 Planned	0	33 (multi-modal)	6,850	6,850	13,700

*Above table reflect the change in VIPR operations and reflects a 50/50 split in the aviation and surface mode. Actual operational tempo in FY 2014 and FY 2015 is subject to adjustments based on intelligence or special requirements.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses of the Transportation Security Administration related to surface transportation security activities, [\$108,618,000] **\$127,637,000¹**, to remain available until September 30, [2015] **2016²**.

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$108,618,000] <u>\$127,637,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ... [2015] <u>2016</u> ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Surface Transportation Security: FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	807	634	\$122,015
FY 2014 Enacted	701	668	\$108,618
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Transfer Out to Aviation Security	(8)	(8)	(\$7,906)
Transfer Out to Intelligence and Vetting	(12)	(12)	(\$4,937)
Transfer In from Aviation Security	194	185	\$26,964
Transfer In from Federal Air Marshals	75	72	\$14,698
Total Transfers	249	237	\$28,819
Increases			
2015 pay raise	-	-	\$888
Annualization of prior year pay increase	-	-	\$215
Other Adjustments-to-Base	3	3	-
Retirement Contribution	-	-	\$690
Total, Increases	3	3	\$1,793
Decreases			
Efficiencies	-	-	(\$700)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$700)
Total Other Adjustments	3	3	\$1,093
Total Adjustments-to-Base	252	240	\$29,912
FY 2015 Current Services	953	908	\$138,530
Program Changes			
Decreases			
Reduce Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR)	(48)	(48)	(\$10,893)
Total, Decreases	(48)	(48)	(\$10,893)
Total Program Changes	(48)	(48)	(\$10,893)
FY 2015 Request	905	860	\$127,637
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	204	192	\$19,019

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Surface Transportation Security:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	807	634	\$122,015
FY 2014 Enacted	701	668	\$108,618
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Transfers	249	237	\$28,819
Increases	3	3	\$1,793
Decreases	-	-	(\$700)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	252	240	\$29,912
FY 2015 Current Services	953	908	\$138,530
Program Changes	-	-	-
Decreases	(48)	(48)	(\$10,893)
Total, Program Changes	(48)	(48)	(\$10,893)
FY 2015 Request	905	860	\$127,637
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	204	192	\$19,019

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Staffing and operations	157	147	\$35,262	(20)	(20)	(\$5,887)	-	-	-	137	127	\$29,375	(20)	(20)	(\$5,887)
Surface Inspectors and VIPR	544	521	\$73,356	272	260	\$35,799	(48)	(48)	(\$10,893)	768	733	\$98,262	224	212	\$24,906
Total	701	668	\$108,618	252	240	\$29,912	(48)	(48)	(\$10,893)	905	860	\$127,637	204	192	\$19,019

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Surface Transportation Security:
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Collections by Source:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
FEMA - Hurricane Sandy Surge Capacity Force	-	-	\$400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Staffing and operations	-	-	\$200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surface Transportation Security Inspectors & Canines	-	-	\$200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	\$400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Surface Transportation Security: Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$65,399	\$66,875	\$88,999	\$22,124
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$61	\$61	\$90	\$29
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$466	\$471	\$691	\$220
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$18,298	\$18,844	\$24,174	\$5,330
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$84,224	\$86,251	\$113,954	\$27,703
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$3,014	\$1,558	\$1,284	(\$274)
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$189	\$201	\$328	\$127
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$546	\$579	\$944	\$365
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$549	\$155	\$156	\$1
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$32	\$28	\$21	(\$7)
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$24,937	\$12,542	\$10,379	(\$2,163)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$288	\$136	\$114	(\$22)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,318	\$446	\$418	(\$28)
31.0 Equipment	\$220	\$24	\$39	\$15
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$6,698	\$6,698	-	(\$6,698)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$37,791	\$22,367	\$13,683	(\$8,684)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$122,015	\$108,618	\$127,637	\$19,019
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$122,015	\$108,618	\$127,637	\$19,019
Full Time Equivalents	634	668	860	192

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Surface Transportation Security:

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	16	16	16	-
L Band	1	1	1	-
K Band	71	71	72	1
J Band	61	61	62	1
I Band	185	134	174	40
H Band	107	68	92	24
G Band	296	280	426	146
F Band	65	65	57	(8)
E Band	3	3	3	-
D Band	2	2	2	-
Total Permanent Positions	807	701	905	204
Unfilled Positions EOY	116	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	659	701	905	204
Headquarters	198	172	234	62
U.S. Field	609	529	671	142
Total, Surface Transportation Security::	807	701	905	204
Full Time Equivalents	634	668	860	192
Average ES Salary	164,742	164,742	164,742	-
Average GS Salary	83284	83284	83284	-
Average Grade	I	I	I	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Surface Transportation Security:
Staffing and operations**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	15,120	16,050	14,381	(1,669)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	5,596	6,003	5,322	(681)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	20,716	22,053	19,703	(2,350)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	1,592	1,403	1,031	(372)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	122	108	79	(29)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	30	26	19	(7)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	12,665	11,208	8,203	(3,005)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	137	120	88	(32)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	389	344	252	(92)
Total, Other Object Classes	14,935	13,209	9,672	(3,537)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	35,651	35,262	29,375	(5,887)
Full Time Equivalents	126	147	127	(20)

Staffing and operations Mission Statement

Surface Transportation Security Staffing and Operations is charged with managing TSA's efforts to mitigate the risk and provide security direction to all non-aviation transportation systems. This responsibility covers rail, mass transit, highways, buses, trucking, ferries, and pipelines. The Surface Transportation Security Staffing and Operations office also works with industry, State and local governments, and other Federal agencies in developing standards and regulations to ensure the security of these vital transportation systems.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	15,120	16,050	14,381	(1,669)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	5,596	6,003	5,322	(681)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	20,716	22,053	19,703	(2,350)

The FY 2015 Salaries and Benefits request includes an increase of \$200,000 for pay COLA, an increase of \$158,000 for Retirement Contribution, and a decrease of \$2,708,000 for adjustments-to-base associated with the realignment of the TSARK Center and TSA Academy positions and funding to other appropriations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,592	\$1,403	\$1,031	(\$372)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$372,000 for adjustments-to-base.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$122	\$108	\$79	(\$29)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services, and rentals, and utility services. PDA and cell phone air time are major items being charged to this object class. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$29,000 in adjustments-to-base.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$30	\$26	\$19	(\$7)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from private sector or other federal entities. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$7,000 for adjustments-to-base.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$12,665	\$11,208	\$8,203	(\$3,005)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The funds will be used to support security efforts in non-aviation modes including Pipelines, Maritime, Mass Transit, Rail, Highway and Motor Carrier and Postal and Shipping. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$3,005,000 for adjustments-to-base.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$137	\$120	\$88	(\$32)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The funds will be used to support partnership activities with other government agencies. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$32,000 for adjustments-to-base.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$389	\$344	\$252	(\$92)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. This PPA will use these funds to acquire office supplies, education materials, training materials and any other supplies and materials. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$92,000 for adjustments-to-base.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration**

**Surface Transportation Security:
Surface Inspectors and VIPR**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	50,279	50,825	74,618	23,793
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	61	61	90	29
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	466	471	691	220
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	12,702	12,841	18,852	6,011
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	63,508	64,198	94,251	30,053
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	1,422	155	253	98
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	189	201	328	127
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	546	579	944	365
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	427	47	77	30
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	2	2	2	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	12,272	1,334	2,176	842
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	151	16	26	10
26.0 Supplies and Materials	929	102	166	64
31.0 Equipment	220	24	39	15
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	6,698	6,698	-	(6,698)
Total, Other Object Classes	22,856	9,158	4,011	(5,147)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	86,364	73,356	98,262	24,906
Full Time Equivalents	508	521	733	212

Surface Inspectors and VIPR Mission Statement

TSA has been given the responsibility to ensure the compliance of security regulations and standards within the rail and mass transit modes. TSA will accomplish this with a cadre of 300 inspectors located at significant rail, mass transit, and transit centers across the United States.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	50,279	50,825	74,618	23,793
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	61	61	90	29
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	466	471	691	220
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	12,702	12,841	18,852	6,011
Total, Salaries & Benefits	63,508	64,198	94,251	30,053

The FY 2015 Salaries and Benefits request includes a transfer of \$34,808,000 from the Aviation Security and Federal Air Marshals appropriations to consolidate VIPR funding, an increase of \$903,000 for pay COLA, an increase of \$532,000 for retirement contribution, and a decrease of \$6,190,000 for a VIPR program reduction.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,422	\$155	\$253	\$98

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. This funding will be used for local and extended travel to conduct a multitude of transit inspections program management. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$98,000 for the transfer from the Aviation Security and Federal Air Marshals appropriations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$189	\$201	\$328	\$127

GSA Rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$127,000 for the transfer from the Aviation Security and Federal Air Marshals appropriations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$546	\$579	\$944	\$365

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$365,000 for the transfer from the Aviation Security and Federal Air Marshals appropriations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$427	\$47	\$77	\$30

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. This funding will be used for communication equipment and service costs. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$30,000 for the transfer from the Aviation Security and Federal Air Marshals appropriations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$12,272	\$1,334	\$2,176	\$842

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
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Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$842,000 for the transfer from the Aviation Security and Federal Air Marshals appropriations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$151	\$16	\$26	\$10

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The funds will be used to support partnership activities with other government agencies. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$10,000 for the transfer from the Aviation Security and Federal Air Marshals appropriations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$929	\$102	\$166	\$64

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$64,000 for the transfer from the Aviation Security and Federal Air Marshals appropriations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$220	\$24	\$39	\$15

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase of \$15,000 for the transfer from the Aviation Security and Federal Air Marshals appropriations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$6,698	\$6,698	\$0	(\$6,698)

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, duals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$6,698,000 for the transfer to the Aviation Security appropriation to consolidate Canine funding.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	690	634	668
Increases			
FTE Adjustment	-	-	3
Other Adjustments to Base	-	141	-
Consolidate VIPR Funding	-	-	257
Subtotal, Increases	-	141	260
Decreases			
Reduce VIPR Teams	-	(100)	(48)
Transfer from Surface to Support	-	(2)	-
Other Adjustments to Base	(56)	-	-
Efficiencies	-	(5)	-
Transfer from Surface to Screener Training and Other	-	-	(8)
MRK Center transfer to OIA	-	-	(12)
Subtotal, Decreases	(56)	(107)	(68)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	634	668	860
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(56)	34	192

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting*



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Transportation Security Administration Intelligence and Vetting

I. Appropriation Overview

Mission Statement for Intelligence and Vetting:

The Intelligence and Vetting appropriation (formerly known as Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing), strives to reduce the probability of a successful terrorist or other criminal attack to the transportation system through application of intelligence and threat assessment methodologies that are intended to identify known or suspected terrorist threats working in or seeking access to the Nation's transportation system.

This appropriation supports compliance with:

- National Strategy for Homeland Security,
- USA PATRIOT ACT of 2001 (P.L. 107-56),
- Safe Explosives Act (P.L. 107-296),
- Aviation Transportation Security Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-71),
- Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-295),
- Security and Accountability For Every Port Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-347),
- Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (P.L. 109-59),
- Vision 100 – Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (P.L. 108-176),
- Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-408), and
- 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-53).

The National Strategy for Homeland Security and these laws provide direction to the Federal Government to protect homeland security, placing special emphasis on deterrence, prevention, interdiction of threats, aggression, and unlawful acts directed toward the United States. Homeland Security Presidential Directive-11 (HSPD-11), *Comprehensive Terrorist-Related Screening Procedures*, issued August 27, 2004, directed the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), in coordination with other Federal agencies, to “enhance terrorist-related threat assessment through comprehensive, coordinated procedures”.

The objective of HSPD-11 is to more effectively detect and interdict individuals known to engage in terrorist activities or those who are reasonably suspected to be doing so, or who have been engaged in terrorist activities. To that end, the broad range of existing government and private sector security measures and initiatives will be augmented by a comprehensive, coordinated, and integrated threat assessment environment. Implementation of HSPD-11 must facilitate the efficient movement of people, cargo, and conveyances and minimize any negative impacts on related activities. The Presidential Directive requires that these goals be achieved without compromising personal or institutional privacy and with due respect for other rights and freedoms quintessential to the American way of life.

TSA supports this directive through the programs within the Intelligence and Vetting appropriation that integrate intelligence information and the vetting of passengers and transportation workers. These programs include: Intelligence, Secure Flight, Aviation Workers, Flight Crew Vetting, Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport (DCA) General Aviation, Indirect Air Carriers, Certified Cargo Shippers, Large Aircraft Operators, Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC), Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program (HTAP), TSA Pre✓™ Application Program, and Alien Flight Student Program (AFSP).

All programs that comprise this appropriation are designed to enhance security for many components of the transportation sector (air, land and sea), focusing on risk-based, intelligence driven screening procedures. Much of the risk analysis being performed can be scaled for use in other sectors of this dynamic network.

TSA Vetting Facts

Daily TSA:

** Perpetually vets over 14.8 million records.*

** Pre-screens an average of 6 million air passengers to include recurrent watch list matching.*

** Responds to over 150 redress requests.*

As transportation risks change, TSA's vetting programs evolve and transform to more efficiently and effectively screen individuals to mitigate risk and prevent terrorist actions against the transportation systems.

B. Budget Activities:

Intelligence - TSA's Office of Intelligence and Analysis (OIA) receives, assesses, and distributes intelligence information to support TSA's mission of securing the transportation system. OIA also conducts strategic operational and tactical risk-based security planning, which includes TSA Risk Knowledge (TSARK) Center. For FY 2015, TSA proposes to realign OIA from the Transportation Security Support appropriation to the renamed Intelligence and Vetting appropriation.

Secure Flight - Under the Secure Flight Final Rule (Federal Register, Vol. 73, No. 209), the Secure Flight program assumed responsibility of airline passenger watch list matching from the airline industry into one program managed and operated by the Federal Government. This consolidation meets the provisions outlined in the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-458) and the recommendations of the 9/11 Commission. For the purpose of preventing terrorists from boarding an aircraft or accessing the sterile area of a U.S. airport, the Secure Flight program uses an automated process to match Secure Flight Passenger Data against records contained in portions of the Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB).

Secure Flight began program implementation with the first domestic aircraft operator on January 27, 2009. On June 22, 2010, Secure Flight met its goal of conducting watch list matching for all domestic aircraft operator flights within, into and out of the United States, as well as international point-to-point flights between two foreign cities. On November 23, 2010, Secure Flight completed deployment to all covered foreign air carriers flying into and out of the United States. As of October 2012, Secure Flight has conducted watch list matching for all foreign air carriers operating covered flights overflying the United States. Beginning in FY 2012, Secure Flight, in support of TSA's risk-based, intelligence-driven approach to aviation security, began the TSA Risk-Based Security (RBS) initiative called TSA

Pre✓™. This initiative enhances aviation security by placing more focus on potentially high-risk passengers, while improving the traveling experience of individuals who pose a low-risk to aviation security. Secure Flight pre-screens an average of 6 million passengers daily to include continuous watch list matching.

Other Vetting - This activity incorporates the personnel, administrative, and operational costs of vetting and credentialing operations. It also includes TSA's efforts to modernize its vetting infrastructure. Other Vetting initiatives include:

- Crew Vetting Program for crewmembers flying into, over, and out of the United States on commercial passenger or cargo aircraft;
- Aviation Workers Program;
- Other Aviation Vetting Programs, including DCA Access Standard Security Program (DASSP), Private Charter Standard Security Program (PCSSP), 12/5 Standard Security Program (12/5), Maryland Three Program and Airspace Waivers;
- FAA/Airmen Certificate Vetting;
- Consolidated Screening Gateway and Transportation Vetting System platforms; and
- Technology Infrastructure Modernization (TIM), which will provide a single, uniform vetting system.

Transportation Worker Identification Credential - The TWIC allows identity verification through the use of biometric technology and is capable of working as an integral part of access control systems deployed by the maritime transportation sector. The TWIC Final Rule was issued on January 25, 2007. The enrollment of workers, including longshoremen, truckers, port employees, and U.S. merchant mariners began in October 2007. As of December 30, 2013, TSA had enrolled more than 2.8 million workers. The program is funded entirely from fee revenue.

Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program - The USA PATRIOT Act prohibits states from issuing a license to transport hazardous materials (hazmat) in commerce unless a determination has been made that the individual does not pose a security risk (49 U.S.C. § 5103a). The Act further requires that this risk assessment include checks of criminal history records, legal status, and relevant intelligence databases. TSA implemented the HTAP to meet this mandate and conducts a security threat assessment (STA) on anyone applying to obtain, renew or transfer a Hazardous Materials Endorsement (HME) on their state-issued Commercial Driver's License (CDL). The STA includes a fingerprint-based Criminal History Records Check (CHRC), a legal status check, and checks for ties to terrorism. The program also fulfills statutory requirements under the Safe Explosives Act (P.L. 107-296) regarding transportation security issues of persons engaged in any aspect of the safe transportation of explosive materials. Operational since January 31, 2005, the program has enrolled more than 2.51 million drivers and is entirely funded by fee revenue.

Other Vetting Fees - The following fee programs provide revenue to fund an STA and a fingerprint-based FBI CHRC (program descriptions can be found in the PPA section):

- General Aviation at Ronald Reagan National Airport;
- Air Cargo (includes Indirect Air Cargo and Certified Cargo Screening Program).; and
- TSA Pre✓™ Application Program.

The following fee programs provide revenue for a fingerprint-based FBI CHRC only:

- Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee (previously Secure Identification Display Area and Sterile Area Workers); and,
- Other Security Threat Assessments to include PCSSP; 12/5; Maryland Three Program; and Sensitive Security Information (SSI). Large Aircraft Security Program (LASP) and SSI were previously separate PPAs.

Alien Flight Student Program - Established under the Vision 100 - Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (P.L. 108-176), AFSP reviews and assesses biographic and biometric information of non-U.S. citizens applying for training at FAA certified flight schools. These persons are subject to an STA consisting of a CHRC through the FBI, a Treasury Enforcement Communication System (TECS) check through U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) for immigration status, and a Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB) check. Since its transfer to TSA from the FBI in July 2004, this program was expanded to conduct background checks of non-U.S citizens seeking flight training in aircraft weighing under 12,500 pounds maximum gross take-off weight (MTOW). The program has processed more than 400,000 training applications. AFSP is a mandatory program funded entirely by fee revenue.

C. Budget Request Summary:

For FY 2015, the Transportation Security Administration requests a total budget authority for the Intelligence and Vetting mandatory and discretionary appropriations of 794 positions, 742 FTE and \$312,131,000. This request consists of 712 positions, 662 FTE, and \$232,526,000 in appropriated funding; and 76 positions, 74 FTE, and \$74,605,000 in discretionary fee collections. Also included in this appropriation are 6 positions, 6 FTE and \$5,000,000 in mandatory fee collections. The total adjustments-to-base include a net increase of 279 positions, 259 FTE and \$43,320,000 in appropriated funding, which includes a realignment of the Intelligence PPA from the Transportation Security Support appropriation; a net increase of 27 positions, 28 FTE and \$13,605,000 in discretionary fee estimates, which includes the TSA Pre✓™ Application Program; and a program increase of \$12,717,000 in appropriated funding for the Large Aircraft Security Program initiative.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2015		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2015					
	Revised Enacted		Enacted		Request		Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Intelligence	-	-	-	-	258	51,801	258	51,801	-	-	258	51,801
Secure Flight	255	102,210	286	93,202	286	112,543	-	19,341	-	12,717	-	6,624
Other Vetting Programs	111	81,712	117	83,287	118	68,182	1	(15,105)	-	-	1	(15,105)
Subtotal, Appropriated	366	183,922	403	176,489	662	232,526	259	56,037	-	12,717	259	43,320
Total, Discretionary Fees	50	83,615	46	61,000	74	74,605	28	13,605	-	-	28	13,605
Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) - offsetting fee	22	62,116	21	36,700	21	34,832	-	(1,868)	-	-	-	(1,868)
Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program	19	11,080	17	12,000	17	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Aviation-Offsetting Fee	-	424	-	350	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee	-	6,082	-	6,500	-	6,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Security Threat Assessments	-	1	-	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air Cargo - Fee	9	3,912	8	5,400	10	7,173	2	1,773	-	-	2	1,773
TSA Pre [✓] ™ Application Program – Fee	-	-	-	-	26	13,700	26	13,700	-	-	26	13,700
Subtotal, Gross Discretionary	416	267,537	449	237,489	736	307,131	287	69,642	0	12,717	287	56,925
Mandatory Fees												
Alien Flight School - mandatory fee	4	5,117	6	5,000	6	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Mandatory	4	5,117	6	5,000	6	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	420	272,654	455	242,489	742	312,131	287	69,642	-	12,717	287	56,925
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Discretionary		(83,615)		(61,000)		(74,605)		(13,605)				(13,605)
Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) - offsetting fee		(62,116)		(36,700)		(34,832)	-	1,868	-	-	-	1,868
Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program		(11,080)		(12,000)		(12,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Aviation-Offsetting Fee	-	(424)	-	(350)	-	(350)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee	-	(6,082)	-	(6,500)	-	(6,500)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Security Threat Assessments	-	(1)	-	(50)	-	(50)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air Cargo - Fee		(3,912)		(5,400)		(7,173)		(1,773)	-	-		(1,773)
TSA Pre [✓] ™ Application Program – Fee	-	-	-	-		(13,700)		(13,700)	-	-		(13,700)
Mandatory												
Alien Flight School - mandatory fee	-	(5,117)		(5,000)	-	(5,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	416	183,922	449	176,489	736	232,526	287	56,037	-	12,717	259	43,320

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Secure Flight
Program Performance Justification**

(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Secure Flight

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	308	255	102,210
2014 Enacted	308	286	93,202
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	6,624
2015 Current Services	308	286	99,826
2015 Program Change	-	-	12,717
2015 Total Request	308	286	112,543
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	19,341

TSA requests 308 positions, 286 FTE, and \$112.543 million in FY 2015 for the Secure Flight PPA.

Adjustments-to-Base:

- Increase of \$6.3 million realigned from the Other Vetting PPA to continue the implementation of Risk-Based Security (RBS) initiatives
- Increase of \$91 thousand to annualize the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$274 thousand for the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$159 thousand for retirement contributions
- Decrease of \$200 thousand for anticipated savings from reductions to non-mission critical travel and training, contract efficiencies, and/or supplies

Program Changes:

- Increase of \$12.717 million for the Large Aircraft and Charter Screening Program

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Secure Flight's mission is to strengthen the security of commercial air travel into, out of, within, and over the United States through the use of improved and expanded watch list matching using risk-based security measures. The program's goals are to:

- Prevent individuals on the No Fly List from boarding an aircraft;
- Identify individuals on the Selectee List or other high-risk lists for enhanced screening;
- Support TSA's RBS mission by identifying high-risk passengers for appropriate security measures/actions and identifying low-risk passengers for expedited screening;
- Minimize misidentification of individuals as potential threats to aviation security; and
- Protect passengers' personal information from unauthorized use and disclosure.

The Secure Flight program enhances the Nation's transportation system by operating a risk-based, intelligence-driven watch list matching capability for 800 million passengers each year across 236 aircraft operators. Secure Flight delivers a matching capability that uses government watch lists in order to effectively identify individuals who may pose a threat to aviation or national security. As a result, these individuals receive enhanced screening and/or are prohibited from boarding an aircraft. Secure Flight matches passenger information against watch lists within the Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB). These lists, which include the No Fly and Selectee lists, contain full name and date of birth. In addition, Secure Flight includes a matching function for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Do Not Board List, which contains a list of individuals with communicable diseases who meet specific criteria and pose a significant health risk to other passengers. These individuals are restricted from boarding commercial aircraft departing from and/or arriving in the United States.

Covered aircraft operators must collect and transmit full Secure Flight Passenger Data (SFPD) for watch list matching, including the passengers' full name, date of birth, and gender as they appear on the government-issued identification the passenger plans to use when traveling, as well as passport number (if available), Redress Number (if available), and Known Traveler Number (if available). By receiving the SFPD as early as 72 hours prior to scheduled flight departure, the program provides earlier insight to:

- Watch list matches
- Recurring watch list matching
- Earlier notification to appropriate operational stakeholders and law enforcement (as necessary)
- Integration of the DHS Redress process

As a result, more than 99 percent of passengers who provide full SFPD are cleared by Secure Flight in advance of airport arrival and do not experience delays in obtaining boarding passes.

On November 23, 2010, Secure Flight completed deployment to all covered U.S. aircraft operators and foreign air carriers flying into, out of, and within the United States a full month ahead of schedule. In 2011, Secure Flight completed a pilot program for conducting watch list matching for overflights. Overflights are those flights that overfly, but do not land in, the continental United States (i.e., the lower 48 contiguous states, excluding Alaska and Hawaii). This includes flights that travel through the airspace overlying the territorial waters between the U.S. coast of the lower 48 states and 12 nautical miles from the continental U.S. coast (excluding Canada-to-Canada and Mexico-to-Mexico flights). As of October 24, 2012, Secure Flight conducts watch list matching for all foreign air carriers currently operating covered flights overflying the United States.

The following chart depicts by passenger count the Secure Flight scope on covered flights during December 2013.

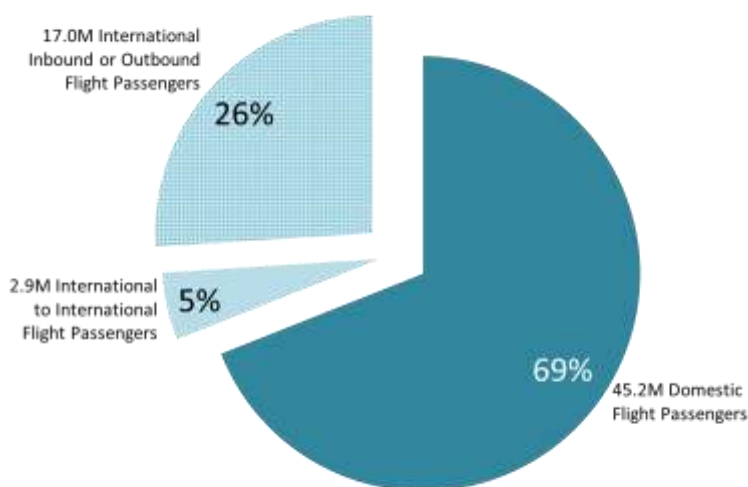
Covered Operators and Carriers

**Secure Flight conducts watch list matching for all covered aircraft operators and air carriers flying into, out of, within and overflying the United States.*

Covered U.S. Operators:
81

Covered Foreign Air Carriers:
165

Secure Flight Covered Passengers



In support of TSA's risk-based, intelligence-driven approach to aviation security, Secure Flight enables the TSA RBS strategy through TSA Pre✓™. This initiative enhances aviation security by placing more focus on potentially high-risk passengers, while improving the traveling experience of individuals who pose a low risk to aviation security. Eligible passengers voluntarily provide additional information prior to traveling, which allows TSA to conduct more robust passenger pre-screening and better segment the passenger population according to risk. In FY 2012, Congress appropriated \$10 million to TSA to implement RBS. Secure Flight has enabled the continued expansion of RBS and TSA Pre✓™, by integrating into its pre-screening capability several new low-risk list populations and enhanced risk assessments using the SFPD already provided to TSA. Secure Flight has been critical to the success of RBS initiatives, particularly in helping TSA achieve its 2013 goal of having 25% of the traveling public experience Pre-Check or other forms of expedited screening. In FY 2015, Secure

Flight will use the \$6.3 million realigned from the Other Vetting PPA to continue supporting RBS expansion of pre-screening capabilities in order to identify an increasing level of low-risk passengers for expedited screening, while simultaneously placing more security focus on high-risk passengers.

Airlines currently participating in TSA Pre✓™ include: Alaska Airlines, American Airlines, Delta, United Airlines, US Airways, Virgin American, Hawaiian Airlines, JetBlue Airways, and Southwest Airlines, as well as many of their affiliates. As of the end of January, 2014, TSA Pre✓™ is available at more than 100 airports.

For FY 2015, TSA requests \$12.7 million for Secure Flight to perform watch list matching for passengers prior to boarding large general aviation aircraft. The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (IRTPA) requires TSA to establish a process to conduct watch list matching for operators of aircraft weighing more than 12,500 pounds to be used in charter air transportation or lessors of aircraft weighing more than 12,500 pounds flying into, out of, or within the United States. TSA is promulgating a rule for general aviation large aircraft (regulation identifier number 1652-AA53) that will include provisions for this watch list matching as well as general aviation operators over 30,000 pounds.

Under the draft rule, general aviation will submit passenger information to Secure Flight for watch list matching. These additional populations represent approximately 2,000 general aviation operators. As a result, an estimated 11 million additional SFPD records will be submitted by these operators per year. The general aviation large aircraft rule is currently under review by the Department of Homeland Security and is anticipated to be published within the next year. So that TSA can make the appropriate modifications to the Secure Flight system, processes and procedures to vet these populations, funding for this watch list matching is required at least six months prior to the effective date of the rule.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Secure Flight

The Secure Flight program strengthens security by operating a threat-based, watch list matching capability to identify potential matches, enhancing the security of domestic and international commercial air travel. Secure Flight's goals are to: 1) Identify known and suspected terrorists who appear on the No Fly or Selectee Lists and attempt to board a domestic or international flight or gain access to the sterile area within a domestic airport; 2) Prevent individuals on the No Fly List from boarding an aircraft, and subject individuals on the Selectee List to enhanced screening to determine if they are permitted to board an aircraft; and 3) Facilitate expedited screening for passengers under a variety of RBS programs.

The investment portion of the Secure Flight program is proposed to be funded at \$112.003 million out of the Secure Flight PPA in FY 2015.

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
\$101,670	\$92,662	\$112,003

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Maintenance - \$112,003	Secure Flight Program	Funds for operating and maintenance cost of the Secure Flight program to perform watch list matching to identify known or suspected threats to aviation security, and to identify low-risk passengers for expedited screening. This includes the modifications to the Secure Flight system, processes, and procedures to support vetting the Large Aircraft & Charter Screening Program population.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Other Vetting Programs
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Other Vetting Programs

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	127	111	81,712
2014 Enacted	125	117	83,287
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	1	1	(15,105)
2015 Current Services	126	118	68,182
2015 Total Request	126	118	68,182
Total Change 2014 to 2015	1	1	(15,105)

TSA requests 126 positions, 118 FTE and \$68.182 million in FY 2015 for the Other Vetting PPA.

Adjustments-to-Base:

- Decrease of \$9.0 million to non-recur FY 2014 funding that was used for requirements to expand TSA Pre✓™ expedited screening
- Decrease of \$6.3 million realigned to Secure Flight to continue implementation of Risk-Based Security initiative
- Increase of \$43 thousand to annualize the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$130 thousand for the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of 1 FTP/1 FTE for a K-band position that was split into 2 positions
- Increase of \$122 thousand for retirement contributions
- Decrease of \$100 thousand for anticipated savings from reductions to non-mission critical travel and training, contract efficiencies, and/or supplies

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Funding Distribution within the Other Vetting PPA		
Programs	FY 2014	FY 2015
Aviation Workers	\$ 4.6	\$ 5.1
Crew Vetting Program	3.0	3.4
Other Aviation Vetting Programs	0.3	0.3
Administration and Operations	21.1	21.1
Technology Infrastructure Modernization (TIM)*	54.3	38.3
Total	\$ 83.3	\$ 68.2

*Total TIM requirement is projected to be \$42.713 million for FY15. The difference between this estimate and the request is expected from TWIC fees and is likely to fluctuate based on the population level for TIM services provided.

The numerous small vetting programs included in the Other Vetting PPA are in an operational and maintenance mode and will continue to vet the various populations each fiscal year. Since inception of each of these programs, over 133 million names have been vetted.

Total Names Vetted Since Program Inception (as of September 30, 2013)	
Program	Population Vetted
12/5 Standard Security Program	115,294
Airspace waivers	960,304
Crew Vetting*	123,925,326
DCA Access Program	79,014
Maryland Three	6,146
Private Charter	4,446
Aviation Workers & SIDA Badges	8,869,259
Total	133,959,789

*Air crews are vetted prior to each flight.

Aviation Workers (AW) Program (including SIDA and other badge holders): \$5.1M

The AW Program includes those individuals who apply for, or are issued personnel identification media at U.S. federalized domestic airports. Prior to receiving any identification media, aviation workers must undergo a successful name-based Security Threat Assessment (STA), and if applicable, a fingerprint-based Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) Criminal History Records Check (CHRC). Since implementation of the Aviation Channeling Service Provider (ACSP) project in FY 2012, TSA has a total of three Designated Aviation Channelers (DACs) to submit aviation worker enrollments. The program reviews approximately 500,000 aviation workers annually.

Crew Vetting Program (CVP): \$3.4M

CVP screens flight crewmembers (passenger and cargo) on flights into, out of or over the continental United States prior to an airport's release of an aircraft for takeoff. This includes pilots and other crew in the cockpit, as well as cabin crew such as flight attendants, deadheading pilots, or cargo loadmasters. Flight crewmembers undergo a name-based STA to determine if they have a terrorist nexus, and if so, TSA would notify the air carrier that the individual cannot have access to United States airspace. The program reviews approximately 14.2 million flight crewmembers annually.

Other Aviation Vetting Programs: \$0.3M

Other Aviation Vetting Programs includes DCA Access Standard Security Program (DASSP); Private Charter Standard Security Program (PCSSP); 12/5; Maryland Three Airports Program, and Airspace Waivers Program. These programs all require a name-based STA. Some also require a fingerprint based CHRC. Since inception, TSA has vetted over 1.1 million records for the Other Aviation Vetting Programs.

Administration and Operations (A&O): \$21.1M

This activity includes the general administrative expenses of the vetting programs within the appropriation to include the common biometric identity initiative. It also includes all payroll costs for the Other Vetting PPA, excluding TIM (see TIM below).

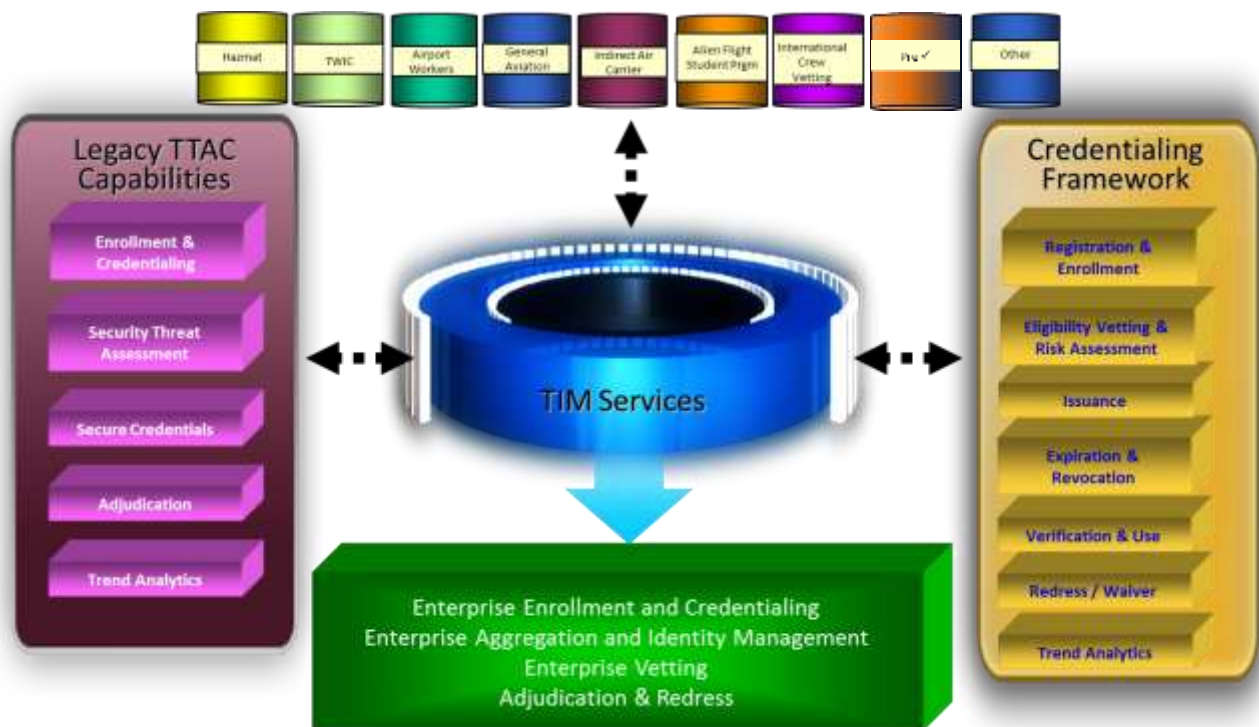
The Other Vetting PPA also provides funding for the Transportation Vetting System (TVS) to conduct STAs for crew members, general aviation flight crews, and FAA airman certificate holders. TVS provides name-based biographic data matching (vetting) on individuals with access to transportation related infrastructure to ensure they do not pose a threat to transportation or national security.

Technology Infrastructure Modernization (TIM): \$38.3M

The modernization initiative will provide a state-of-the-art vetting system, while eliminating multiple, costly, and aging vetting systems and practices. It will also add new capabilities as well as standardized, more efficient business processes. As a result, TSA expects to achieve significant economies of scale and other benefits associated with this robust and unifying business integration effort.

As the following diagram shows, once fully developed, TIM will:

- common security requirements, methods, and information; and
- Common Vetting initiative.



TIM will also provide the following new mission capabilities and benefits that will be available to support emerging vetting and credentialing population requirements:

Enroll Once/Use Many: The TIM program creates a person-centric system that eliminates redundant background checks and recognizes workers applying for multiple credentials, endorsements, or STAs to work in multiple transportation or commercial modes. By fully integrating enrollment information across all programs, transportation modes, and commercial entities, TSA is able to recognize when an STA has already been completed.

STA Response Time: The STA process uses the biometric and biographic information to conduct an immigration check with the U.S. Citizens and Immigration's Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (USCIS SAVE) system, a criminal history check and finger print check with the FBI Criminal Justice Information System, and a terrorist watch list check with the TVS vetting system. TIM will ensure timely processing of individuals through strengthened infrastructure, streamlined vetting processes, and improved availability of the system.

Performance Efficiency: TIM will achieve performance efficiencies by streamlining the business integration of separate IT systems, as well as reduce the cost, risk, and time associated with implementing new business capabilities and new populations. The TIM Program will interface with other Department of Homeland Security (DHS) information services and Federal agencies to establish all agreements necessary for interfacing and exchanging information.

Estimated TIM Vetting Population Sizes (FY 2014 - FY 2018)	
Alien Flight Students	92,000
Aviation & Airports	5,681,000
Cargo	673,000
FAA Certificate Holders	1,863,000
Freight Railroads	201,000
Hazardous Materials Endorsement	1,512,000
Maritime	1,926,000
TSA Pre✓™	1,950,000
Public Transportation Agencies & Passenger Railroads	345,000
Sensitive Security Information	1,000

The TIM design and development contract was awarded in August 2012 with the first Task Order to achieve the Initial Operational Capability (IOC) within an 18 month period of performance. TIM is on track to achieve IOC as scheduled in the second quarter of FY 2014. The Maritime population, served via the TWIC platform, will migrate to TIM first, followed by the Surface population, which will migrate to TIM by second quarter FY 2015. All currently vetted populations will migrate to TIM within 24 months after IOC and the program will achieve Full Operating Capability (FOC) in the second quarter FY 2016. As additional fee populations are fully migrated over to the TIM system, each fee program will contribute to the O&M costs of TIM based on the program's usage of the TIM system.

Concurrent with this modernization effort, TSA is working toward the implementation of a common universal fee structure that will capitalize on the capabilities of an improved vetting infrastructure. The new Standardized Vetting, Adjudication and Redress Rule (SVAR) framework (formerly called the Universal Rule) will establish comparable STA services for vetting activities with a common fee structure. The total fee will vary across populations and applicants depending on the specific STA requirements. The SVAR is currently under executive clearance.

TSA's vetting modernization is being coordinated with the Department's other ongoing information technology modernization efforts and will interact with numerous other systems such as: Treasury Enforcement Communication System, USCIS SAVE, U.S. VISIT's Automated Biometric Fingerprint Identification System, and the FBI's Criminal Justice Information System.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Technology Infrastructure Modernization

The Technology Infrastructure Modernization (TIM) Program will reduce the probability of a terrorist attack on the transportation sector by replacing legacy vetting systems with a unified person-centric system; this will eliminate exploitable gaps, improve enrollment and threat assessment methodologies, and enable TSA to vet and provide credentials to more transportation populations. The TIM System will provide an integrated, end-to-end solution to manage identities, credentials, and assessment results

for millions of transportation workers, providing more accurate and timely identification of terrorist threats. TIM will provide a service oriented architecture framework, mission services, and service capabilities. The Initial Operating Capability is anticipated in March 2014 with Full Operating Capability anticipated in March 2016.

The TIM program is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- Other Vetting PPA \$38.324 million
- Transportation Worker Identification Credential PPA \$4.389 million

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
57,700	54,251	42,713

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Acquisition - \$27,178	TIM Program	For the continued development and build out of the TIM system to support the Surface and Aviation populations
Maintenance - \$15,535	TIM Program	For the operations and maintenance of the TIM system to support the vetting of Maritime, Surface and Aviation populations.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Intelligence
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Intelligence

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted¹	-	-	-
2014 Enacted¹	-	-	-
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	278	258	51,801
2015 Current Services	278	258	51,801
2015 Total Request	278	258	51,801
Total Change 2014 to 2015	278	258	51,801

¹ Intelligence PPA funded under Transportation Security Support Appropriation in FY2013 and FY2014.

TSA requests 278 positions, 258 FTE, and \$51.801 million in FY 2015 for the Intelligence PPA.

Adjustments-to-Base:

- Increase from transfer of 266 FTP/246 FTE and \$44.561 million from the Transportation Security Support appropriation (Intelligence PPA) to the Intelligence and Vetting appropriation
- Increase from transfer of 12 FTP/12 FTE and \$4.937 million from the Surface Transportation Security appropriation (Staffing and Operations PPA) for the TSA Risk Knowledge (TSARK) Center staffing and operations
- Increase from transfer of \$2.0 million from the Aviation Security appropriation (Aviation Regulations and Other Enforcement PPA) for the TSARK Center operations
- Increase of \$82 thousand to annualize the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$256 thousand for the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$165 thousand for retirement contributions
- Decrease of \$200 thousand for anticipated savings from reductions to non-mission critical travel and training, contract efficiencies, and/or supplies

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

For FY 2015 TSA proposes to transfer the Intelligence PPA from the Transportation Security Support appropriation to the Intelligence and Vetting appropriation. This realignment enables TSA to combine the intelligence and vetting functions to inform daily operations, and enhance mission effectiveness by supporting an intelligence-driven, risk-based approach to our counterterrorism mission. For example, all vetting functions will more easily inform intelligence analysis and intelligence functions will assist in vetting analysis. In the FY 2015 budget request, the FY 2013 and FY 2014 amounts are reported in the Transportation Security Support appropriation for display purposes. However, the following chart provides a complete picture of the Intelligence PPA for FY 2013 through FY 2015, which includes both the Transportation Security Support, and the Intelligence and Vetting appropriations:

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	256	220	42,908
2014 Enacted	266	246	44,561
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	12	12	7,240
2015 Current Services	278	258	51,801
2015 Total Request	278	258	51,801
Total Change 2014 to 2015	12	12	7,240

TSA's Office of Intelligence and Analysis (OIA) provides TSA with the capability to review, synthesize, and analyze transportation specific intelligence in addition to providing comprehensive and cogent analytic products. It is the only Federal intelligence entity focused solely on the transportation sector. OIA coordinates closely and shares information with the Department of Homeland Security Office of Intelligence & Analysis, the Intelligence Community (IC), the intelligence sections of law enforcement agencies, and the transportation industry. To facilitate collaboration and provide rapid analysis and notification of threats, the office assigns Field Intelligence Officers (FIOs) at key transportation nodes and places liaison officers at key IC and law enforcement agencies.

Intelligence is critical to TSA's overall risk-based security strategy and the intelligence products generated provide the threat framework utilized to prioritize security resources. These products are regularly used by TSA senior leadership, the Federal Security Directors, the Federal Air Marshal Service, and the transportation industry to guide decisions. TSA operates and maintains 24/7 intelligence capabilities at TSA Headquarters, Annapolis Junction Operation Center (AJOC), Colorado Springs Operation Center (CSOC) and the TSA Freedom Center. Through these centers, TSA disseminates warnings and notifications of credible and immediate threats and assists in coordinating domestic and international civil aviation and other modal security intelligence activities.

To perform its mission, OIA provides and maintains Top Secret and Secret Collateral classified information technology infrastructures for interfacing via voice, video, and data with the IC, state and local law enforcement, field sites, and industry partners. TSA Intelligence Managed Network (TINMAN) supports the Headquarters, AJOC, CSOC and Freedom Center locations. The TSA Remote Access to Classified Enclaves (TRACE) solution provides secure access to classified and unclassified threat information in a timely manner to remote locations. The Crisis Management System is a classified voice, video, and data system that is maintained and certified by Defense Information Systems Agency and utilized for classified connectivity to the Intelligence community during national crisis' and special events.

In FY 2015 the TSARK Center will be managed by OIA and the budgetary resources will be in the Intelligence PPA. The TSARK Center is a risk portal located on the TSA iShare intranet site that enables Office of Security Operations (OSO), OIA, Office of Law Enforcement/Federal Air Marshal Service (OLE/FAMS), and the Office of Security Policy and Industry Engagement (OSPIE) to share risk-related information across the agency, ensuring that all offices make decisions based on consistent data. TSARK Center is a tool which enables senior field and headquarters leaders to select countermeasures to prevent, deter, and respond to a security incident. This portal serves as an integrated repository for this risk-related information, and includes a risk analysis database that will allow for the manipulation and analysis of the critical information. In FY 2013, TSA commenced a national roll-out of the TSARK Center to enhance TSA field and headquarters leadership usage of this information.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) - offsetting fee
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) - offsetting fee

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	21	22	62,116
2014 Enacted	21	21	36,700
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(1,868)
2015 Current Services	21	21	34,832
2015 Total Request	21	21	34,832
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(1,868)

TSA requests 21 positions, 21 FTE, and estimates fee collections of \$34.832 million in FY 2015 for the TWIC PPA:

Adjustments-to-Base:

- Decrease of \$1.868 million in revenue collections based on current FY 2015 TWIC applicant projections.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The TWIC program enhances security by providing a tamper-resistant biometric credential to maritime workers requiring unescorted access to secure areas of port facilities and vessels that are regulated under the Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 (MTSA). The program provides a common, consistent biometric credential at over 2,700 facilities and on over 12,000 vessels. When fully implemented by the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) after the promulgation of the TWIC reader rule, the program will require biometric verification of identity by facility and vessel operators as required by the rule. Prior to issuing a TWIC the program ensures the identity of each TWIC holder has been verified; a satisfactory security background check has been completed on that identity; and each credential issued is positively linked to the rightful holder through the use of biometric technology.

TWIC's personal identity verification standards and credential issuance closely align with those of Homeland Security Presidential Directive - 12 and its implementing standard, Federal Information Processing Standard 201-1. The program specifically follows biometric standards of the American National Standards Institute for its pattern-based fingerprint format operational biometric, and was the first to adopt common biometric standards in the Federal Government. TSA also works with the National Institute of Standards and Technology to ensure compliance with appropriate national standards and to develop technology specifications to support the overall program. In addition, TSA and USCG continue to work closely with the maritime, smart card, and reader industries and the TWIC Stakeholder Communications Committee.

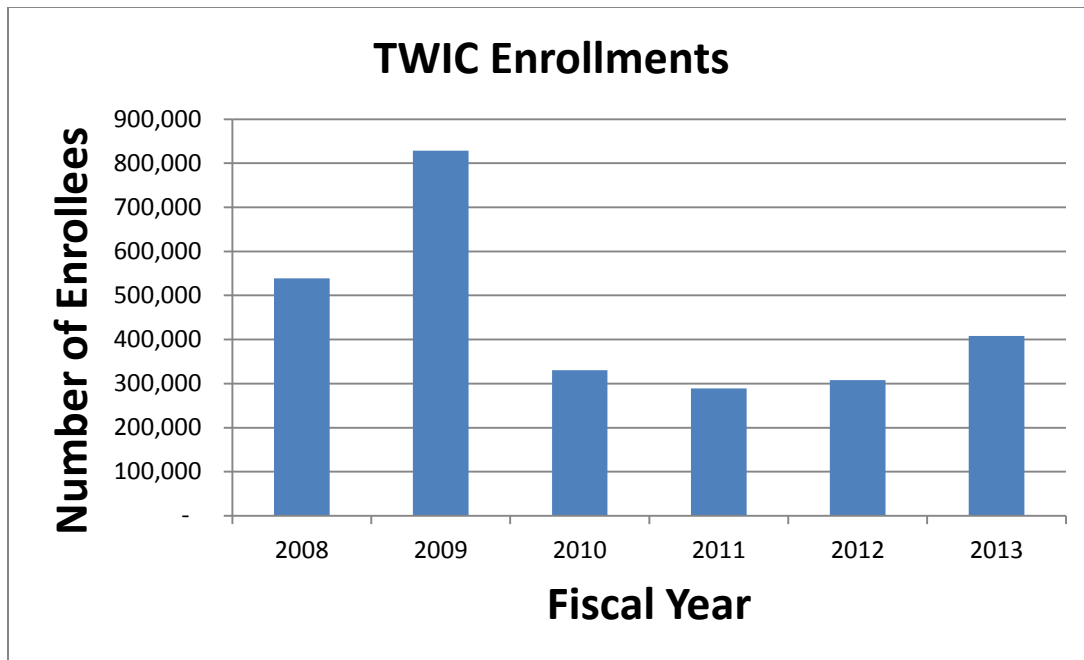
The standard TWIC Fee is \$129.75 per applicant. A reduced TWIC fee of \$105.25 has also been established for those applicants that previously completed a comparable STA. The card replacement fee is \$60.00. The final TWIC rule includes the ability to provide a discount for Free and Secure Trade card holders, documented merchant mariners, and truckers with Hazardous Materials Endorsement (HME). In FY 2012, TWIC holders applying for a HME are able to pay a reduced fee in states that have elected to offer comparability between the HME and TWIC security threat assessments. This fulfills statutory requirements under the "Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007" (P. L. 110-53).

The credential is valid for five years. Starting August 31, 2012, the TWIC program began issuing Extended Expiration Date (EED) TWICs for eligible individuals. The EED TWICs will extend the STA and associated expiration date for three years at a cost of \$60.00 per TWIC. To be eligible to obtain an EED card, a TWIC holder must be a U.S. citizen and have a valid card (i.e., not revoked) that expires on or before December 31, 2014. To obtain an EED card, eligible individuals must contact the TWIC Help Desk to initiate the process. Obtaining an EED card will only require one trip to an enrollment center of eligible TWIC holder's choosing to pick-up and activate the card. TWIC holders not wishing to use the EED card option, or those who are not eligible for the EED card option, may renew their expiring TWICs by completing a standard enrollment and paying the standard enrollment fee of \$129.75 to obtain a five-year TWIC.

The TWIC program transitioned all 136 enrollment sites to the new universal enrollment services (UES) contract on June 28, 2013. The UES contract will expand to include both TWIC and HME enrollment services once all HME enrollment sites have transitioned to UES. As a result, the existing TWIC enrollment center footprint will expand its presence into every state. In addition, the transition to UES provides for a robust capability for mobile enrollments and provides a foundation for Enroll Your Own (EYO) focused on a specific stakeholder population. Through mobile enrollments, a Trusted Agent and mobile unit are sent to a vendor/company location for enrollments. Currently, 24 mobile enrollments have been implemented. EYO enables vendors the capability to enroll their own personnel by qualifying one or more personnel as a Trusted Agent.

In December 2012, the Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act 2012 was enacted, requiring that within 270 days the Secretary reform the TWIC enrollment and issuance process to require no more than one visit. TSA will implement OneVisit in 3 phases, with the first phase implemented in Alaska on July 29, 2013. Phase 2 was started in December, 2013 at five enrollment centers in the upper peninsula of Michigan. Nationwide implementation will occur by the third quarter of FY 2014, via the TSA TIM program.

The following chart shows enrollment activity since the start of the TWIC program. The increase in applicants every five years is attributed to the five-year TWIC renewal cycle; however, that pattern should flatten as a result of the normal turnover of workers in the maritime industry. In FY 2013, TSA processed 408,118 TWIC applicants; 215,832 EED requests and has enrolled over 2.7 million workers as of June 2013.



Prior to promulgating the TWIC reader rule, to fully leverage the security benefit of the TWIC, the USCG has authorized the use of TWIC readers in place of the current requirement to visually inspect the card prior to allowing access to secure areas. Additionally, the USCG is currently verifying compliance with the TWIC requirements through electronic validation during vessel and facility compliance exams and/or security spot checks. Through the use of approximately 250 handheld readers for TWIC verification, the USCG is maximizing the use of the security features of the credential.

In FY 2013, the TIM program began building the framework to transition TWIC to the TIM system in FY 2014. The fee structure will fall under the Standardized Vetting Adjudication and Redress Rule framework upon publication of the rule.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Transportation Worker Identification Credential

The Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) program is mandated by the Maritime Transportation Security Act (MTSA) of 2002, which requires the Secretary to issue a “biometric transportation security card” to those requiring unescorted access to MTSA-regulated facilities after determining the individual does not pose a security risk. The SAFE Port Act of 2006 further requires program timelines and conducting an extensive pilot to evaluate TWIC reader performance and impacts on maritime business operations. The program began issuing credentials in October 2007, with a national compliance date of April 15, 2009; it is entirely funded through applicant fees. The beneficiaries of TWIC are: facility employees; longshoremen; U.S. mariners; long-haul and drayage truck drivers; and those needing unescorted access to secure areas of MTSA-regulated facilities.

The investment portion of the TWIC program is proposed to be funded for \$28.628 million out of the TWIC PPA in FY 2015.

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
\$39,482	\$32,271	\$28,628

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Maintenance - \$28,628	TWIC Program	Funds for operating and maintenance cost of the TWIC program to issue biometric transportation security cards.

Technology Infrastructure Modernization

The Technology Infrastructure Modernization (TIM) Program will reduce the probability of a terrorist attack on the transportation sector by replacing legacy vetting systems with a person-centric system; this will eliminate exploitable gaps, improve enrollment and threat assessment methodologies, and enable TSA to vet and provide credentials to more transportation populations. The TIM System will provide an integrated, end-to-end solution to manage identities, credentials, and assessment results for millions of transportation workers, providing more accurate and timely identification of terrorist threats. TIM will provide a service oriented architecture framework, mission services, and service capabilities. The Initial Operating Capability is anticipated in March 2014 with Full Operating Capability anticipated in March 2016.

The TIM program is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- Other Vetting PPA \$38.324 million
- Transportation Worker Identification Credential PPA \$4.389 million

Additional funding details can be found in the Other Vetting PPA.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	17	19	11,080
2014 Enacted	17	17	12,000
2015 Current Services	17	17	12,000
2015 Total Request	17	17	12,000
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	-

TSA requests 17 positions, 17 FTE, and estimates FY 2015 fee collections of \$12.0 million in the Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program (HTAP).

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The HTAP was established to fulfill the statutory requirements of both the USA PATRIOT (P.L. 107-56) and Safe Explosives Acts (P.L. 107-296) to further protect against the threats to transportation posed by terrorists, dangerous criminals, and illegal aliens that may attempt to transport hazardous materials in commerce.

The program is funded through fee revenue that consists of three elements:

- 1) The cost for contractor support to collect and process fingerprint and application information. This amount varies based on the state the applicant applies for an HME. For applicants applying in a state, which utilizes a TSA-contracted agent, this fee is \$38;
- 2) The \$14.50 fee the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) charges to run fingerprint-based criminal history records checks; and
- 3) TSA program costs to administer the program, including conducting the Security Threat Assessments (STAs); this fee is \$34.

States must forward biographic and biometric (fingerprint) information to TSA in an approved and established format to facilitate the STA process. Currently, 10 states collect the required biographic information and biometric data through their individually established and maintained programs. While the remaining 40 states and the District of Columbia have elected to utilize the TSA-contracted agent.

Additionally, drivers registered in a state serviced by the TSA Agent may be fingerprinted in any other state serviced by the TSA Agent.

The HTAP has a robust redress process, including appeals, waivers, and Administrative Law Judge review. The program conducted threat assessments on 278,389 applicants in FY13 confirming the vital role of improving the safety and protection of passengers and freight traveling on our Nation's highways. HTAP has processed over 2.51 million applications since implementation in January, 2005. Beginning in FY 2012, TWIC holders applying for a HME STA are able to pay a reduced fee in states that have elected to offer comparability between the TWIC and HME STA. This fulfills statutory requirements under the "Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007" (P. L. 110-53).

The HTAP will transition to the TIM system in FY 2015 after initial operating capability and to the Standardized Vetting Adjudication and Redress Rule (SVAR) fee framework when the SVAR is published.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

HAZMAT Threat Assessment Program

Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program (HTAP) meets the USA PATRIOT Act, which prohibits states from issuing a license to an individual who transports hazardous materials (Hazmat) in commerce without determining if the person is a security risk. The Act requires checks be conducted against criminal history, immigration, & international databases. HTAP meets this mandate by conducting a security threat assessment (STA) on drivers applying to obtain, renew, or transfer a hazardous materials endorsement (HME) on state-issued Commercial Driver's License. HTAP leverages existing criminal history, legal status & intelligence data to perform an STA on commercial truck drivers who transport Hazmat to determine the threat status to transportation security. STAs utilize national data sources and consistent vetting standards which are universally applied to applicants seeking an HME. HTAP is a key component of the DHS/TSA layered management approach to transportation security.

The investment portion of the HTAP program is proposed to be funded for \$7,217 million out of the HTAP PPA in FY 2015.

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
\$7,642	\$7,612	\$7,217

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Maintenance - \$7,217	HAZMAT Program	Funds for operating and maintenance cost of the HAZMAT Threat Assessment Program to provide security checks on individuals transporting hazardous materials.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
General Aviation-Offsetting Fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: General Aviation-Offsetting Fee

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	424
2014 Enacted	-	-	350
2015 Current Services	-	-	350
2015 Total Request	-	-	350
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	-

TSA requests \$350 thousand in FY 2015 fee collection authority to support General Aviation security threat assessment (STA) vetting and program management activities.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This offsetting collection supports General Aviation flights into Ronald Reagan National Airport (DCA) as provided by the Vision 100 – Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (P.L. 108-176). The DCA Access Standard Security Program (DASSP) conducts name-based STAs for all flight crewmembers and passengers including security coordinators and armed security officers on non-commercial aircraft (non-cargo) flying into or out of DCA from one of the 28 domestic gateway airports. TSA levies a \$490 fee per flight for training of armed security officers, and a \$296 fee per roundtrip for the screening personnel and equipment used to support such flights at DCA and a \$15 fee per person onboard the flight. TSA vetted over 15,300 General Aviation - DCA passenger and crew in FY 2013 and has vetted over 79,000 General Aviation – DCA passengers and crew in the DASSP since inception in October 2005. This program will transition to the TIM system after initial operating capability and to the SVAR fee framework when the SVAR is published.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Air Cargo - Fee
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Air Cargo - Fee

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	11	9	3,912
2014 Enacted	11	8	5,400
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	2	1,773
2015 Current Services	11	10	7,173
2015 Total Request	11	10	7,173
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	2	1,773

TSA requests 11 positions, 10 FTE, and estimates \$7.173 million in FY 2015 fee collection authority to support the Air Cargo (AC) program, which includes Indirect Air Cargo (IAC) and Certified Cargo Screening Program (CCSP) fees.

Adjustments-to-Base:

- Increase of \$1.773 million in revenue collections based on current FY 2015 AC/IAC/CCSP application projections
- Increase of 2 FTE to correct current FTP/FTE in PPA

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The AC program provides for fee collections supporting security threat assessments (STA) of air cargo workers in the air cargo supply chain, including individuals authorized to screen cargo at designated cargo screening facilities. In FY 2015, TSA will charge a \$41 per assessment fee to offset costs for conducting the STA and program management costs. The fee structure is based on cost and population analyses conducted in support of the Air Cargo Screening Final Rule (published in August 2011); the final fee structure of \$41 was published in May 2012 and effective June 22, 2012. Prior to June 22, 2012, this program was funded through the Aviation Security Appropriation Air Cargo PPA and there were no STA fees for applicants. This program is now entirely funded through fees. In FY 2013, TSA vetted 119,908 air cargo workers.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	6,082
2014 Enacted	-	-	6,500
2015 Current Services	-	-	6,500
2015 Total Request	-	-	6,500
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	-

The Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee program was previously known as the Secure Identification Display Area (SIDA) Fee. TSA estimates \$6.5 million in FY 2015 fee collection authority to support the SIDA and Aviation Workers (AW) airport employee checks through the Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee program.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee program, previously named the SIDA PPA, includes those individuals who apply for, or are issued, personnel identification media at U.S. domestic airports (e.g., airport facilities workers, retail employees, airline employees, taxi drivers, parking attendants, etc.). Depending on the access level granted to the airport worker, the individual may be required to have a fingerprint based Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Criminal History Record Check (CHRC). The FBI fees collected by this program support the costs for a fingerprint based CHRC.

In addition to the FBI CHRC, prior to receiving any identification media, aviation workers must undergo a successful name-based security threat assessment (STA), which is currently funded through the Other Vetting PPA. This population will eventually be covered under the Standardized Vetting Adjudication and Redress Rule (formerly known as the Universal Rule). The program also processes STAs for the General Aviation population. Airport and aircraft operators are provided a choice of service providers from among three TSA Designated Aviation Channelers (DACs).

The total current badged Aviation Worker population is 2.2 million, which includes approximately 624,000 new applicants in FY 2013. The FY 2015 estimate is based on approximately 448,000 new applicants with an FBI fee of \$14.50 per applicant.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Other Security Threat Assessments
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Other Security Threat Assessments

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	1
2014 Enacted	-	-	50
2015 Current Services	-	-	50
2015 Total Request	-	-	50
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	-

Other Security Threat Assessments (OSTA) fees include the Large Aircraft Security Program (LASP) and Sensitive Security Information (SSI) fees. The Transportation Security Administration estimates \$50 thousand in FY 2015 fee collection authority to support OSTA.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The OSTA fees fund the 12/5, Private Charter Standard Security Program (PCSSP), Maryland-Three (MD-3), Airspace Waivers (ASW), LASP and SSI. The fees collected by these programs support the costs for a fingerprint based Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) criminal history records check (CHRC). Populations under these programs also undergo a name-based security threat assessment (STA), which is currently funded through the Other Vetting PPA. These populations will eventually be covered under the Standardized Vetting, Adjudication and Redress Rule (formerly known as the Universal Rule).

The 12/5 program conducts an FBI CHRC for flight crewmembers operating (e.g., cockpit crew, airline personnel authorized in the cockpit, cargo carrier employees) aircraft with a maximum certificated takeoff weight of 12,500 pounds or more. Annual population for the 12/5 program is approximately 2,500 applicants. Each program conducts STAs for regulated parties.

The PCSSP program is for private charter flight crewmembers operating aircraft with a maximum certificated takeoff weight of 45,000kg (100,309 pounds) or more, or a passenger-seating configuration of 61 or more, or whose passengers are enplaned from or deplaned into a sterile area. PCSSP does not include government charters.

The MD-3 program applies to pilots who operate aircraft and apply for privileges to fly to or from the three General Aviation airports in the Washington, D.C. restricted flight zones (Potomac Airport, Washington Executive/Hyde Field, and College Park Airport).

The ASW program, in conjunction with the Federal Aviation Administration, conducts FBI CHRCs for domestic and international flight crew members and passengers for access to: certain operational areas of Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport, access to restricted Washington, D.C. flight restricted zones, major sporting events, Disney theme parks, flight training, and special events.

The LASP program will provide for the fee collections to fund FBI CHRCs for the large aircraft security program. Vetting costs are currently supported by appropriated funds. Fee collection will begin after the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) is approved and with the SVAR.

The original LASP NPRM included language to require all U.S. operators of aircraft over 12,500 maximum gross take-off weight (MTOW) to adopt and implement a TSA-approved security program. Subsequent to industry feedback and comments, TSA drafted a Supplemental Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (SNPRM) which is currently under executive review. The SNPRM modifies the MTOW threshold from 12,500 pounds to 30,000 pounds. Operators having an MTOW over 30,000 pounds will be required to adopt a TSA approved security program and the GA 30 Security Program, which will be similar to the current process for U.S. air carriers and commercial operators. The SNPRM also proposes that GA operators transporting persons or cargo for compensation/hire in an aircraft with an MTOW over 12,500 pounds adopt a 12/5 Security Program and a Private Charter/Compensation or Hire Security Program, as necessary, which will have specific requirements and checks for each population as determined by TSA. TSA will begin collecting a fee with the implementation of the Standardized Vetting and Adjudication Rule and the General Aviation Security Program SNPRM.

TSA is collecting the SSI fee to fund the FBI CHRC for those individuals who require access to SSI. The FY 2015 estimate is based on approximately 3,448 applicants with the FBI CHRC requirement at a fee of \$14.50.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Alien Flight School - mandatory fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Alien Flight School - mandatory fee

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	6	4	5,117
2014 Enacted	6	6	5,000
2015 Current Services	6	6	5,000
2015 Total Request	6	6	5,000
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	-

TSA requests 6 positions, 6 FTE, and estimates \$5.0 million in FY 2015 fee collection for the Alien Flight Student Program (AFSP).

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

AFSP conducts terrorist, immigration and criminal-background checks on all foreign students applying for flight training in the United States or abroad at Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) certified flight training locations. Applicants are subject to a security threat assessment (STA) in accordance with Vision 100 – Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (P.L. 108-176). AFSP applicants identified as a threat to aviation or national security under this program will be denied training.

The program reviews and assesses both biographic and biometric information to identify individuals who may pose a security threat. Prior to the September 11, 2001 attacks, there were no systematic security checks performed on non-U.S. citizens applying for FAA certified flight training in the United States or abroad.

Section 612 of the Vision 100 – Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (P.L. 108-176) transferred the function for screening AFSP applicants from the Attorney General to the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (and subsequently delegated to the TSA). The Act also gives the Secretary of Homeland Security the authority to establish a fee to offset costs of vetting AFSP applicants.

AFSP currently collects a fee of \$127.25 per basic applicant. This fee includes \$112.75 for extensive TSA international and domestic threat assessments, and \$14.50 for a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Criminal History Record Check (CHRC). On May 13, 2009, AFSP also began collecting a fee of \$70 per recurrent applicant. Fees collected for AFSP support the enrollment, vetting and

adjudication of flight training applicants and program management support. AFSP applicants, who require training for a new skill set, will also be required to undergo a fingerprint based FBI CHRC. Operational since 2004, AFSP has processed more than 400,000 applications, including over 48,000 flight training fee applications in FY 2013. AFSP is entirely funded by fee revenue. This program will transition to the TIM system and the Standardized Vetting Adjudication and Redress Rule (SVAR) fee framework when the system is completed and the SVAR is published.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
TSA Pre ✓™ Application Program – Fee
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: TSA Pre ✓™ Application Program – Fee

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
2014 Enacted	-	-	-
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	27	26	13,700
2015 Current Services	27	26	13,700
2015 Total Request	27	26	13,700
Total Change 2014 to 2015	27	26	13,700

TSA requests 27 positions, 26 FTE, and estimates fee collections of \$13.7 million in FY 2015 for the TSA Pre ✓™ Application Program PPA:

Adjustments-to-Base:

- Increase of 27 FTP/26 FTE
- Increase of \$13.7 million in revenue collections based on current FY 2015 TSA Pre ✓™ applicant projections

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

TSA Pre ✓™ is one of several risk-based security initiatives the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) is using to enhance screening operations and redefine the passenger experience for millions of travelers. TSA Pre ✓™ is a prescreening initiative that conducts risk assessments on passengers who voluntarily participate prior to their arrival at the airport checkpoint. If TSA determines an individual is a low risk traveler, that individual may be eligible for expedited screening.

To expand the population of travelers eligible for TSA Pre ✓™ at participating airport security checkpoints, TSA launched the TSA Pre ✓™ Application Program in December 2013, previously referred to as the TSA Pre ✓™ Trusted Traveler program, for domestic air travel. This program is designed as a fee-based program similar to TSA's Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program (HTAP) and Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) threat assessment program as well as CBP's Global Entry program. TSA is implementing the TSA Pre ✓™ Application Program pursuant to its authority to "[e]stablish requirements to implement trusted

passenger programs and use available technologies to expedite security screening of passengers who participate in such programs, thereby allowing security screening personnel to focus on those passengers who should be subject to more extensive screening.” Under this program, travelers may be eligible for expedited security screening for air travel through TSA Pre✓™ lanes, if they: (1) voluntarily submit requested biometric and biographic information to TSA; (2) pay the \$85 non-refundable program fee covering TSA’s costs for conducting the security threat assessment and adjudicating the application; and (3) successfully undergo a security threat assessment to confirm they do not pose a threat to transportation or national security.

The program is funded through fee revenue that consists of three elements:

- 1) A \$34.50 fee that remains with the vendor for enrollment services;
- 2) The \$14.50 fee the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) charges to run fingerprint-based criminal history records checks; and
- 3) A \$36 fee for the TSA program costs to administer the program, including conducting the Security Threat Assessments (STAs).

By the end of FY 2014 TSA estimates collections of \$13.320 million and plans to have over 300 enrollment centers available at Universal Enrollment Services (UES) sites, which serve multiple programs including TWIC and HTAP, and at Airports. The following chart depicts the current status of the TSA Pre✓™ Application Program as of February 21, 2014:

Cumulative Program Statistics (From Inception (December 4, 2013 thru February 21, 2014))	
Program Areas	Measurement
Total Enrollments	60,334
Total Approved	42,820
Number of Enrollment Centers Open**	213
**Includes 202 Universal Enrollment Services Sites and 11 On-Airport enrollment sites	

In FY 2015 the TSA Pre✓™ Application Program will transition to the TIM system after initial operating capability.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Large Aircraft and Charter Screening Program
PPA: Secure Flight
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$12,717

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	12,717
Total Request	-	-	12,717	-	-	-	-	-	12,717

Description of Item:

The total cost of the Secure Flight PPA Large Aircraft and Charter Screening Program request is \$12.717 million.

The 2004 Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (IRTPA) mandates that DHS make advanced passenger prescreening available to charter and lessors of aircraft greater than 12,500 pounds that fly into, out of, or within the United States. TSA is also promulgating the General Aviation Security Rule supporting these provisions of IRTPA as well as additional regulations for aircraft over 30,000 pounds. The rule is anticipated to be published within the next year. So that TSA can make the appropriate modifications to the Secure Flight system, processes and procedures to vet these populations, funding for this initiative is required at least six months prior to the effective date of the rule.

Justification:

Vetting passengers on large general aviation aircraft against the No-fly and Selectee lists adds a significant layer of security to stop terrorists from exploiting the general aviation system.

The additional Secure Flight watch list matching requirements necessitate increased IT systems capability. The requested funding increase will allow TSA to purchase the hardware and software necessary to meet these critical Secure Flight system watch list matching requirements for an anticipated 11 million additional passengers per year who will be covered, adding a significant layer to TSA's aviation security operations.

Expanding watch list matching to these new populations will mitigate the risk to aviation passenger safety, by enabling TSA to better identify individuals who may present a threat to passenger air travel.

General Aviation aircraft over 12,500 pounds that transport people or cargo for compensation or hire will be required to submit passenger data to Secure Flight for watch list matching. For general aviation aircraft over 30,000 pounds that transport people or cargo not for compensation/hire, Secure Flight will perform prescreening of passengers that are unknown to a Validated General Aviation Pilot (VGAP). For example, personal or corporate owned aircraft over 30,000 pounds that transport passengers will be subject to these requirements. Under the proposed rule, VGAP will be a voluntary program for general aviation pilots. These pilots will be subject to enhanced security review by TSA, which will allow the pilot to board passengers known to the pilot without watch list matching for those passengers. If the pilot is not a VGAP, Secure Flight will be required to watch list match all passengers.

This initiative will also allow TSA to discontinue distributing the Watch List to the general aviation operators, greatly reducing the potential for unauthorized use and distribution.

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

This request will support TSA in meeting the IRTPA mandate, implement the General Aviation Security Rulemaking provisions, which require passenger watch list matching on large general aviation aircraft, and achieve 100 percent performance of vetting all air carrier passengers.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

[Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing] ***Intelligence and Vetting***¹

For necessary expenses for the development and implementation of ***intelligence***² and vetting [and credentialing] activities, [\$176,489,000] ***\$232,526,000***³, to remain available until September 30, [2015]***2016***⁴.

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ [Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing] <i>Intelligence and Vetting</i>	The FY 2015 Request proposes to rename the Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing (TTAC) appropriation as the Intelligence and Vetting appropriation. This proposal more closely aligns resources with missions and programs.
² <i>...intelligence</i>	The FY 2015 Request proposes to realign the Intelligence PPA from the Transportation Security Support appropriation to the TTAC appropriation. This proposal more closely aligns resources with missions and programs. The updated wording reflects this change.
³ <i>...[\$176,489,000]<i>\$232,526,000</i>...</i>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁴ <i>...[2015]<i>2016</i>...</i>	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Intelligence and Vetting Discretionary Funding¹ FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	484	416	\$267,537
FY 2014 Enacted	482	449	\$237,489
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Transfer In from Aviation Security	-	-	\$2,000
Transfer In from Surface Transportation Security	12	12	\$4,937
Transfer in from Transportation Security Support	266	246	\$44,561
Total Transfers	278	258	\$51,498
Increases			
Annualization of FY14 Pay Raise	-	-	\$216
Annualizations & Increases	27	26	\$13,700
Pay Inflation	-	-	\$660
Position and FTE Increase	1	1	-
Retirement Contribution	-	-	\$446
Total, Increases	28	27	\$15,022
Decreases			
Efficiency	-	-	(\$500)
Expedited Screening Non-Recur	-	-	(\$9,000)
Fee Adjustment	-	2	(\$95)
Total, Decreases	-	2	(\$9,595)
Total Other Adjustments	28	29	\$5,427
Total Adjustments-to-Base	306	287	\$56,925
FY 2015 Current Services	788	736	\$294,414
Program Changes			
Increases			
Large Aircraft and Charter Screening Program	-	-	\$12,717
Total, Increases	-	-	\$12,717
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$12,717
FY 2015 Request	788	736	\$307,131
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	306	287	\$69,642

¹FY 2013 – FY 2014 includes discretionary funding only.

Department of Homeland Security
Intelligence and Vetting:
Mandatory Funding¹
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	6	4	5,117
FY 2014 Enacted	6	6	5,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Total, Increases	-	-	-
Decreases			
Total, Decreases	-	-	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
2015 Current Services	6	6	5,000
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
2015 Request	6	6	5,000
2014 to 2015 Change	-	-	-

¹FY 2013 – FY 2015 includes Alien Flight School mandatory fee only.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	490	420	\$272,654
FY 2014 Enacted	488	455	\$242,489
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Transfers	278	258	\$51,498
Increases	28	27	\$15,022
Decreases	-	2	(\$9,595)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	306	287	\$56,925
FY 2015 Current Services	794	742	\$299,414
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$12,717
Total, Program Changes	-	-	\$12,717
FY 2015 Request	794	742	\$312,131
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	306	287	\$69,642

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Intelligence	-	-	-	278	258	\$51,801	-	-	-	278	258	\$51,801	278	258	\$51,801
Secure Flight	308	286	\$93,202	-	-	\$6,624	-	-	\$12,717	308	286	\$112,543	-	-	\$19,341
Other Vetting Programs	125	117	\$83,287	1	1	(\$15,105)	-	-	-	126	118	\$68,182	1	1	(\$15,105)
Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) - offsetting fee	21	21	\$36,700	-	-	(\$1,868)	-	-	-	21	21	\$34,832	-	-	(\$1,868)
Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program	17	17	\$12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	17	\$12,000	-	-	-
General Aviation-Offsetting Fee	-	-	\$350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$350	-	-	-
Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee	-	-	\$6,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$6,500	-	-	-
Other Security Threat Assessments	-	-	\$50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$50	-	-	-
Air Cargo - Fee	11	8	\$5,400	-	2	\$1,773	-	-	-	11	10	\$7,173	-	2	\$1,773
TSA Pre ✓™ Application Program – Fee	-	-	-	27	26	\$13,700	-	-	-	27	26	\$13,700	27	26	\$13,700
Alien Flight School - mandatory fee	6	6	\$5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	\$5,000	-	-	-
Total	488	455	\$242,489	306	287	\$56,925	-	-	\$12,717	794	742	\$312,131	306	287	\$69,642

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Intelligence and Vetting
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Collections by Source:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
DHS - US Visit	-	-	\$1,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FEMA - Hurricane Sandy Surge Capacity Force	-	-	\$3,925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DHS - National Protection & Programs Directorate	-	-	\$4,400	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$10,025	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	-

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Other Vetting Programs	-	-	\$10,025	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	\$10,025	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Intelligence and Vetting Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$52,077	\$46,032	\$76,301	\$30,269
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$47	\$158	\$249	\$91
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$155	\$1,999	\$3,202	\$1,203
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	\$1	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$13,455	\$12,508	\$20,335	\$7,827
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$65,735	\$60,697	\$100,087	\$39,390
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$581	\$499	\$1,279	\$780
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$235	\$235	\$241	\$6
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$5,906	\$5,430	\$5,630	\$200
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$904	\$603	\$403	(\$200)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$85,038	\$93,311	\$115,282	\$21,971
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$39,897	\$1,001	\$11,306	\$10,305
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$15,275	\$15,953	\$15,504	(\$449)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$4,100	\$1,600	\$1,600	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	\$2	\$2
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$4,330	\$6,450	\$7,450	\$1,000
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$462	\$409	\$683	\$274
31.0 Equipment	\$50,191	\$56,300	\$52,664	(\$3,636)
32.0 Land and Structures	-	\$1	-	(\$1)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$206,919	\$181,792	\$212,044	\$30,252
Total, Direct Obligations	\$272,654	\$242,489	\$312,131	\$69,642
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$272,654	\$242,489	\$312,131	\$69,642
Full Time Equivalents	420	455	742	287

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Intelligence and Vetting

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	2	-	2	2
L Band	7	7	8	1
K Band	70	70	84	14
J Band	142	142	221	79
I Band	63	63	196	133
H Band	97	97	115	18
G Band	50	50	109	59
F Band	30	30	56	26
E Band	29	29	-	(29)
D Band	-	-	2	2
B Band	-	-	1	1
Total Permanent Positions	490	488	794	306
Unfilled Positions EOY	26	33	51	18
Total Permanent Employment EOY	464	455	743	288
Headquarters	490	488	721	233
U.S. Field	-	-	73	73
Total, Intelligence and Vetting:	490	488	794	306
Full Time Equivalents	420	455	742	287
Average ES Salary	170,712	170,712	173,975	3,263
Average Salary, Banded Positions	101,351	101,351	105,764	4,413
Average Band	J	J	J	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Intelligence**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	26,060	26,060
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	86	86
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	1,265	1,265
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	7,265	7,265
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	34,676	34,676
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	-	640	640
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	6	6
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	5,514	5,514
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	-	10,305	10,305
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	162	162
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	2	2
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	-	274	274
31.0 Equipment	-	-	222	222
Total, Other Object Classes	-	-	17,125	17,125
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	-	-	51,801	51,801
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	258	258

Intelligence Mission Statement

Provide Intelligence Analysis, Coordination, and Dissemination -- TSA will continue to provide current and strategic warning regarding threats to U.S. transportation modes and identify trends and changes in targeting. The TSA intelligence unit analyzes intelligence and disseminates information through liaison with intelligence community agencies.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	26,060	26,060
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	86	86
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	1,265	1,265
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	7,265	7,265
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	-	34,676	34,676

The FY 2015 request reflects the Salary and Benefits for 258 FTE. It includes an increase of 266 FTP/246 FTE and \$32.673 million for the Intelligence PPA transfer from the Transportation Security Support PPA; an increase of 12 FTP/12 FTE and \$1.5 million for the TSARK Center transfer from the Surface appropriation; an increase of \$256 thousand for Pay COLA, an increase of \$82 thousand for annualization of FY 14 pay raise, and \$165K for an adjustment to base.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$0	\$0	\$640	\$640

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2015 request includes the transfer of the Intelligence PPA from the Transportation Security Support PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$0	\$0	\$6	\$6

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2015 request includes the transfer of the Intelligence PPA from the Transportation Security Support PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$0	\$0	\$5,514	\$5,514

The FY 2015 request includes the transfer of the Intelligence PPA from the Transportation Security Support PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$0	\$0	\$10,305	\$10,305

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Included in this category is contractual services for intelligence support. The FY 2015 request includes the transfer of the Intelligence PPA from the Transportation Security Support PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$0	\$0	\$162	\$162

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2015 request includes the transfer of the Intelligence PPA from the Transportation Security Support PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$0	\$0	\$2	\$2

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. The FY 2015 request includes the transfer of the Intelligence PPA from the Transportation Security Support PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$0	\$0	\$274	\$274

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2015 request includes the transfer of the Intelligence PPA from the Transportation Security Support PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$222	\$222

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2015 request includes the transfer of the Intelligence PPA from the Transportation Security Support PPA.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Secure Flight
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	32,142	27,932	28,817	885
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	5	5
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	1,240	1,165	(75)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	7,800	7,325	7,034	(291)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	39,942	36,497	37,021	524
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	200	165	165	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	5	5	5	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	4,500	4,000	4,000	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	800	500	300	(200)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	22,998	22,028	32,645	10,617
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	1,500	5	5	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	50	50
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	4,000	1,500	1,500	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	3,958	5,300	5,300	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	225	190	190	-
31.0 Equipment	24,082	23,012	31,362	8,350
Total, Other Object Classes	62,268	56,705	75,522	18,817
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	102,210	93,202	112,543	19,341
Full Time Equivalents	255	286	286	-

Secure Flight Mission Statement

The mission of the Secure Flight Program is to significantly improve the Federal Government's ability to prevent terrorists from boarding aircraft, help move passengers through airport screening more quickly, and reduce the number of individuals selected for secondary screening, while fully protecting passengers' privacy and civil liberties.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	32,142	27,932	28,817	885
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	5	5
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	1,240	1,165	(75)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	7,800	7,325	7,034	(291)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	39,942	36,497	37,021	524

The FY 2015 request reflects the Salary and Benefits for 286 FTE. It includes an increase of \$91 thousand for FY 2014 pay annualization; an increase of \$274 thousand for Pay COLA and an increase of \$159 thousand for retirement contribution.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$800	\$500	\$300	(\$200)

The FY 2015 request more appropriately aligns estimates with actual program costs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$22,998	\$22,028	\$32,645	\$10,617

The FY 2015 request reflects the needs for the Secure Flight Program, including Risk Based Screening and the Large Aircraft and Private Charter Passenger Screening Program.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$0	\$0	\$50	\$50

The FY2015 request more appropriately aligns estimates with actual program costs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$24,082	\$23,012	\$31,362	\$8,350

The FY 2015 request reflects Risk Based Security and the Large Aircraft and Private Charter Passenger Screening Program.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Other Vetting Programs
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	14,192	12,656	12,960	304
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	128	128	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	639	627	(12)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	3,958	3,855	3,858	3
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	18,150	17,278	17,573	295
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	235	189	189	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	30	30	30	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	100	100	100	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	10,850	41,852	37,364	(4,488)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	38,397	996	996	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	3	-	(3)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	100	100	100	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	200	200	1,200	1,000
26.0 Supplies and Materials	120	100	100	-
31.0 Equipment	12,530	21,438	9,530	(11,908)
32.0 Land and Structures	-	1	-	(1)
Total, Other Object Classes	63,562	66,009	50,609	(15,400)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	81,712	83,287	68,182	(15,105)
Full Time Equivalents	111	117	118	1

Other Vetting Programs Mission Statement

The mission of Other Vetting is to help support the identification of individuals deemed as potential terrorists or who pose a security threat to either aviation or national security.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	14,192	12,656	12,960	304
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	128	128	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	639	627	(12)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	3,958	3,855	3,858	3
Total, Salaries & Benefits	18,150	17,278	17,573	295

The FY 2015 request reflects the Salary and Benefits for 118 FTE. It includes an increase of 1 FTP/1 FTE for a K-band position that was split into 2 positions; an increase of \$130 thousand for Pay COLA, \$43 thousand for annualization of FY 14 Pay Raise, and an increase of \$122 thousand for retirement contributions.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$10,850	\$41,852	\$37,364	(\$4,488)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that are private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. TSA uses these services to provide program management, technical and logistical support as well as evaluations. The decrease is a result of the TIM program transitioning to the O&M phase, and the TWIC fee program contributing to the TWIC program's share of the TIM system O&M.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$0	\$3	\$0	(\$3)

The FY 2015 request more appropriately aligns estimates with actual program costs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$200	\$200	\$1,200	\$1,000

Supports the operation and maintenance of information technology systems used to perform name checks for SIDA, 12/5 Charter Pilots, MD-3 Airports, and the Temporary Flight Restriction program. The increase is to more appropriately align cost to the O&M of equipment.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$12,530	\$21,438	\$9,530	(\$11,908)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The decrease is a result of the TIM program transitioning to the O&M phase, and the decrease from the initial TSA Pre✓™ Application Program start-up cost.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$0	\$1	\$0	(\$1)

The FY 2015 request more appropriately aligns estimates with actual program costs.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) - offsetting fee
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	2,473	2,255	2,255	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	43	40	40	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	700	520	520	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	3,216	2,815	2,815	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	100	100	100	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	200	200	200	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	156	175	175	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	1	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	37,865	13,810	13,100	(710)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	8,856	9,000	8,342	(658)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	122	500	500	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	100	100	100	-
31.0 Equipment	11,500	10,000	9,500	(500)
Total, Other Object Classes	58,900	33,885	32,017	(1,868)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	62,116	36,700	34,832	(1,868)
Full Time Equivalents	22	21	21	-

Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) - offsetting fee Mission Statement

The mission of the TWIC Program is to establish an integrated, credential-based, identity verification program through the use of biometric technology to grant workers unescorted access to secure areas within the nation's transportation system.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	2,473	2,255	2,255	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	43	40	40	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	700	520	520	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	3,216	2,815	2,815	-

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$37,865	\$13,810	\$13,100	(\$710)

The FY 2015 request more appropriately aligns the estimates with the actual cost of Advisory & Assistance Services.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$8,856	\$9,000	\$8,342	(\$658)

The FY 2015 request more appropriately aligns the estimates with actual costs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$11,500	\$10,000	\$9,500	(\$500)

The FY 2015 request more appropriately aligns the estimates with actual costs.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	1,934	1,765	1,765	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	47	30	30	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	73	30	30	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	624	400	400	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	2,678	2,225	2,225	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	40	40	40	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	156	155	155	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	3	3	3	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	6,507	7,918	7,918	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	187	200	200	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	300	300	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	9	9	9	-
31.0 Equipment	1,500	1,150	1,150	-
Total, Other Object Classes	8,402	9,775	9,775	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	11,080	12,000	12,000	-
Full Time Equivalents	19	17	17	-

Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program Mission Statement

The mission of the HazMat Program is to support public safety by ensuring that all commercial drivers transporting hazardous materials are thoroughly checked against terrorist and criminal databases and receive the appropriate endorsement from DHS.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	1,934	1,765	1,765	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	47	30	30	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	73	30	30	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	624	400	400	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	2,678	2,225	2,225	-

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
General Aviation-Offsetting Fee
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	421	345	345	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	3	5	5	-
Total, Other Object Classes	424	350	350	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	424	350	350	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

General Aviation-Offsetting Fee Mission Statement

This funding is the fee collection supporting General Aviation flights into DCA as provided by the Vision 100 Act.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Air Cargo - Fee
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	934	900	900	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	28	20	20	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	1	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	265	208	208	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	1,228	1,128	1,128	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	44	50	50	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	2,312	3,622	5,195	1,573
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	49	100	100	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	100	100	-
31.0 Equipment	279	400	600	200
Total, Other Object Classes	2,684	4,272	6,045	1,773
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	3,912	5,400	7,173	1,773
Full Time Equivalents	9	8	10	2

Air Cargo - Fee Mission Statement

The Air Cargo program, which includes the Indirect Air Cargo (IAC) and Certified Cargo Screening Program (CCSP), provides for fee collections supporting security threat assessments (STA) of air cargo workers in the air cargo supply chain, including individuals authorized to screen cargo at designated cargo screening facilities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	934	900	900	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	28	20	20	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	1	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	265	208	208	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	1,228	1,128	1,128	-

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,312	\$3,622	\$5,195	\$1,573

The FY 2015 request more appropriately aligns estimates with actual program costs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$279	\$400	\$600	\$200

The FY 2015 request more appropriately aligns estimates with actual program costs.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	6,082	6,500	6,500	-
Total, Other Object Classes	6,082	6,500	6,500	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	6,082	6,500	6,500	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee Mission Statement

This funding is the fee collection for the Commercial Aviation and Airport Workers who require an FBI CHRC.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Other Security Threat Assessments
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	1	50	50	-
Total, Other Object Classes	1	50	50	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	1	50	50	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Other Security Threat Assessments Mission Statement

The OSTA fees fund the 12/5, Private Charter Standard Security Program (PCSSP), Maryland-Three (MD-3), Airspace Waivers (ASW), LASP and SSI.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
TSA Pre ✓™ Application Program – Fee
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	3,020	3,020
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	25	25
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	850	850
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	3,895	3,895
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	-	140	140
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	200	200
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	9,465	9,465
Total, Other Object Classes	-	-	9,805	9,805
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	-	-	13,700	13,700
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	26	26

TSA Pre ✓™ Application Program – Fee Mission Statement

The mission of the TSA Pre ✓™ Application Program is to increase the number of individuals eligible for expedited screening. This prescreening initiative conducts risk assessments on passengers who voluntarily participate prior to their arrival at the airport checkpoint. If TSA determines an individual is a low risk traveler, that individual may be eligible for expedited screening.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	3,020	3,020
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	25	25
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	850	850
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	-	3,895	3,895

The FY 2015 request reflects the Salary and Benefits for 26 FTE to support the effort to establish, deploy and manage the nationwide enrollment, vetting, adjudication and stakeholder coordination functions, as well as to manage program operations, contracts, fee revenue and technology.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$0	\$0	\$140	\$140

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations for the TSA Pre✓™ Application Program.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$0	\$0	\$200	\$200

Rent includes all payments to a GSA managed source for rental space, land, and structures needed for the TSA Pre?? Application Programs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$0	\$0	\$9,465	\$9,465

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that are private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The majority of these services are used to support the systems necessary to perform the security threat assessment on the TSA Pre✓™ Application Program's applicants.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Alien Flight School - mandatory fee
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	402	524	524	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	11	30	30	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	108	200	200	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	521	754	754	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	6	5	5	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	50	50	50	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	4,085	3,736	3,736	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	100	100	100	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	50	50	50	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	5	5	5	-
31.0 Equipment	300	300	300	-
Total, Other Object Classes	4,596	4,246	4,246	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	5,117	5,000	5,000	-
Full Time Equivalents	4	6	6	-

Alien Flight School - mandatory fee Mission Statement

The mission of the Alien Flight Student Program is to help identify individuals deemed as potential terrorists or who pose a security threat to either aviation or national security. This program reviews and assesses biographic and biometric information of non-U.S. citizens and other individuals who seek flight training at FAA certified flight schools located both inside and outside the United States.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	402	524	524	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	11	30	30	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	108	200	200	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	521	754	754	-

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	399	420	455
Increases			
Adjustment for Actuals	5	44	-
Secure Flight - Balanced Workforce Conversion	39	-	-
Transfer of TSARK Center from Surface Appropriation	-	-	12
Transfer of Intelligence PPA from Support Appropriation	-	-	246
Other Vetting Position and FTE Increase	-	-	1
TSA Pre✓™ Application Program	-	-	26
Air Cargo FTE Increase	-	-	2
Subtotal, Increases	44	44	287
Decreases			
2% Mission Support Reduction	-	(7)	-
Realignment of Positions to HQ Admin and TWE	-	(2)	-
Transfer of Secure Flight FTE to Intelligence	(23)	-	-
Subtotal, Decreases	(23)	(9)	-
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	420	455	742
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	21	35	287

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
Intelligence ¹	0	0	\$270	\$270
Total Working Capital Fund	\$0	\$0	\$270	\$270

¹Intelligence PPA Working Capital Fund is captured under Transportation Security Support Appropriation in FY 2013 and FY 2014

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support*



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Transportation Security Administration Transportation Security Support

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Transportation Security Support:

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) is an agency of more than 53,600 FTE with approximately \$7.3 billion in budget authority, regulatory and law enforcement authorities, and a nationwide presence. The management and support of the organization is accomplished by a transportation security support staff in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area and five Mission Support Centers (MSCs).

B. Budget Activities:

Intelligence - The Office of Intelligence and Analysis (OIA) receives, assesses, and distributes intelligence information to support TSA's mission of securing the transportation system. TSA-OIA also conducts strategic operational and tactical risk-based security planning. TSA's FY 2015 Request proposes to realign and incorporate the Intelligence PPA within TSA's Intelligence and Vetting (formerly known as Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing) appropriation. This realignment helps create efficiencies among TSA's intelligence analysis and vetting programs and enhance mission effectiveness to support an intelligence-driven, risk-based approach to our counterterrorism mission.

Headquarters Administration - Headquarters (HQ) Administration provides all aspects of the support infrastructure required to sustain TSA's nation-wide operations. These activities include serving as the central point on policy development, performance management, facilities management, financial management, acquisition, civil rights protection, legal advice, internal conduct and audits, and providing a safe and healthy work environment for employees.

Human Capital Services – Human Capital Services (HCS) includes all services that support the recruitment, assessment, servicing, payroll, and career development of TSA's employees at headquarters, field offices, airports, and other locations.

Information Technology – Information Technology (IT) provides the IT infrastructure and services to maintain connectivity, provide productivity tools, and support headquarters and field corporate applications.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Transportation Security Administration requests 1,886 positions, 1,750 FTE, and \$932,026,000 in appropriated funding for Transportation Security Support in FY 2015. Total adjustments-to-base (ATB) include a reduction of 265 FTP, 245 FTE and \$24,788,000. Included in the total ATBs is the transfer of the Intelligence PPA, 266 FTP, 246 FTE and \$44,561,000, to the Intelligence and Vetting Appropriation, and an increase from the transfer of 1 FTP/FTE from Aviation Security (Airport Management Support PPA) to Information Technology for update/correction from FY 2014 Request.

The Program Changes include a decrease of 6 positions, 6 FTE and a net decrease of \$5,247,000 to:

- Reduce Playbook Operations (\$90,000)
- Leverage efficiencies from Risk Based Security (6 positions, 6 FTE, and \$5,157,000)

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Transportation Security Administration Transportation Security Support:

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity
FY 2015 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Headquarters Administration	1,283	1,019	\$268,363	1,306	1,207	\$272,250	1,301	1,202	\$275,891	(5)	(5)	\$3,641	(5)	(5)	(\$886)	-	-	\$4,527
Human Capital Services	259	228	\$202,997	265	246	\$204,250	264	245	\$204,215	(1)	(1)	(\$35)	(1)	(1)	(\$298)	-	-	\$263
Information Technology	289	234	\$394,149	320	302	\$441,000	321	303	\$451,920	1	1	\$10,920	-	-	(\$4,063)	1	1	\$14,983
Intelligence	256	220	\$42,908	266	246	\$44,561	-	-	-	(266)	(246)	(\$44,561)	-	-	-	(266)	(246)	(\$44,561)
Subtotal, Discretionary	2,087	1,701	\$908,417	2,157	2,001	\$962,061	1,886	1,750	\$932,026	(271)	(251)	(\$30,035)	(6)	(6)	(\$5,247)	(265)	(245)	(\$24,788)
Total, Transportation Security Support:	2,087	1,701	\$908,417	2,157	2,001	\$962,061	1,886	1,750	\$932,026	(271)	(251)	(\$30,035)	(6)	(6)	(\$5,247)	(265)	(245)	(\$24,788)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	2,087	1,701	\$908,417	2,157	2,001	\$962,061	1,886	1,750	\$932,026	(271)	(251)	(\$30,035)	(6)	(6)	(\$5,247)	(265)	(245)	(\$24,788)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	2,087	1,701	\$908,417	2,157	2,001	\$962,061	1,886	1,750	\$932,026	(271)	(251)	(\$30,035)	(6)	(6)	(\$5,247)	(265)	(245)	(\$24,788)
Less prior year Rescissions			(\$2,292)															
Total	2,087	1,701	\$906,125	2,157	2,001	\$962,061	1,886	1,750	\$932,026	(271)	(251)	(\$30,035)	(6)	(6)	(\$5,247)	(265)	(245)	(\$24,788)

¹ In FY 2015 the Intelligence PPA has moved from the Transportation Security Support Appropriation to the Intelligence and Vetting Appropriation.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support:
Intelligence
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Intelligence

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	256	220	42,908
2014 Enacted	266	246	44,561
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	(266)	(246)	(44,561)
2015 Current Services	-	-	-
2015 Total Request	-	-	-
Total Change 2014 to 2015	(266)	(246)	(44,561)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

TSA's FY 2015 Request proposes to realign and incorporate the Intelligence PPA within TSA's Intelligence and Vetting (formerly known as Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing) appropriation. This realignment enables TSA to combine the intelligence and vetting functions to inform daily operations and allow TSA to become a more effective, high-performance, counterterrorism organization.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support:
Headquarters Administration
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Headquarters Administration

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	1,283	1,019	268,363
2014 Enacted	1,306	1,207	272,250
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	4,527
2015 Current Services	1,306	1,207	276,777
2015 Program Change	(5)	(5)	(886)
2015 Total Request	1,301	1,202	275,891
Total Change 2014 to 2015	(5)	(5)	3,641

TSA requests 1,301 positions and 1,202 FTE, and \$275.9 million for Headquarters Administration.

Adjustments-to-base include:

- Increase of \$424 thousand for annualization of the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$1.272 million for the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$1.713 million for retirement contributions
- Increase of \$2.237 million for Working Capital Fund to support Flexible Spending Plan and HSPD-12.
- Decrease of \$43 thousand as part of the total in-line system savings of \$10 million
- Decrease of \$1.076 million for anticipated savings from reductions to non-mission critical travel and training, contract efficiencies, and/or supplies.

Program changes include:

- Decrease of \$29 thousand for reduction of Playbook Operations
- Decrease of 5 FTP, 5 FTE, and \$857 thousand to leverage efficiencies from Risk Based Security

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The following table provides the components that make up this PPA.

(Dollars in millions)

	FY 2014	FY2015
Personnel	\$169.6	\$172.8
Leadership	\$2.1	\$2.1
Internal Management & Controls (IM&C)	\$54.2	\$54.4
Workforce Support	\$18.1	\$18.3
Facilities Management and Physical Security	\$28.2	\$28.3
Total	\$272.2	\$275.9

Headquarters (HQ) Administration provides all aspects of the support infrastructure required to sustain TSA's nation-wide operations. These activities include serving as the central point on policy development, performance management, facilities management, financial management, acquisition, civil rights protection, legal advice, internal conduct and audits, and providing a safe and healthy work environment for employees.

Personnel: \$172.8 million

Included in this PPA are personnel costs for the Offices of the Administrator and Deputy Administrator, Chief of Staff, Policy Coordination and Intergovernmental Affairs, Professional Responsibility, Inspection, Chief Counsel, Finance and Administration (Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)), Legislative Affairs, Acquisition, Civil Rights and Liberties, Ombudsman, and Traveler Engagement (CRLOTE), Security, Training and Workforce Engagement (TWE), and Strategic Communications and Public Affairs.

Leadership: \$2.1 million

Operating expenses are provided to develop the policy and management architecture to guide overall activities, ensure compliance with laws and regulations, and manage external relationships with Congress, the Administration, other oversight entities, and private sector partners. Executive leadership offices include the Office of the Administrator, Deputy Administrator, Chief of Staff, Policy Coordination and Intergovernmental Affairs, Legislative Affairs, and Strategic Communications and Public Affairs.

Internal Management and Controls (IM&C): \$54.4 million

Operating expenses support the day-to-day management of a \$7.3 billion budget and over 53,600 FTE. Offices overseeing internal management and controls include: Professional Responsibility, Inspection, Acquisition, CFO, CAO, Chief Counsel, and Security. The Department of Homeland Security Working Capital Fund is in part, funded under the IM&C which funds DHS-wide and government-wide activities such as Financial Statement Audit, Internal Control Audit, Flexible Spending Plan, Strategic Sourcing, HSPD-12, and Consolidated Subscription Services.

Workforce Support: \$18.3 million

Ensure that the more than 53,600 FTE have an excellent working climate and a safe and healthful environment while performing TSA's mission through the following programs: injury prevention, accident investigation and reporting, investigation of safety and health complaints, radiation safety, and health facilities. In addition, these programs ensure fair and lawful treatment of employees and the public.

Facilities Management and Physical Security: \$28.3 million

Facility and management support for HQ, the Freedom Center, the Franconia Warehouse, and the Mission Support Centers (MSCs). The Franconia Warehouse is used to stage TSA equipment prior to deployment, to store special purpose consumables, and to temporarily store property and equipment during construction projects. The MSCs are the central field service support mechanism for TSA across all transportation modes.

PROGRAM OFFICES

Acquisition – Executes contracts and other agreements for the supplies and services needed by TSA to accomplish its mission. This office provides subject matter expertise in the areas of acquisition, field office acquisition guidance, grants management, requirements development, and program management.

Chief Administrative Officer – Develops and implements administrative service programs, policies, and functions to include the Occupational Safety Health and Environment (OSHE), Property Management, Field Real Estate Services, Real Estate Leasing, Building Management Services, and Information Management Programs. These programs provide the following services:

- OSHE ensures TSA is in compliance with Federal regulations, DHS policy, and TSA policy and guidance in the areas of safety, health, and environmental services;
- Property Management provides accountability of all personal property owned by TSA, manages the fleet and transportation program, transit benefits, and HQ parking;
- Field Real Estate Services provides facilities services for field workspace locations by managing office and airport space allocations, lease acquisitions, design, construction and renovation of leased space, and furniture acquisition;
- Real Estate Leasing is the acquisition authority for TSA contract management services and is responsible for the direct acquisition of real property and all related activities including the acquisition of real property rights or interests, assignment and utilization of space, facilities management and improvements, and disposal of real property;
- Building Management Services provides building management and facilities support to TSA facilities in the DC Metro region; and
- Information Management Programs manage official TSA Forms, the directives management coordination and internal communication process, and the records management scheduling and storage activities, including the vital records coordination with emergency preparedness officials.

Chief Counsel – Delivers legal services to all mission areas, components, and staff, covering all substantive legal areas applicable to TSA. The comprehensive and inclusive array of services includes regulations and security standards, enforcement and incident management, litigation, procurement, employment and civil rights, ethics, information law, fiscal law and liability management, drafting Congressional testimony and reviewing legislation.

Chief Financial Officer – Obtains the necessary resources to support TSA's critical mission and ensures these resources are used efficiently by providing effective financial systems and robust internal funds controls. Provides planning guidance to align the TSA budget with DHS goals and objectives and provides performance guidance and assistance to ensure goals and objectives are executed.

Inspection – Ensures the integrity, efficiency, and effectiveness of TSA's workforce, operations, and programs through objective audits, covert testing, inspections, and criminal investigations.

Security – Oversees and administers the agency-wide physical, personnel, and internal security policies and procedures, thereby ensuring a safe and secure workplace for its employees, and effectively determining the employment suitability of all TSA personnel, including contractors. Conducts assessments and reviews of TSA records to identify Sensitive Security Information (SSI) and, if necessary, redact SSI from those records relating to litigation, Freedom of Information Act, and other agency requests.

Civil Rights & Liberties, Ombudsman, and Traveler Engagement – Includes the following divisions:

- Civil Rights provides Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) services including education, traditional counseling, mediation, and formal complaint investigation;
- Disability and Multicultural Program assures compliance and performs outreach and engagement with the disabled and multicultural communities to ensure that TSA's security screening policies, procedures, and practices do not discriminate against travelers on the basis of disability, race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, or gender. The Office manages TSA Cares which provides a dedicated toll-free helpline for passengers with disabilities and medical conditions and their loved ones who want to prepare for the screening process prior to flying;
- Ombudsman provides neutral, informal, confidential, and independent conflict resolution services for TSA employees and serves as the Passenger Ombudsman to resolve traveler-related screening issues and complaints;
- Privacy Office ensures that privacy awareness and compliance requirements are infused in all TSA programs; and

Strategic Communications and Public Affairs (SCPA) – Oversees the communications, media relations, public liaison, speechwriting, and all Web communication initiatives including the TSA Blog and social media activities. Audiences include the public, the media, Congress, TSA employees, internal stakeholders, and foreign partners. OSCPA aims to increase public understanding of security procedures and agency policies and to prepare the public to navigate security.

Legislative Affairs (LA) – Serves as TSA’s primary interface with Congress. LA develops and advances TSA’s legislative agenda and priorities on Capitol Hill and prepares agency officials for appearances before Congress. In addition, LA develops and implements a comprehensive, proactive legislative strategy to inform Congress of TSA’s activities through briefings, meetings, tours, and responses to Congressional inquiries.

Office of Professional Responsibility – Ensures fair and consistent disciplinary practice TSA-wide. This includes reviewing and adjudicating allegations of misconduct for senior level and law enforcement employees, tracking and oversight of misconduct cases, and adjudicating appeals of adverse actions issued against Transportation Security Officers.

Training and Workforce Engagement – Oversees the development and delivery of all workforce engagement, training, learning, employee formal development programs, and training programs for industry and international partners to support successful execution of TSA’s mission.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

N/A

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support:
Human Capital Services
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Human Capital Services

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	259	228	202,997
2014 Enacted	265	246	204,250
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	263
2015 Current Services	265	246	204,513
2015 Program Change	(1)	(1)	(298)
2015 Total Request	264	245	204,215
Total Change 2014 to 2015	(1)	(1)	(35)

TSA requests 264 positions and 245 FTE, and \$204.2 million for the Human Capital Services PPA.

Adjustments-to-base include:

- Increase of \$94 thousand for annualization of the 2014 pay raise, and
- Increase of \$281 thousand for the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$278 thousand for retirement contributions
- Decrease of \$390 thousand for anticipated savings from reductions to non-mission critical travel and training, contract efficiencies, and/or supplies.

Program Changes include:

- Decrease of 1 FTP, 1 FTE, and \$298 thousand for leveraging efficiencies from Risk Based Security

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The following table provides the components that make up this PPA.

(Dollars in Millions)		
	FY 2014	FY 2015
Personnel	\$33.2	\$38.0
Recruitment, Assessment, and Personnel Administration	\$128.2	\$133.2
Other Human Capital Services	\$34.2	\$24.4
Leadership and Career Programs	\$8.6	\$8.6
Total	\$204.2	\$204.2

Human Capital Services (HCS) maintains oversight of all Human Resources (HR) contractual activities, develops policies, guidance, and programs that are used to identify and promote the best and most efficient HR practices, thereby allowing TSA to establish and administer programs necessary to create and sustain a diverse and highly skilled workforce.

Training and Workforce Engagement (TWE) is the business leader for learning, employee development, and workforce engagement for TSA. It ensures alignment of agency training and workforce engagement initiatives with security capability and program changes required to execute the agency's counterterrorism mission across all transportation modes

Personnel: \$38.0 million

This PPA includes personnel costs to support all HR and training and development activities.

Recruitment, Assessment, and Personnel Administration: \$133.2 million

These activities provide HR Services to the workforce located in 448 airports in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and U.S. Territories. Services are provided via HRAccess and include recruitment and hiring, personnel transactions, benefits processing, payroll processing, workforce planning, position management/position classification and help desk. HRAccess aligns with the Enterprise Architecture of DHS and leverages available e-systems that create efficient services and processes. As a result, TSA benefits from improved customer service both through feedback and stakeholder communications, innovative approaches utilizing automated solutions and Federal best practice applications, and improved efficiency through system/process integration resulting in reduced overhead.

Other Human Capital Services: \$24.4 million

Other Human Capital Services include employee relations, collective bargaining, program management support of Human Capital systems, strategic Human Capital planning, reasonable accommodation, management of the Worker's Compensation program, and other mandatory programs – including drug and alcohol testing, Unemployment Compensation, and the Working Capital Fund.

In February 2011, TSA issued a Determination to allow election for union representation if conducted in a manner consistent with TSA's security mission. In August 2012, TSA reached an agreement with the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE) over the non-security employment issues allowed in the Determination; and was ratified in November 2012. The contract, which covers three years, became effective on December 9, 2012. The Partnership Office coordinates the implementation of over 75 items contained in contract, provides training on the new contract, and provides guidance on the application of the contract. In January 2013, TSA stood up a Unitary Dispute Resolution System which addresses grievances, workplace disputes, alleged violations of the Collective Bargaining Agreement, and disciplinary actions.

The Workers' Compensation Program Office oversees the TSA Workers' Compensation Federal Employees Compensation Act program and the TSA Nurse Case Management Program. The Program office established the Periodic Roll Initiative in 2007. The initiative is a joint effort with the Nurse Case Management team in which all of the long term disability (Periodic Roll) cases are examined for opportunities to return employees to work when medically feasible. To ensure injured workers receive expedited medical care, TSA uses a diagnostic testing network to schedule and provide Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) and Computed Tomography (CT) scans for employees with work-related injuries. This service expedites the scheduling of MRI and CT Scans at a reduced cost. IT also schedules appointments with local radiology and diagnostic imaging centers at the earliest possible date, providing the employee's physician with an image and image study within 24 hours of testing. This enables the physician to provide accurate and timely diagnosis for quality medical care and treatment which often result in an expedited return to work for the injured employee and offers the best chance for a successful recovery from the work related injury.

The Department of Homeland Security Working Capital Fund funds DHS-wide and government-wide activities such as National Finance Center Payroll Services and Reporting, DHS Executive leadership Development, and National Defense University.

Leadership and Career Programs: \$8.6 million

These programs cover the training and development of Headquarters and field staff. TWE works closely with TSA leadership to develop and administer programs to prepare for future leadership needs and fulfill the succession planning mandated by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) and DHS. The program will identify the most critical current and future senior leadership requirements, prepare a pipeline of talented and motivated leaders at all levels, and identify the best external sources of recruitment when internal sources are insufficient to meet critical needs.

Succession Planning provides the opportunity for current leaders to make an investment in the development of future leaders and in the long-term success of TSA. The program has launched four (4) leadership programs targeting different pools of applicants for critical positions. The DHS Senior Executive Service Candidate Development Program is a formal program operating under OPM and DHS rules to develop candidates who will seek certification from an OPM-sponsored Qualifications Review Board. Upon completion of the requirements, and once certified, the employee will be eligible for non-competitive selection to executive positions.

The Senior Leadership Development Program strengthens leadership and technical competencies of senior leaders in TSA. The Mid-Level Leadership Development Program builds TSA leadership strength at the mid-career level and helps retain experienced employees with strong leadership skills. The TSA Resident Program is a formal career development program designed to attract exceptional candidates with diverse backgrounds into targeted entry-level positions.

The professional development program provides mission-related training that is beneficial for an employee either in his/her current position or for professional development that will increase the employee's ability to contribute to TSA's mission in another capacity. Enhanced career development through rotations and developmental assignments, along with certificate programs, are intended to increase employees' proficiency in writing and other key competencies needed to support TSA's mission. The TSA Mentoring Programs will also contribute to the overall TSA mission as well as employees' professional and personal development through the transfer of knowledge and the sharing of networks that will build a strong community of leaders.

TSA leadership training programs provide competency-based training programs for team leaders, supervisors and managers. The programs fulfill leadership training requirements defined by OPM, the DHS Leader Development program, and TSA. Estimated projections for FY 2014/2015 are that approximately 2,000 seats will be offered in leadership training programs, both on-line and in a classroom setting.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

HRAccess

TSA HRAccess Program is responsible for performing the full range of Human Capital operations, seamlessly in an end-to-end process supporting the entire life cycle of more than 53,600 TSA FTE, including those at 448 airports in all 50 states, and US Territories. These processes include recruiting, hiring, personnel transactions, payroll, benefits, and help desk. HRAccess aligns with the DHS Enterprise Architecture and leverages available e-systems to create efficient services and processes. As prescribed by ATSA, TSA must provide security for all modes of transportation; HRAccess supports this mission by providing competitive commercial sourcing of human capital services to furnish the full range of human capital support to all employees, in order to maintain a diverse and highly qualified workforce.

The HRAccess investment is to be funded out of the Human Capital Services PPA in FY 2015. \

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
125,940	119,510	119,114

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Maintenance – 119,114	Enterprise Human Capital	HRAccess address recruitment and hiring, personnel transactions, benefits processing, payroll processing, workforce planning, position management/position classification and help desk.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support:
Information Technology
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Information Technology

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	289	234	394,149
2014 Enacted	320	302	441,000
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	1	1	14,983
2015 Current Services	321	303	455,983
2015 Program Change	-	-	(4,063)
2015 Total Request	321	303	451,920
Total Change 2014 to 2015	1	1	10,920

TSA requests 321 positions, 303 FTE, and \$451.9 million in FY 2015 for the Information Technology PPA.

Adjustments-to-base:

- Increase from transfer of 1 FTP/FTE from Aviation Security (Airport Management Support PPA) for update/correction from FY 2014 Request
- Increase of \$117 thousand for annualization of the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$351 thousand for the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$352 thousand for retirement contributions
- Increase of \$9.9 million for HSPD-12 implementation
- Increase of \$4.5 million for Enterprise License Agreement costs
- Decrease of \$84 thousand as part of total In-line system savings of \$10 million
- Decrease of \$153 thousand for anticipated savings from reductions to non-mission critical travel and training, contract efficiencies, and/or supplies.

Program Changes:

- Decrease of \$4.002 million to leverage efficiencies from Risk Based Security
- Decrease of \$61 thousand for reduction of Playbook Operations

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The following table provides the components of this PPA:

(Dollars in millions)		
	FY 2014	FY 2015
Core Information Technology Program	\$371.7	\$389.3
Financial Management Systems	\$17.7	\$17.7
Working Capital Fund	\$51.6	\$44.9
Total	\$441.0	\$451.9

Core Information Technology (IT) Program: \$389.3 million

A total of \$389.3 million and 321 FTP/303 FTE supports the core IT and telecommunications infrastructure for all TSA enterprise-wide IT services that assist in accomplishing TSA's mission. The core enterprise IT infrastructure supports the technology assets of Headquarters, field locations, and TSA Freedom Center personnel. The personnel equipment requires a large wide area network to support the information needs of the TSA user base. TSA provides support for the large distributed user base through robust IT engineering efforts, infrastructure operations, and enterprise application services. Resources are allocated for ongoing operations and maintenance for the TSA data centers, operation centers, failover resources, applications, operating platform management, database management, application systems, system performance monitoring, and configuration management. Support includes:

- National Help Desk support, which includes software, licensing and software distribution support;
- Headquarters and field IT support;
- Federal Air Marshal Service mission scheduling capabilities;
- Federal Air Marshal Service communications and information systems;
- Security Incident Response;
- Checked baggage and passenger screening data;
- Equipment maintenance and legacy systems support;
- Wireless infrastructure support and maintenance; and
- Technical architecture compliance and enterprise architecture-related support.

The growing needs of the TSA communication security (COMSEC) user base requires TSA to continually enhance secure communications to stakeholders and help desk capability. TSA's cyber security efforts involve the continued modernization of secure communication units as well as infrastructure protection, which includes but is not limited to:

- Firewalls;
- Intrusion detection and prevention;
- Antivirus;
- Content monitoring; and
- Managed Security Services.

TSA also coordinates with DHS IT security organizations including physical, facility, personnel, industrial, and information assurance to perform security programs.

The FY 2015 budget request will support TSA compliance efforts related to Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 (HSPD-12): *Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors* and OMB Memorandum M-11-11 *Continued Implementation of HSPD-12 - Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors* and establish the funds necessary to implement the Personal Identity Verification (PIV) Logical Access Control System (LACS) and integrate TSA applications with PIV authentication across the enterprise. The PIV Application Integration effort will address multiple systems requiring significant modifications to use PIV authentication and to sustain the program in the out years. The following chart depicts the HSPD-12 project implementation schedule of costs funded by the IT PPA:

HSPD-12 Project Schedule
(Dollars in millions)

Project Phase	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
Phase 1 -PIV Full Operational Capability (FOC)	\$4.7	\$4.7	\$4.7	\$4.7	\$4.7
Phase 2 - Oracle Identity Manager Implementation	\$5.2	\$1.3	\$1.3	\$1.3	\$1.3
Phase 3 - Oracle Access Management Implementation		\$4.6	\$0.8	\$0.8	\$0.8
Total Cost	\$9.9	\$10.6	\$6.8	\$6.8	\$6.8

Financial Management Systems: \$17.7 million

Funds are for Interagency Agreements with the United States Coast Guard (USCG) for the use of their financial management system. To address the numerous outdated, legacy financial management systems at many of its Components, DHS has initiated a Department-wide Financial Systems Modernization (FSM) initiative. DHS must invest in modernizing Component financial management systems in order to improve financial accountability and financial reporting, and enable business process standardization.

DHS and TSA determined that TSA must modernize its financial management system in the same timeframe as USCG since the USCG is currently TSA's service provider. TSA identified and analyzed alternative solutions and determined that the path forward for FSM is to migrate, along with USCG, to a shared service provider.

In FY 2015, TSA requires funding to complete the planned migration to a shared service provider. DHS Office of the Chief Financial Officer has requested Financial Systems Modernization funding migration funds totaling \$13.5 million on TSA's behalf. Component-specific funding needs for migration will be funded in the year of execution within this account.

Working Capital Fund (WCF): \$44.9 million

Funds are for activities managed by the DHS WCF which include: e-Training, NFC Payroll Services, Human Capital Business Systems, Capital Planning and Investment Control, DHS Infrastructure Transformation Program, Software Enterprise Licenses and Financial Statement Audit. The \$6.7 million decrease from FY 2014 reflects a realignment of the cost assessment for Enterprise License Agreements from the WCF to an Interagency Agreement with DHS Chief Information Officer, which is funded by the Core IT program.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:**Information Technology Infrastructure Program**

The purpose of the IT Infrastructure Program (ITIP) is to provide comprehensive IT support for TSA. The IT Infrastructure is defined as all of the elements employed in the delivery of IT services to users, including the computing, network and telecommunications hardware, software, database management, operating systems software, middleware, help desk, Operations Centers, documentation and video, that is required to protect the Nation's transportation systems while ensuring the freedom of movement for people and commerce. This investment focuses on the Domain of IT Services in support of a government agency. This investment addresses equipment and service needs across various government locations to technically support and expand the IT capabilities of the agency's CONUS and OCONUS workforce. In FY 2014, the TSA Operating Platform (TOP) program was integrated into the ITIP, as the support service TOP provides transitioned from an acquisition activity to an operational capability. In FY 2015, the program management, supporting activities, and associated funding for the FAMSNet program is realigned to the ITIP, as both Infrastructure programs provide common support services in the areas of Active Directory, Information Assurance and Vulnerability Management, Network Monitoring, anti-virus protection, Accreditations and Security Controls, Virtual Private Network (VPN) capabilities, Help Desk Tier II support, and telecommunications systems.

The Information Technology Infrastructure Program investment is funded from the Information Technology PPA in FY 2015.

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
206,127	329,772	373,213

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Maintenance - \$373,213	Information Technology Infrastructure Program	Funds operation costs for ITIP, which provides comprehensive technical infrastructure support for TSA HQ, FAMs, and field locations. This investment addresses IT equipment and service needs across various government and industry contracts attempting to technically support and expand the IT capabilities of the agency's workforce

FAMS Mission and Scheduling Notification System

The FAMS Mission and Scheduling Notification System (MSNS) is an automated system that: Determines allocation of FAMs to flights, based on risk management strategy; Coordinates and communicates mission assignments with Field Offices and FAMs; Reserves airline seating and hotels with airlines and hotels; and Tracks execution and support operational modifications. By using MSNS fewer employees are needed to conduct mission scheduling more efficiently. This provides better security and causes less disruption to the airline industry. The primary beneficiary for MSNS is the FAMS. MSNS currently supports all aspects of the mission need. Specific features include: 24x7x365 support for all aspects of capability, Industry-leading planning and manpower allocation processes and software, Process more than 45,000 airline seat tickets per month, including reservations, changes, cancellations, More than 100 specific reports on all aspects of mission execution.

The FAMS Mission and Scheduling Notification System investment is funded from the Information Technology PPA in FY 2015. The program was previously funded from the FAMS Appropriation and realigned to the Support Appropriation in FY 2014.

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
13,550	13,559	13,578

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Maintenance - \$13,578	FAMS Mission and Scheduling Notification System	Funds operation costs for MSNS to schedule and deploy FAMs to meet the FAMS mission mandates and provide continued operation of the core capability and incorporation of normal technology refresh and enhancements.

FAMSNet (Common Operating Environment)

In FY 2015, the program management, supporting activities, and associated funding for the FAMSNet program is realigned to the ITIP.

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
25,782	25,902	0

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Reduce Playbook Operations
PPA: Headquarters Administration
Information Technology
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(90)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							1,627	1,510	732,760
Program Decrease							-	-	(90)
Total Request	1,572	1,253	662,512	1,626	1,509	713,250	1,627	1,510	732,670

Description of Item:

The FY 2015 request includes a total decrease of \$20 million across the Aviation Security and Transportation Security Support appropriations for a reduction to Playbook Operations. This reduction will also result in a decrease to those programs that support Playbook operations. The FY 2015 request proposes a program decrease in the Transportation Security Support appropriation of \$90 thousand – \$29 thousand in the Headquarters Administration PPA and \$61 thousand in the Information Technology (IT) PPA. The remaining \$19.910 million reduction is in the Aviation Security appropriation.

Justification:

As TSA places greater emphasis on risk based security initiatives, TSA can reduce the resources devoted to Playbook while maintaining the layer of security with a more targeted focus on risk. The reduction in the resources dedicated to Playbook has a corresponding decrease to support function due to a reduced need for IT, career development, and security services.

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

The proposed reduction will not have an impact on the services provided by the support programs.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 2: Leverage Efficiencies from Risk Based Security (RBS)
PPA: Headquarters Administration
Human Capital Services
Information Technology
Program Decrease: Positions (6), FTE (6), Dollars \$(5,157)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							1,892	1,756	937,273
Program Decrease							(6)	(6)	(5,157)
Total Request	1,831	1,481	865,509	1,891	1,755	917,500	1,886	1,750	932,116

Description of Item:

The FY 2015 request includes a total decrease of \$100 million for leveraging efficiencies from Risk Based Security (RBS). These efficiencies will also result in a decrease to those programs that support screening operations. The FY 2015 request proposes a total program decrease to the Transportation Security Support Appropriation of 6 FTP, 6 FTE and \$5.157 million:

- 5 FTP, 5 FTE, and \$857 thousand to Headquarters Administration,
- 1 FTP, 1 FTE, and \$298 thousand to Human Capital Services, and
- \$4.002 million to Information Technology.

Justification:

Due to the reduction in the Screener Workforce from RBS initiatives, TSA expects a corresponding reduction in positions, FTE, and contract support for support programs including recruitment, background investigation, professional development, drug testing, financial management, health and safety, and IT programs.

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

The proposed reduction will not have an impact on the services provided by the support programs.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses of the Transportation Security Administration related to transportation security support [and intelligence] pursuant to the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (Public Law 107–71; 115 Stat. 597; 49 U.S.C. 40101 note), [\$962,061,000] *\$932,026,000*, to remain available until September 30, [2015: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$20,000,000 may not be obligated for "Headquarters Administration" until the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives detailed expenditure plans for air cargo security, checkpoint support, and explosives detection systems refurbishment, procurement, and installations on an airport-by-airport basis for fiscal year 2014: Provided further, That these plans shall be submitted not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act] 2016. year 2014: Provided further, That these plans shall be submitted not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act] *2016*.

year 2014: Provided further, That these plans shall be submitted not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act] *2016*.

Language Provision	Explanation
1 ...[and intelligence]	The FY 2015 request proposed to realign the Intelligence PPA from the Transportation Security Support appropriation to the Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing (TTAC) appropriation, and renaming the TTAC appropriation as the Intelligence and Vetting appropriation. This proposal more closely aligns resources with missions and programs. The updated wording reflects this change.
2 ...[\$962,061,000] <i>\$932,026,000</i> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
3 ...[2015: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$20,000,000 may not be obligated for Headquarters Administration" until the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives detailed expenditure plans for air cargo security, checkpoint support, and explosives detection systems refurbishment, procurement, and installations on an airport-by-airport basis for fiscal year 2014: Provided further, That these plans shall be submitted not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act] <i>2016</i> ...	Change Fiscal Year and delete provisions.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Transportation Security Support: FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	2,087	1,701	\$908,417
FY 2014 Enacted	2,157	2,001	\$962,061
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Transfer In from Aviation Security	1	1	-
Transfer Out to Intelligence and Vetting	(266)	(246)	(\$44,561)
Total Transfers	(265)	(245)	(\$44,561)
Increases			
2015 pay raise	-	-	\$1,904
Annualization of prior year pay increase	-	-	\$635
Enterprise License Agreements	-	-	\$4,500
HSPD-12	-	-	\$9,900
Retirement Contribution	-	-	\$2,343
Working Capital Fund	-	-	\$2,237
Total, Increases	-	-	\$21,519
Decreases			
Efficiencies	-	-	(\$1,619)
In-line System Savings	-	-	(\$127)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$1,746)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$19,773
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(265)	(245)	(\$24,788)
FY 2015 Current Services	1,892	1,756	\$937,273
Program Changes			
Decreases			
Leverage Efficiencies from Risk Based Security (RBS)	(6)	(6)	(\$5,157)
Reduce Playbook Operations	-	-	(\$90)
Total, Decreases	(6)	(6)	(\$5,247)
Total Program Changes	(6)	(6)	(\$5,247)
FY 2015 Request	1,886	1,750	\$932,026
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	(271)	(251)	(\$30,035)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	2,087	1,701	\$908,417
FY 2014 Enacted	2,157	2,001	\$962,061
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Transfers	(265)	(245)	(\$44,561)
Increases	-	-	\$21,519
Decreases	-	-	(\$1,746)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	(265)	(245)	(\$24,788)
FY 2015 Current Services	1,892	1,756	\$937,273
Program Changes	-	-	-
Decreases	(6)	(6)	(\$5,247)
Total, Program Changes	(6)	(6)	(\$5,247)
FY 2015 Request	1,886	1,750	\$932,026
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	(271)	(251)	(\$30,035)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Headquarters Administration	1,306	1,207	\$272,250	-	-	\$4,527	(5)	(5)	(\$886)	1,301	1,202	\$275,891	(5)	(5)	\$3,641
Human Capital Services	265	246	\$204,250	-	-	\$263	(1)	(1)	(\$298)	264	245	\$204,215	(1)	(1)	(\$35)
Information Technology	320	302	\$441,000	1	1	\$14,983	-	-	(\$4,063)	321	303	\$451,920	1	1	\$10,920
Intelligence	266	246	\$44,561	(266)	(246)	(\$44,561)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(266)	(246)	(\$44,561)
Total	2,157	2,001	\$962,061	(265)	(245)	(\$24,788)	(6)	(6)	(\$5,247)	1,886	1,750	\$932,026	(271)	(251)	(\$30,035)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Support:
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Collections by Source:												
Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board - Detailee	-	-	\$62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DHS - FBI	-	-	-	-	-	\$50	-	-	-	-	-	(\$50)
FEMA - Hurricane Sandy Public Affairs Support	-	-	\$15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DHS - Real Estate	-	-	-	-	-	\$900	-	-	\$900	-	-	-
DHS - Legal Support	-	-	\$400	-	-	\$400	-	-	\$400	-	-	-
FEMA - Hurricane Sandy Surge Capacity Force	-	-	\$2,027	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Counter-Terrorism Center	-	-	-	1	1	\$100	1	1	\$165	-	-	\$65
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$2,504	1	1	\$1,450	1	1	\$1,465	-	-	\$15

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:												
Intelligence	-	-	\$200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Capital Services	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Headquarters Administration	-	-	\$1,104	-	-	\$1,350	-	-	\$1,300	-	-	(\$50)
Information Technology	-	-	\$200	1	1	\$100	1	1	\$165	-	-	\$65
Total Obligations	-	-	\$2,504	1	1	\$1,450	1	1	\$1,465	-	-	\$15

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Transportation Security Support: Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$192,337	\$207,270	\$185,977	(\$21,293)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$2,501	\$2,719	\$2,682	(\$37)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$8,164	\$8,860	\$9,121	\$261
11.7 Military Personnel	-	\$1,100	-	(\$1,100)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$55,177	\$59,787	\$53,768	(\$6,019)
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$6,726	\$6,806	\$6,918	\$112
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$264,905	\$286,542	\$258,466	(\$28,076)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$8,416	\$8,016	\$7,393	(\$623)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$357	\$346	\$343	(\$3)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,528	\$2,567	\$2,579	\$12
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$23,136	\$21,863	\$21,963	\$100
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$40,446	\$46,228	\$46,229	\$1
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$186	\$179	\$179	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$294,739	\$307,656	\$317,637	\$9,981
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$117,940	\$118,231	\$107,685	(\$10,546)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$92,684	\$100,531	\$100,394	(\$137)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$5,857	\$5,592	\$5,631	\$39
25.6 Medical Care	\$35	\$34	\$32	(\$2)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$23,557	\$26,805	\$26,757	(\$48)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,576	\$2,549	\$2,066	(\$483)
31.0 Equipment	\$29,831	\$33,758	\$33,507	(\$251)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$1,166	\$1,101	\$1,101	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$58	\$63	\$64	\$1
Total, Other Object Classes	\$643,512	\$675,519	\$673,560	(\$1,959)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$908,417	\$962,061	\$932,026	(\$30,035)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$908,417	\$962,061	\$932,026	(\$30,035)
Full Time Equivalents	1,701	2,001	1,750	(251)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Transportation Security Support:

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	30	33	29	(4)
Total, EX	1	1	1	-
L Band	57	57	50	(7)
K Band	368	375	329	(46)
J Band	716	728	633	(95)
I Band	369	383	335	(48)
H Band	262	276	241	(35)
G Band	163	176	155	(21)
F Band	81	88	77	(11)
E Band	23	23	20	(3)
D Band	10	10	9	(1)
C Band	3	3	3	-
B Band	4	4	4	-
Total Permanent Positions	2,087	2,157	1,886	(271)
Unfilled Positions EOY	112	120	105	(15)
Total Permanent Employment EOY	1,975	2,037	1,781	(256)
Headquarters	1,771	1,833	1,554	(279)
U.S. Field	316	324	332	8
Total, Transportation Security Support::	2,087	2,157	1,886	(271)
Full Time Equivalents	1,701	2,001	1,750	(251)
Average ES Salary	171,910	171,910	171,910	-
Average Salary, Banded Positions	109,507	109,507	109,507	-
Average Band	J	J	J	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support:
Headquarters Administration**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	116,330	123,571	125,874	2,303
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	2,042	2,169	2,210	41
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	6,140	5,622	6,644	1,022
11.7 Military Personnel	-	900	-	(900)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	35,190	37,380	38,077	697
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	159,702	169,642	172,805	3,163
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	5,150	4,863	4,885	22
22.0 Transportation of Things	266	251	252	1
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	1,633	1,542	1,549	7
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	22,875	21,601	21,702	101
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	356	336	338	2
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	135	128	128	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	10,709	10,113	10,160	47
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	43,020	40,621	40,817	196
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	13,751	12,985	13,046	61
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	5,553	5,244	5,268	24
25.6 Medical Care	22	21	21	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	815	770	773	3
26.0 Supplies and Materials	1,562	1,475	1,482	7
31.0 Equipment	1,625	1,535	1,542	7
32.0 Land and Structures	1,166	1,101	1,101	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	23	22	22	-
Total, Other Object Classes	108,661	102,608	103,086	478
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	268,363	272,250	275,891	3,641
Full Time Equivalents	1,019	1,207	1,202	(5)

Headquarters Administration Mission Statement

TSA Headquarters Administration include such critical functions Assistant Secretary and Deputy Assistant Secretary, Chief of Staff, Policy Coordination and Intergovernmental Affairs, Professional Responsibility, Inspection, Chief Counsel, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Administrative Officer, Legislative Affairs, Acquisition, Civil Rights and Liberties, Ombudsman, and Traveler Engagement, Security, Training and Workforce Engagement, and Strategic Communications and Public Affairs.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	116,330	123,571	125,874	2,303
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	2,042	2,169	2,210	41
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	6,140	5,622	6,644	1,022
11.7 Military Personnel	-	900	-	(900)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	35,190	37,380	38,077	697
Total, Salaries & Benefits	159,702	169,642	172,805	3,163

Salaries and Benefits represent costs for 1,202 FTE. The FY 2015 request reflects a net increase for 2015 Pay COLA and retirement contribution of 1,713.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$5,150	\$4,863	\$4,885	\$22

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$266	\$251	\$252	\$1

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,633	\$1,542	\$1,549	\$7

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$22,875	\$21,601	\$21,702	\$101

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$356	\$336	\$338	\$2

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$10,709	\$10,113	\$10,160	\$47

Advisory and assistance services includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2015 request reflects a net increase in advisory and assistance services to account for the Financial Systems Modernization, and also to account for the reductions taken to leverage Risk Based Security (RBS) efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$43,020	\$40,621	\$40,817	\$196

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Included under this object class are contracts for security support, EEO support, and corporate training.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$13,751	\$12,985	\$13,046	\$61

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$5,553	\$5,244	\$5,268	\$24

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$815	\$770	\$773	\$3

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,562	\$1,475	\$1,482	\$7

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$1,625	\$1,535	\$1,542	\$7

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

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support:
Human Capital Services
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	23,055	23,516	23,711	195
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	459	464	472	8
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	766	588	788	200
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	5,969	6,040	6,139	99
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	6,726	6,806	6,918	112
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	36,975	37,414	38,028	614
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	2,205	2,216	2,209	(7)
22.0 Transportation of Things	51	51	51	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	261	262	261	(1)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	12	12	12	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	51	51	51	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	96,927	97,402	97,076	(326)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	46,228	46,455	46,209	(246)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	19,892	19,990	19,923	(67)
25.6 Medical Care	11	11	11	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	225	226	225	(1)
31.0 Equipment	159	160	159	(1)
Total, Other Object Classes	166,022	166,836	166,187	(649)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	202,997	204,250	204,215	(35)
Full Time Equivalents	228	246	245	(1)

Human Capital Services Mission Statement

Human Capital Services include all the activities that support the recruitment, assessment, servicing, and payroll of TSA's Transportation Security Officers and other workforce at headquarters, field locations, and airports, and personnel policies, programs and systems and training and development activities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	23,055	23,516	23,711	195
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	459	464	472	8
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	766	588	788	200
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	5,969	6,040	6,139	99
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	6,726	6,806	6,918	112
Total, Salaries & Benefits	36,975	37,414	38,028	614

Salaries and Benefits represent costs for 245 FTE. The FY 2015 request reflects a net increase for 2015 Pay COLA and retirement contribution of 278.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,205	\$2,216	\$2,209	(\$7)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$261	\$262	\$261	(\$1)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$96,927	\$97,402	\$97,076	(\$326)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal government. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease in travel due to efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$46,228	\$46,455	\$46,209	(\$246)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Included under this object class are contracts for security support, EEO support, and corporate training. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease in travel due to efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$19,892	\$19,990	\$19,923	(\$67)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease in travel due to efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$225	\$226	\$225	(\$1)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$159	\$160	\$159	(\$1)

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

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support:
Information Technology
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	28,670	35,731	36,392	661
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1,258	1,585	1,689	104
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	7,545	9,497	9,552	55
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	37,473	46,813	47,633	820
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	260	297	299	2
22.0 Transportation of Things	34	38	40	2
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	895	1,025	1,030	5
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	40,078	45,880	45,879	(1)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	187,103	200,064	210,401	10,337
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	18,039	20,650	20,659	9
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	58,871	67,394	67,425	31
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	304	348	363	15
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	22,742	26,035	25,984	(51)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	501	574	359	(215)
31.0 Equipment	27,814	31,841	31,806	(35)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	35	41	42	1
Total, Other Object Classes	356,676	394,187	404,287	10,100
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	394,149	441,000	451,920	10,920
Full Time Equivalents	234	302	303	1

Information Technology Mission Statement

Information Technology provides and maintains the IT network and infrastructure services and support for all of TSA. TSA will continue to enhance the effectiveness of its entire workforce through its IT core support.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	28,670	35,731	36,392	661
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1,258	1,585	1,689	104
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	7,545	9,497	9,552	55
Total, Salaries & Benefits	37,473	46,813	47,633	820

Salaries and Benefits represent costs for 303 FTE. The FY 2015 request reflects a net increase for 2015 Pay COLA, and the retirement contribution \$352K.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$260	\$297	\$299	\$2

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$34	\$38	\$40	\$2

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$895	\$1,025	\$1,030	\$5

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$40,078	\$45,880	\$45,879	(\$1)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$187,103	\$200,064	\$210,401	\$10,337

Advisory and assistance services includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2015 request reflects a net increase in advisory and assistance services to account for the HSPD-12 initiative, increases related to Enterprise License agreements, and the reductions taken to leverage Risk Based Security (RBS) efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$18,039	\$20,650	\$20,659	\$9

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$58,871	\$67,394	\$67,425	\$31

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$304	\$348	\$363	\$15

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$22,742	\$26,035	\$25,984	(\$51)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$501	\$574	\$359	(\$215)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$27,814	\$31,841	\$31,806	(\$35)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$35	\$41	\$42	\$1

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

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support:
Intelligence
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	24,282	24,452	-	(24,452)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	86	-	(86)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	1,065	-	(1,065)
11.7 Military Personnel	-	200	-	(200)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	6,473	6,870	-	(6,870)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	30,755	32,673	-	(32,673)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	801	640	-	(640)
22.0 Transportation of Things	6	6	-	(6)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	77	-	(77)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	10,653	10,505	-	(10,505)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	170	162	-	(162)
25.6 Medical Care	2	2	-	(2)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	288	274	-	(274)
31.0 Equipment	233	222	-	(222)
Total, Other Object Classes	12,153	11,888	-	(11,888)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	42,908	44,561	-	(44,561)
Full Time Equivalents	220	246	-	(246)

Intelligence Mission Statement

Provide Intelligence Analysis, Coordination, and Dissemination -- TSA will continue to provide current and strategic warning regarding threats to U.S. transportation modes and identify trends and changes in targeting. The TSA intelligence unit analyzes intelligence and disseminates information through liaison with intelligence community agencies.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	24,282	24,452	-	(24,452)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	86	-	(86)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	1,065	-	(1,065)
11.7 Military Personnel	-	200	-	(200)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	6,473	6,870	-	(6,870)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	30,755	32,673	-	(32,673)

The FY 2015 decrease reflects the transfer of the Intelligence PPA from the Transportation Security Support appropriation to the Intelligence and Vetting appropriation.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$801	\$640	\$0	(\$640)

The FY 2015 decrease reflects the transfer of the Intelligence PPA from the Transportation Security Support appropriation to the Intelligence and Vetting appropriation.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$6	\$6	\$0	(\$6)

The FY 2015 decrease reflects the transfer of the Intelligence PPA from the Transportation Security Support appropriation to the Intelligence and Vetting appropriation.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$0	\$77	\$0	(\$77)

The FY 2015 decrease reflects the transfer of the Intelligence PPA from the Transportation Security Support appropriation to the Intelligence and Vetting appropriation.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$10,653	\$10,505	\$0	(\$10,505)

The FY 2015 decrease reflects the transfer of the Intelligence PPA from the Transportation Security Support appropriation to the Intelligence and Vetting appropriation.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$170	\$162	\$0	(\$162)

The FY 2015 decrease reflects the transfer of the Intelligence PPA from the Transportation Security Support appropriation to the Intelligence and Vetting appropriation.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$2	\$2	\$0	(\$2)

The FY 2015 decrease reflects the transfer of the Intelligence PPA from the Transportation Security Support appropriation to the Intelligence and Vetting appropriation.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$288	\$274	\$0	(\$274)

The FY 2015 decrease reflects the transfer of the Intelligence PPA from the Transportation Security Support appropriation to the Intelligence and Vetting appropriation.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$233	\$222	\$0	(\$222)

The FY 2015 decrease reflects the transfer of the Intelligence PPA from the Transportation Security Support appropriation to the Intelligence and Vetting appropriation.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	1,755	1,701	2,001
Increases			
Transfer from Surface	-	2	-
Transfer from FAMS	-	49	-
Other Adjustments	44	258	-
Acquisition Workforce	7	-	-
Transfer from Aviation	-	2	1
Transfer in to Support from TTAC/Intelligence & Vetting	23	24	-
Subtotal, Increases	74	335	1
Decreases			
Transfer from Support to Aviation	(14)	(35)	-
Other adjustments/transfer to Intelligence & Vetting	-	-	(246)
Leverage Efficiencies from Risk Based Security (RBS)	-	-	(6)
Subtotal, Decreases	(14)	(35)	(252)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	1,701	2,001	1,750
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(54)	300	(251)

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
Headquarters Administration	\$1,152	\$7,638	\$8,500	\$862
Human Capital Services	6,145	5,692	6,597	905
Information Technology	35,937	51,608	44,970	-6,638
Intelligence	242	200	0	-200
Total Working Capital Fund	\$43,476	\$65,138	\$60,067	-\$5,071

¹Intelligence FY 2015 Working Capital Fund request captured under the Intelligence and Vetting appropriation.

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*Transportation Security Administration
Federal Air Marshal Service*



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Transportation Security Administration Federal Air Marshals

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Federal Air Marshal Service:

The Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS) promotes public confidence in our Nation's civil transportation systems through the effective risk-based strategic deployment of Federal Air Marshals (FAMs) in both air and land based mission-related assignments. The organization's primary focus is to detect, deter, and defeat terrorist or other criminal hostile acts targeting U.S. air carriers, airports, passengers, and crew.

B. Budget Activities:

Management and Administration (M&A)

The FAMS's mission demands a host of critical planning, operational, and support programs to protect the public from the threat of a terrorist attack or other criminal activity. The FAMS' M&A programs encompass vital enforcement, information management, and infrastructure components necessary to support core operations. Examples include the FAMS's participation in Joint Terrorism Task Force activities, management and implementation of a sophisticated flight/mission scheduling and notification system, and performance of mission critical workforce management, command and control, information technology, logistics, and related services.

Travel and Training (T&T)

In order to maintain optimum readiness and to perform its primary operational functions, the FAMS requires extensive training and mission travel capabilities. FAMs must undergo continuous training to maintain and expand their expertise in the full-range of skills necessary to operate within the transportation domain, to include specialized tactics, enforcement, surveillance detection, marksmanship, and other skill sets. Furthermore, this PPA funds FAMS's mission travel, which is an integral component of the international and domestic flight coverage activities that are core to the FAMS mission.

C. Budget Request Summary:

TSA's FY 2015 Request proposes to realign from the FAMS appropriation \$803.909 million into a single PPA within TSA's Aviation Security appropriation. This consolidation of FAMS into Aviation Security better reflects TSA's organization and management structure and will enable the Agency to more rapidly apply its law enforcement and related resources to meet emerging threats.

TSA's FY 2015 Request also proposes to realign from the FAMS appropriation \$14.698 million into TSA's Surface Transportation Security appropriation for the Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) Program. Historically, the VIPR Program has received funding in three appropriations: the Federal Air Marshals (FAMS), Aviation Security, and Surface

Transportation. The consolidation of funding into one appropriation will increase transparency on analysis and reporting, and will result in more efficient management of business processes.

For reference, the following chart shows the historical FAMS PPAs for FY 2013 – FY 2015:

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Base	FY 2015 Request¹
Management & Administration	\$769.8	\$708.0	\$709.4
Travel & Training	104.8	110.6	105.5
Total	\$874.6	\$818.6	\$814.9

¹FY 2015 breakout provided for display purposes only and includes \$800.2M requested in Aviation Security and \$14.7M requested in Surface Transportation Security

D: Efficiencies:

N/A

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Transportation Security Administration Federal Air Marshals:

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	-	-	\$769,754	-	-	\$708,004	-	-	-	-	-	(\$708,004)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$708,004)
Travel and Training	-	-	\$104,803	-	-	\$110,603	-	-	-	-	-	(\$110,603)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$110,603)
Subtotal, Discretionary	-	-	\$874,557	-	-	\$818,607	-	-	-	-	-	(\$818,607)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$818,607)
Total, Federal Air Marshals:	-	-	\$874,557	-	-	\$818,607	-	-	-	-	-	(\$818,607)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$818,607)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	-	\$874,557	-	-	\$818,607	-	-	-	-	-	(\$818,607)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$818,607)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	\$874,557	-	-	\$818,607	-	-	-	-	-	(\$818,607)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$818,607)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Federal Air Marshals:
Management and Administration
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Management and Administration

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	769,754
2014 Enacted	-	-	708,004
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(708,004)
2015 Current Services	-	-	-
2015 Total Request	-	-	-
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(708,004)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Federal Air Marshals:
Travel and Training
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Travel and Training

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	104,803
2014 Enacted	-	-	110,603
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(110,603)
2015 Current Services	-	-	-
2015 Total Request	-	-	-
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(110,603)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

N/A

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security

Federal Air Marshals:

FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$874,557
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$818,607
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Transfer Out to Aviation Security	-	-	(\$803,909)
Transfer Out to Surface Transportation Security	-	-	(\$14,698)
Total Transfers	-	-	(\$818,607)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$818,607)
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	-
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	-	-	-
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	(\$818,607)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Federal Air Marshals:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$874,557
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$818,607
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	(\$818,607)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$818,607)
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	-
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	-	-	-
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	(\$818,607)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	-	-	\$708,004	-	-	(\$708,004)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(\$708,004)
Travel and Training	-	-	\$110,603	-	-	(\$110,603)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(\$110,603)
Total	-	-	\$818,607	-	-	(\$818,607)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(\$818,607)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Air Marshals:
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Collections by Source:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Director of National Intelligence	-	-	\$250	-	-	\$250	-	-	-	-	-	(\$250)
FEMA - Hurricane Sandy Surge Capacity Force	-	-	\$800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board	1	1	\$206	-	-	\$250	-	-	-	-	-	(\$250)
FEMA - Hurricane Sandy Protection Force	-	-	\$50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of State	-	-	\$2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	1	1	\$1,308	-	-	\$500	-	-	-	-	-	(\$500)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	1	1	\$508	-	-	\$500	-	-	-	-	-	(\$500)
Travel and Training	-	-	\$800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	1	1	\$1,308	-	-	\$500	-	-	-	-	-	(\$500)

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Federal Air Marshals: Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$362,929	\$367,418	-	(\$367,418)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$12,598	\$12,754	-	(\$12,754)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$104,312	\$105,604	-	(\$105,604)
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$626	\$635	-	(\$635)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$186,940	\$189,253	-	(\$189,253)
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$667,405	\$675,664	-	(\$675,664)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$100,198	\$104,511	-	(\$104,511)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$259	\$82	-	(\$82)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$3,372	\$1,066	-	(\$1,066)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$15,459	\$5,594	-	(\$5,594)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$14,113	\$4,460	-	(\$4,460)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$9	\$3	-	(\$3)
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$13,088	\$4,135	-	(\$4,135)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$24,626	\$9,284	-	(\$9,284)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$11,929	\$4,569	-	(\$4,569)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$2,958	\$935	-	(\$935)
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$1,761	\$556	-	(\$556)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$5,384	\$1,701	-	(\$1,701)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$5,106	\$3,238	-	(\$3,238)
31.0 Equipment	\$8,890	\$2,809	-	(\$2,809)
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$207,152	\$142,943	-	(\$142,943)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$874,557	\$818,607	-	(\$818,607)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$874,557	\$818,607	-	(\$818,607)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Federal Air Marshals:
Management and Administration
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	362,929	367,418	-	(367,418)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	12,598	12,754	-	(12,754)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	104,312	105,604	-	(105,604)
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	626	635	-	(635)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	186,940	189,253	-	(189,253)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	667,405	675,664	-	(675,664)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	2,251	711	-	(711)
22.0 Transportation of Things	259	82	-	(82)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	3,372	1,066	-	(1,066)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	14,410	4,553	-	(4,553)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	14,113	4,460	-	(4,460)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	9	3	-	(3)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	13,088	4,135	-	(4,135)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	22,403	7,078	-	(7,078)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	10,748	3,397	-	(3,397)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	2,958	935	-	(935)
25.6 Medical Care	1,761	556	-	(556)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	5,384	1,701	-	(1,701)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	2,703	854	-	(854)
31.0 Equipment	8,890	2,809	-	(2,809)
Total, Other Object Classes	102,349	32,340	-	(32,340)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	769,754	708,004	-	(708,004)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Management and Administration Mission Statement

The Management and Administration (M&A) PPA funds the FAMS' staffing/payroll requirements, which include: salary/compensation, benefits, awards, overtime, etc. In addition, M&A funds critical administrative and operational requirements including the FAMS' mission scheduling system and information technology requirements, rent, wireless communications systems; recruitment/hiring and retention services (background investigations, security clearances, medical exams/physicals, drug tests); and a host of program support services and requirements (interagency agreements, vehicle leasing, shipment of goods,

utilities/communications, janitorial services, supplies, duty equipment, printing, physical security, etc.)

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	362,929	367,418	-	(367,418)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	12,598	12,754	-	(12,754)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	104,312	105,604	-	(105,604)
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	626	635	-	(635)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	186,940	189,253	-	(189,253)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	667,405	675,664	-	(675,664)

The FY 2015 Salaries and Benefits request includes a transfer of \$675,664,000 to the Aviation Security and Surface Transportation Security Appropriations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,251	\$711	\$0	(\$711)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. This funding will be used for local and extended travel to conduct a multitude of transit inspections program management. The FY 2015 request includes a transfer to the Aviation Security and Surface Transportation Security Appropriations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$259	\$82	\$0	(\$82)

Transportation of things includes all costs associated with the care of items in the process of being transported, as well as other services associated with the transportation of things. The FAMS uses this object class series for central billing and for the shipment of goods between Headquarters and Field Offices. The FY 2015 request includes a transfer to the Aviation Security and Surface Transportation Security Appropriations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$3,372	\$1,066	\$0	(\$1,066)

GSA Rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2015 request includes a transfer to the Aviation Security and Surface Transportation Security Appropriations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$14,410	\$4,553	\$0	(\$4,553)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The majority of the FAMS' commercial office leases for Headquarters and field offices are included in this category. The FY 2015 request includes a transfer to the Aviation Security and Surface Transportation Security Appropriations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$14,113	\$4,460	\$0	(\$4,460)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FAMS uses this object class series for PDA and cell phone air time and general office utilities such as metered gas, electricity, water usage, etc. The FY 2015 request includes a transfer to the Aviation Security and Surface Transportation Security Appropriations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$9	\$3	\$0	(\$3)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from private sector or other federal entities. The FY 2015 request includes a transfer to the Aviation Security and Surface Transportation Security Appropriations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$13,088	\$4,135	\$0	(\$4,135)

Advisory and assistance services primarily include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e., the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.). The FY 2015 request includes a transfer to the Aviation Security and Surface Transportation Security Appropriations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$22,403	\$7,078	\$0	(\$7,078)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal and Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.1. The FAMS uses this series for additional support for the Mission Scheduling and Notification System, support services for other elements (including contractors supporting contracting/procurement efforts) within the Service. The FY 2015 request includes a transfer to the Aviation Security and Surface Transportation Security Appropriations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$10,748	\$3,397	\$0	(\$3,397)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. For the FAMS, this includes IT Support for the entire FAMS, facility maintenance support from the FAA, office equipment maintenance and security clearances. The FY 2015 request includes a transfer to the Aviation Security and Surface Transportation Security Appropriations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$2,958	\$935	\$0	(\$935)

Operation and maintenance of facilities includes all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with either the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FAMS uses this object class series for custodial services and facility build out/enhancements of current leases. The FY 2015 request includes a transfer to the Aviation Security and Surface Transportation Security Appropriations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$1,761	\$556	\$0	(\$556)

The FY 2015 request includes a transfer to the Aviation Security and Surface Transportation Security Appropriations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$5,384	\$1,701	\$0	(\$1,701)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal account. The FY 2015 request includes a transfer to the Aviation Security and Surface Transportation Security Appropriations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,703	\$854	\$0	(\$854)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property. The FAMS uses this series for IT supplies and materials, office supplies and fuel. The FY 2015 request includes a transfer to the Aviation Security and Surface Transportation Security Appropriations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$8,890	\$2,809	\$0	(\$2,809)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. Included in this total are costs for IT equipment and software, furniture and other office equipment. The FY 2015 request includes a transfer to the Aviation Security and Surface Transportation Security Appropriations.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Federal Air Marshals:
Travel and Training
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	97,947	103,800	-	(103,800)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	1,049	1,041	-	(1,041)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	2,223	2,206	-	(2,206)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	1,181	1,172	-	(1,172)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	2,403	2,384	-	(2,384)
Total, Other Object Classes	104,803	110,603	-	(110,603)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	104,803	110,603	-	(110,603)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Travel and Training Mission Statement

The Travel and Training (T&T) PPA is used to cover all travel and training requirements that support the FAMS program. The travel portion of the PPA supports the FAMS requirements for mission travel (per diem and lodging) and associated costs, such as airport parking and automated travel account services. Mission travel resources are essential to the Federal Air Marshals ability to perform scheduled flight coverage on both domestic and international operations and provide the FAMS the necessary mobility and flexibility to perform their enforcement and counterterrorism missions. T&T funds also support other FAMS travel required for non-mission and training purposes. T&T also supports the FAMS comprehensive training requirements to include TP I (Basic Law Enforcement Training) and TP II (FAMS specific training) for new Federal Air Marshals and all recurrent field training. This PPA provides funding for all associated training requirements, such as Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) costs, training-related ammunition, TP II instructor contracts, hotel lodging contracts for Atlantic City classes, training supplies, firing range fees, professional and training gear, equipment and clothing. The T&T PPA also supports the required professional training for other professional development and career training as required.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	-	-	-

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$97,947	\$103,800	\$0	(\$103,800)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The bulk of these costs directly support Federal Air Marshal domestic and international mission travel, which is the primary mission of the Service. Also included in this object class are travel costs related to training, conference attendance, and site visits. The FY 2015 request includes a transfer to the Aviation Security and Surface Transportation Security Appropriations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$1,049	\$1,041	\$0	(\$1,041)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The majority of the FAMS' commercial office leases for Headquarters and field offices are included in this category. The FY 2015 request includes a transfer to the Aviation Security and Surface Transportation Security Appropriations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,223	\$2,206	\$0	(\$2,206)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal and Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FAMS uses this object class series for FLETC training costs, hotel lodging contracts for TP II training and field recurring range fees for Federal Air Marshals' quarterly requalification. The FY 2015 request includes a transfer to the Aviation Security and Surface Transportation Security Appropriations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$1,181	\$1,172	\$0	(\$1,172)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. For the FAMS, this includes IT Support for the entire FAMS, facility maintenance support from the FAA, office equipment maintenance and security clearances. The FY 2015 request includes a transfer to the Aviation Security and Surface Transportation Security Appropriations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,403	\$2,384	\$0	(\$2,384)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property. The FAMS uses this series for IT supplies and materials, office supplies and fuel. The FY 2015 request includes a transfer to the Aviation Security and Surface Transportation Security Appropriations.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
Management and Administration	\$835	0	0	0
Total Working Capital Fund	\$835	\$0	\$0	\$0

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard



Fiscal Year 2015
Component Overview
Congressional Justification

Component Overview

The Coast Guard is the principal Federal agency responsible for maritime safety, security, and environmental stewardship in U.S. ports and inland waterways, along the coasts, and on the high seas. Since 1790, the Coast Guard has safeguarded our Nation's maritime interests and natural resources on our rivers, ports and harbors, offshore, and in theaters around the world. The Coast Guard's unique authorities, capabilities, competencies and partnerships as a military, law enforcement, regulatory and humanitarian military organization enable the Service to respond to all threats and hazards in a manner that provides exceptional value to our Nation. The Coast Guard's highly skilled active duty, reservist, and civilian workforce are always ready to:

Protect those on the sea: leading responses to disasters and threats, ensuring a safe and secure maritime transportation system, preventing incidents, and rescuing those in distress.

Protect the Nation from threats delivered by sea: enforcing laws and treaties, securing our ocean resources and ensuring the integrity of our maritime domain from illegal activity and potential acts of terrorism.

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

The breadth of Coast Guard unique authorities, capabilities, competencies and partnerships is essential to the Department of Homeland Security's layered security concept. The Coast Guard's maritime role in this strategy focuses on three regions; high seas, littorals, and inland waters. This strategy seeks to mitigate risks to our national security by optimizing the use of our assets and authorities throughout the maritime continuum in order to most effectively execute our missions and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) programs.

FY 2015 Budget Request

The Coast Guard's FY 2015 Budget preserves today's critical front-line operations and invests in tomorrow's Coast Guard by continuing recapitalization efforts for new cutters, boats, aircraft, systems and infrastructure. In 2015, the Coast Guard will implement efficiencies and better business practices, overlaid with a near and long-term operational assessment, to strategically allocate resources to optimize mission performance. This approach sustains the balance between today's operational requirements and continued investment in recapitalization.

The Coast Guard's FY 2015 strategic and budget priorities are to:

1. Invest in long-term Operational Capacity;
2. Strengthen Resource and Operational Stewardship; and
3. Preserve Critical Front-Line Operations

Invest in long-term Operational Capacity

Dedicated investment to build boats, cutters, aircraft, and corresponding infrastructure capable of meeting today's threats and those of the future is essential to the Coast Guard's continued role as America's maritime first responder. The current condition and serviceability of the Coast Guard's legacy surface fleet and aircraft, and the projected timelines to complete replacement of these assets require continued investment in surface and air recapitalization programs to maintain the capability to operate.

To strengthen DHS' layered security approach offshore, the FY 2015 Budget provides for the acquisition of the eighth National Security Cutter, which completes the recapitalization of the Coast Guard's High Endurance Cutter fleet, two Fast Response Cutters, and continues to invest in pre-acquisition activities for the Offshore Patrol Cutter and Polar Icebreaker. The budget also continues sustainment and conversion work on fixed wing and rotary wing aircraft, procurement of cutter boats, and investment in Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) systems.

Strengthen Resource and Operational Stewardship

The FY 2015 Budget reflects sound, risk-based allocation of resources. In 2015, Coast Guard will decommission two High Endurance Cutters (WHECs) that are being replaced by more capable National Security Cutters. The Coast Guard will also decommission eight 110-ft patrol boats, three HC-130 aircraft, and corresponding shore side support personnel while accepting the delivery of new, more capable Fast Response Cutters, HC-144 aircraft, and C-27J aircraft to the fleet. The FY 2015 Budget ensures that our resources are aligned to our Nation's highest priorities in a manner that balances key investments for the future with sustaining essential investment in today's missions and capabilities that provide the highest return on investment.

Preserve Critical Front-Line Operations

The FY 2015 Budget sustains critical frontline operations, including maintaining search and rescue coverage, protecting critical infrastructure and key resources, and preserving operational hours dedicated to proficiency. Field commanders will continue to optimize operational capacity to support safe navigation, safeguard natural resources, protect the environment, detect and interdict

drugs and individuals attempting to enter the United States illegally, and support the Nation's foreign policy objectives and defense operations.

FYHSP Programs

The United States Coast Guard is comprised of the following programs that support achievement of the DHS strategic missions, goals, and objectives.

Maritime Security Operations: The Maritime Security Operations program encompasses activities conducted to detect, deter, prevent, and disrupt terrorist attacks, and other criminal acts in the U.S. maritime domain. The Maritime Security Operations program encompasses activities required by legislative, executive, and policy mandates to detect, deter, prevent, disrupt, and recover from terrorist attacks and other criminal acts in the maritime domain. It includes the execution of antiterrorism, response, and select recovery operations. This program conducts the operational element of the Coast Guard's Ports, Waterways, and Coastal Security mission and complements the other two elements: the establishment and oversight of maritime security regimes, and maritime domain awareness.

Maritime Law Enforcement: The Maritime Law Enforcement program preserves America's jurisdictional rights within our maritime borders and suppresses violations of U.S. Federal law on, under, and over the seas. The Coast Guard is the lead Federal maritime law enforcement agency for enforcing national and international law on the high seas, outer continental shelf, and inward from the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) to inland navigable waters, including the Great Lakes. The following statutory missions contribute to the Coast Guard's Maritime Law Enforcement program: Drug Interdiction; Migrant Interdiction; Living Marine Resources; and Other Law Enforcement.

Maritime Prevention: The Maritime Prevention program mitigates the risk of human casualties and property losses, minimizes security risks, and protects the marine environment. The following statutory missions contribute to the Coast Guard's Maritime Prevention program: Ports, Waterways, and Coastal Security (PWCS); Marine Safety; and Marine Environmental Protection.

Maritime Response: The Maritime Response program mitigates the consequences of marine casualties and disastrous events. The Coast Guard minimizes loss of life, injury, and property loss by searching for and rescuing persons in distress in the maritime environment. Coast Guard preparedness efforts ensure incident response and recovery resources are fully ready and capable to minimize impact of disasters to people, the environment, and the economy. The following statutory missions contribute to the Coast Guard's Maritime Response program: Search and Rescue and Marine Environmental Protection.

Defense Operations: The Defense Operations program provides unique authorities and capabilities to support the National Military Strategy. The program portfolio comprises eight activities including: Maritime Interdiction Operations; Combating Maritime Terrorism; Port Operations Security and Defense (to include maintaining a Title 10 Reserve force and providing Aids to Navigation support for battle-space preparation); Military Environmental Response Operations; Coastal Sea Control Operations (including providing the Department of Defense assured surface access in ice-covered and ice-diminished waters); Maritime Operational Threat Response (MOTR); Rotary Wing Air Intercept Operations; and Support for Theater Security Cooperation Initiatives.

The statutory mission Defense Readiness contributes to the Coast Guard's Defense Operations program.

Marine Transportation System Management: The Marine Transportation System Management program ensures a safe, secure, efficient and environmentally sound waterways system. The US Coast Guard minimizes disruptions to maritime commerce by assessing and mitigating risks to safe navigation and by providing waterways restoration capabilities after extreme weather events, marine accidents, or terrorist incidents. The Coast Guard works in concert with other Federal agencies, state and local governments, marine industries, maritime associations, and the international community to optimize balanced use and champion development of the Nation's marine transportation system. The following statutory missions contribute to the Coast Guard's Marine Transportation System Management program: Aids to Navigation and Ice Operations.

Cross-Cutting Capital Investments and Maintenance: The Cross-Cutting Capital Investments and Maintenance program is derived from the Acquisition Construction and Improvements (AC&I) and Operating Expenses (OE) sections of the CJ. AC&I funds the acquisition of new capital assets, construction of required facilities, and physical improvements to existing facilities and assets. This program is intended to align with the resource levels contained in the DHS Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP) which capture total AC&I budget authority and the portion of O&M for investments not captured as Mission Support.

Mission Support: The Mission Support program is a portfolio of output-oriented mission support programs. These programs support the needs of the operational forces of the Coast Guard and the maritime community and address crosscutting areas such as research and development, policy and regulatory guidance, asset management, and capabilities. This program includes several information technology (IT) transformational initiatives (excluding acquisition projects) that are designed to improve information sharing within the Coast Guard, strengthen information availability, improve vessel tracking, provide a fully secure IT environment, and enhance financial management and audit practices.

Management and Administration: The Management & Administration program captures activities that provide enterprise leadership, executive support, management and business administration services, human resources management, finance and accounting, and training and recruiting.

*Department of
Homeland Security
United States Coast Guard*



Fiscal Year 2015
One-Time Exhibits
Congressional Justification

i. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Appropriation

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Appropriation
Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2013 ¹ Revised Enacted		FY 2014 Enacted		FY 2015 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2015					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Operating Expenses	47,013	6,627,936	48,646	6,784,807	48,116	6,750,733	(530)	(34,074)	---	---	(530)	(34,074)
Environmental Compliance and Restoration	24	12,461	24	13,164	24	13,214	---	50	---	---	---	50
Reserve Training	528	131,441	474	120,000	416	109,605	(58)	(10,395)	---	---	(58)	(10,395)
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements	721	1,465,422	866	1,375,635	881	1,084,193	15	(291,442)	15	(291,442)	---	---
Alteration of Bridges	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	93	19,639	101	19,200	96	17,947	(5)	(1,253)	---	---	(5)	(1,253)
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution	---	201,610	---	185,958	---	158,930	---	(27,028)	---	---	---	(27,028)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates (Discretionary)	48,379	8,458,509	50,111	8,498,764	49,533	8,134,622	(578)	(364,142)	15	(291,442)	(593)	(72,700)
Retired Pay	---	1,423,000	---	1,460,000	---	1,449,451	---	(10,549)	---	---	---	(10,549)
Boat Safety	10	114,729	10	105,873	14	111,842	4	5,969	---	---	4	5,969
Maritime Oil Spill Program	---	130,117	---	299,741	---	101,000	---	(198,741)	---	---	---	(198,741)
Gift Fund	---	1,605	---	80	---	80	---	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates (Mandatory)	10	1,669,451	10	1,865,694	14	1,662,373	4	(203,321)	---	---	4	(203,321)
OSLTF Contribution	---	[42,693]	---	[45,000]	---	[45,000]	---	---	---	---	---	---
Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Funding (P.L. 113-6)	872	240,605	805	227,000	---	---	---	(227,000)	---	---	---	---
Sandy Disaster Supplemental Transfer (P.L. 113-2)	---	260,521	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rescission of unobligated balances pursuant ²	---	(174,669)	---	(153,338)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates (Discretionary, Mandatory and Rescissions)	49,261	10,454,417	50,926	10,438,120	49,547	9,796,995	(574)	(794,463)	15	(291,442)	(589)	(276,021)

¹ Reflects reprogrammings/transfers, as applicable, and actual FTE.

² Pursuant to P.L. 113-6: \$174.7 million was rescinded in FY 2013 (\$155.5 million in AC&I funds, \$18.2 million in OE funds, and \$992 thousand in Reserve Training funds). Pursuant to P.L. 113-76: \$153.3 million was rescinded in FY 2014 (\$149.4 million in AC&I funds and \$3.9 million in OE funds).

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Missions
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2013 ¹						FY 2014						FY2015					
	Revised Enacted						Enacted						Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Operating Expenses	17,132	2,530,471	29,881	4,097,465	47,013	6,627,936	18,366	2,609,493	30,280	4,175,314	48,646	6,784,807	17,321	2,549,089	30,795	4,201,644	48,116	6,750,733
- Search and Rescue	---	---	5,473	739,312	5,473	739,312	---	---	5,618	753,907	5,618	753,907	---	---	5,108	677,928	5,108	677,928
- Marine Safety	---	---	4,131	558,097	4,131	558,097	---	---	4,217	565,902	4,217	565,902	---	---	3,803	504,633	3,803	504,633
- Aids to Navigation	---	---	8,388	1,133,098	8,388	1,133,098	---	---	8,295	1,113,261	8,295	1,113,261	---	---	8,582	1,138,906	8,582	1,138,906
- Ice Operations	---	---	678	91,573	678	91,573	---	---	685	91,900	685	91,900	---	---	1,217	161,469	1,217	161,469
- Marine Environmental Protection	---	---	1,112	125,271	1,112	125,271	---	---	1,127	175,765	1,127	175,765	---	---	1,152	177,425	1,152	177,425
- Living Marine Resources	---	---	4,305	581,501	4,305	581,501	---	---	4,289	575,621	4,289	575,621	---	---	4,661	618,571	4,661	618,571
- Drug Interdiction	---	---	5,279	791,397	5,279	791,397	---	---	5,516	819,700	5,516	819,700	---	---	5,661	832,813	5,661	832,813
- Other-Law Enforcement (Foreign Fish)	---	---	515	77,216	515	77,216	---	---	533	79,258	533	79,258	---	---	611	89,899	611	89,899
- Migrant Interdiction	3,218	475,268	---	---	3,218	475,268	3,470	515,589	---	---	3,470	515,589	3,323	489,074	---	---	3,323	489,074
- Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security	10,942	1,616,188	---	---	10,942	1,616,188	11,055	1,642,751	---	---	11,055	1,642,751	10,741	1,580,718	---	---	10,741	1,580,718
- Defense Readiness	2,972	439,015	---	---	2,972	439,015	3,841	451,153	---	---	3,841	451,153	3,257	479,297	---	---	3,257	479,297
Environmental Compliance and Restoration	---	---	24	12,461	24	12,461	---	---	24	13,164	24	13,164	---	---	24	13,214	24	13,214
- Marine Environmental Protection	---	---	24	12,461	24	12,461	---	---	24	13,164	24	13,164	---	---	24	13,214	24	13,214
Reserve Training	192	47,540	336	83,901	528	131,441	174	44,047	300	75,953	474	120,000	150	39,456	266	70,149	416	109,605
- Search and Rescue	---	---	61	15,295	61	15,295	---	---	56	14,091	56	14,091	---	---	44	11,637	44	11,637
- Marine Safety	---	---	46	11,471	46	11,471	---	---	42	10,577	42	10,577	---	---	33	8,662	33	8,662
- Aids to Navigation	---	---	94	23,313	94	23,313	---	---	82	20,808	82	20,808	---	---	74	19,549	74	19,549
- Ice Operations	---	---	8	1,899	8	1,899	---	---	7	1,718	7	1,718	---	---	11	2,772	11	2,772
- Marine Environmental Protection	---	---	12	3,096	12	3,096	---	---	11	2,827	11	2,827	---	---	10	2,625	10	2,625
- Living Marine Resources	---	---	48	12,209	48	12,209	---	---	42	10,759	42	10,759	---	---	40	10,618	40	10,618
- Drug Interdiction	---	---	59	15,116	59	15,116	---	---	55	13,836	55	13,836	---	---	49	12,895	49	12,895
- Other-Law Enforcement (Foreign Fish)	---	---	8	1,502	8	1,502	---	---	5	1,337	5	1,337	---	---	5	1,391	5	1,391
- Migrant Interdiction	36	8,929	---	---	36	8,929	34	8,703	---	---	34	8,703	29	7,570	---	---	29	7,570
- Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security	123	30,363	---	---	123	30,363	110	27,729	---	---	110	27,729	93	24,467	---	---	93	24,467
- Defense Readiness	33	8,248	---	---	33	8,248	30	7,615	---	---	30	7,615	28	7,419	---	---	28	7,419
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements	193	341,047	528	1,124,375	721	1,465,422	231	361,992	635	1,013,643	866	1,375,635	238	287,933	643	796,260	881	1,084,193
- Search and Rescue	---	---	58	121,820	58	121,820	---	---	70	109,504	70	109,504	---	---	64	76,861	64	76,861
- Marine Safety	---	---	4	8,900	4	8,900	---	---	5	8,000	5	8,000	---	---	11	13,299	11	13,299
- Aids to Navigation	---	---	21	43,424	21	43,424	---	---	25	39,034	25	39,034	---	---	22	26,319	22	26,319
- Ice Operations	---	---	10	20,614	10	20,614	---	---	12	18,530	12	18,530	---	---	11	13,015	11	13,015
- Marine Environmental Protection	---	---	6	30,600	6	30,600	---	---	7	30,450	7	30,450	---	---	5	26,626	5	26,626
- Living Marine Resources	---	---	141	294,801	141	294,801	---	---	169	264,997	169	264,997	---	---	188	226,548	188	226,548
- Drug Interdiction	---	---	250	522,335	250	522,335	---	---	300	469,526	300	469,526	---	---	296	357,464	296	357,464
- Other-Law Enforcement (Foreign Fish)	---	---	38	81,881	38	81,881	---	---	47	73,602	47	73,602	---	---	46	56,128	46	56,128
- Migrant Interdiction	60	105,800	---	---	60	105,800	72	112,297	---	---	72	112,297	67	81,078	---	---	67	81,078
- Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security	62	109,717	---	---	62	109,717	74	116,455	---	---	74	116,455	89	107,885	---	---	89	107,885
- Defense Readiness	71	125,530	---	---	71	125,530	85	133,240	---	---	85	133,240	82	98,970	---	---	82	98,970

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Missions
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2013 ¹						FY 2014						FY2015					
	Revised Enacted						Enacted						Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Alteration of Bridges	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Aids to Navigation		---		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	21	4,326	72	15,313	93	19,639	23	4,334	78	14,866	101	19,200	20	3,672	76	14,275	96	17,947
- Search and Rescue	---	---	17	3,510	17	3,510	---	---	18	3,408	18	3,408	---	---	16	2,890	16	2,890
- Marine Safety	---	---	4	761	4	761	---	---	4	739	4	739	---	---	8	1,500	8	1,500
- Aids to Navigation	---	---	12	2,509	12	2,509	---	---	13	2,436	13	2,436	---	---	12	2,159	12	2,159
- Ice Operations	---	---	1	205	1	205	---	---	1	199	1	199	---	---	1	182	1	182
- Marine Environmental Protection	---	---	20	4,581	20	4,581	---	---	23	4,448	23	4,448	---	---	22	4,436	22	4,436
- Living Marine Resources	---	---	6	1,244	6	1,244	---	---	6	1,208	6	1,208	---	---	6	1,048	6	1,048
- Drug Interdiction	---	---	11	2,275	11	2,275	---	---	12	2,209	12	2,209	---	---	10	1,867	10	1,867
- Other-Law Enforcement (Foreign Fish)	---	---	1	228	1	228	---	---	1	219	1	219	---	---	1	193	1	193
- Migrant Interdiction	5	1,062	---	---	5	1,062	6	1,064	---	---	6	1,064	5	899	---	---	5	899
- Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security	13	2,637	---	---	13	2,637	14	2,642	---	---	14	2,642	12	2,220	---	---	12	2,220
- Defense Readiness	3	627	---	---	3	627	3	628	---	---	3	628	3	553	---	---	3	553
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution	---	73,472	---	128,138	---	201,610	---	68,257	---	117,701	---	185,958	---	57,212	---	101,718	---	158,930
- Search and Rescue	---	---	---	23,469	---	23,469	---	---	---	21,836	---	21,836	---	---	---	16,873	---	16,873
- Marine Safety	---	---	---	17,717	---	17,717	---	---	---	16,391	---	16,391	---	---	---	12,560	---	12,560
- Aids to Navigation	---	---	---	35,970	---	35,970	---	---	---	32,245	---	32,245	---	---	---	28,347	---	28,347
- Ice Operations	---	---	---	2,907	---	2,907	---	---	---	2,662	---	2,662	---	---	---	4,019	---	4,019
- Marine Environmental Protection	---	---	---	4,769	---	4,769	---	---	---	4,381	---	4,381	---	---	---	3,806	---	3,806
- Living Marine Resources	---	---	---	18,460	---	18,460	---	---	---	16,672	---	16,672	---	---	---	15,396	---	15,396
- Drug Interdiction	---	---	---	22,638	---	22,638	---	---	---	21,441	---	21,441	---	---	---	18,698	---	18,698
- Other-Law Enforcement (Foreign Fish)	---	---	---	2,208	---	2,208	---	---	---	2,073	---	2,073	---	---	---	2,019	---	2,019
- Migrant Interdiction	---	13,799	---	---	---	13,799	---	13,486	---	---	---	13,486	---	10,977	---	---	---	10,977
- Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security	---	46,926	---	---	---	46,926	---	42,970	---	---	---	42,970	---	35,478	---	---	---	35,478
- Defense Readiness	---	12,747	---	---	---	12,747	---	11,801	---	---	---	11,801	---	10,757	---	---	---	10,757
Retired Pay	---	518,575	---	904,425	---	1,423,000	---	535,052	---	924,948	---	1,460,000	---	523,750	---	925,701	---	1,449,451
- Search and Rescue	---	---	---	165,652	---	165,652	---	---	---	155,678	---	155,678	---	---	---	139,764	---	139,764
- Marine Safety	---	---	---	125,048	---	125,048	---	---	---	105,583	---	105,583	---	---	---	95,943	---	95,943
- Aids to Navigation	---	---	---	253,884	---	253,884	---	---	---	211,314	---	211,314	---	---	---	215,641	---	215,641
- Ice Operations	---	---	---	20,518	---	20,518	---	---	---	19,707	---	19,707	---	---	---	32,236	---	32,236
- Marine Environmental Protection	---	---	---	33,660	---	33,660	---	---	---	40,872	---	40,872	---	---	---	40,751	---	40,751
- Living Marine Resources	---	---	---	130,292	---	130,292	---	---	---	145,450	---	145,450	---	---	---	155,647	---	155,647
- Drug Interdiction	---	---	---	159,781	---	159,781	---	---	---	220,821	---	220,821	---	---	---	218,904	---	218,904
- Other-Law Enforcement (Foreign Fish)	---	---	---	15,590	---	15,590	---	---	---	25,523	---	25,523	---	---	---	26,815	---	26,815
- Migrant Interdiction	---	97,398	---	---	---	97,398	---	111,780	---	---	---	111,780	---	105,221	---	---	---	105,221
- Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security	---	331,209	---	---	---	331,209	---	320,341	---	---	---	320,341	---	311,923	---	---	---	311,923
- Defense Readiness	---	89,968	---	---	---	89,968	---	102,931	---	---	---	102,931	---	106,606	---	---	---	106,606

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Missions
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2013 ¹						FY 2014						FY2015					
	Revised Enacted						Enacted						Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Boat Safety	---	---	10	114,729	10	114,729	---	---	10	105,873	10	105,873	---	---	14	111,842	14	111,842
- Marine Safety		---	10	114,729	10	114,729		---	10	105,873	10	105,873		---	14	111,842	14	111,842
Maritime Oil Spill Program	---	---	---	130,117	---	130,117	---	---	---	299,741	---	299,741	---	---	---	101,000	---	101,000
- Marine Environmental Protection		---		130,117	---	130,117		---		299,741	---	299,741		---	---	101,000	---	101,000
Gift Fund	---	---	---	\$1,605	---	\$1,605	---	---	---	\$80	---	\$80	---	---	---	80	---	\$80
- Search and Rescue	---	---	---	216	---	216	---	---	---	11	---	11	---	---	---	11	---	11
- Marine Safety	---	---	---	375	---	375	---	---	---	19	---	19	---	---	---	19	---	19
- Aids to Navigation	---	---	---	285	---	285	---	---	---	14	---	14	---	---	---	14	---	14
- Ice Operations	---	---	---	105	---	105	---	---	---	5	---	5	---	---	---	5	---	5
- Marine Environmental Protection	---	---	---	292	---	292	---	---	---	15	---	15	---	---	---	15	---	15
- Living Marine Resources	---	---	---	138	---	138	---	---	---	7	---	7	---	---	---	7	---	7
- Drug Interdiction	---	---	---	126	---	126	---	---	---	6	---	6	---	---	---	6	---	6
- Other-Law Enforcement (Foreign Fish)	---	---	---	68	---	68	---	---	---	3	---	3	---	---	---	3	---	3
- Migrant Interdiction	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Defense Readiness	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OSLTF Contribution	---	---	---	---	---	[42,693]	---	---	---	---	---	[\$45,000]	---	---	---	---	---	[\$45,000]
Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Funding (P.L. 112-74)	---	---	---	---	872	240,605	---	---	---	---	805	227,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sandy Disaster Supplemental Transfer (P.L. 113-2)	---	---	---	---	---	260,521	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rescission of unobligated balances pursuant ²	---	---	---	---	---	(174,669)	---	---	---	---	---	(153,338)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total Direct Appropriations and Budget Estimates	17,538	3,515,431	30,851	6,612,529	49,261	10,454,417	18,794	3,623,175	31,327	6,741,283	50,926	10,438,120	17,729	3,461,112	31,818	6,335,883	49,547	9,796,995
Fee Accounts	---	---	---	17,059	---	17,059	---	---	---	16,759	---	16,759	---	---	---	16,756	---	16,756
Marine Safety Fees	---	---	---	17,059	---	17,059	---	---	---	16,759	---	16,759	---	---	---	16,756	---	16,756

¹ Reflects reprogrammings/transfers, as applicable, and actual FTE.

² Pursuant to P.L. 113-6: \$174.7 million was rescinded in FY 2013 (\$155.5 million in AC&I funds, \$18.2 million in OE funds, and \$992 thousand in Reserve Training funds). Pursuant to P.L. 113-76: \$153.3 million was rescinded in FY 2014 (\$149.4 million in AC&I funds and \$3.9 million in OE funds).

Notes:

1) Homeland Security activities include the following missions: Migrant Interdiction, Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security, and Defense Readiness.

2) Non-Homeland Security activities include the following missions: Search and Rescue, Marine Safety, Aids to Navigation, Ice Operations, Marine Environmental Protection, Living Marine Resources, Drug interdiction and Other Law Enforcement.

3) Funding for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) is excluded from all years.

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

Department of Homeland Security
United States Coast Guard

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2014	02/16/14	DHS Appropriation Act for FY 2014 (P.L. 113-76)	Boat Expenditure Plan (FY 2014-2015)	Overdue

iv. Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Authorization Levels for Discretionary Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2015 Request
	Fiscal Year ¹	Amount	Amount ²	Amount ²
Operating Expenses	FY 2013	6,981,036	6,780,928	6,750,733
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	FY 2013	1,546,448	1,226,176	1,084,193
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation	FY 2013	19,890	19,200	17,947
Alteration of Bridges	FY 2013	16,000	-	-
Environmental Compliance and Restoration	FY 2013	16,701	13,164	13,214
Reserve Training	FY 2013	140,016	120,000	109,605
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation		8,720,091	8,159,468	7,975,692

¹ Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2012, P.L. 112-213, was signed December 20, 2012 (FY 2013).

² Appropriation Levels are net of rescissions, OCO, supplemental funding and emergency funding.

Department of Homeland Security

*United States Coast Guard
Operating Expenses*



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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**United States Coast Guard
Operating Expenses**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Operating Expenses:

The Operating Expenses (OE) appropriation funds the Coast Guard's role as the principal Federal agency providing maritime safety, security, and stewardship to the Nation.

B. Budget Activities:

The OE appropriation funds the annualization of prior-year funding, economic adjustments, and operating and maintenance funding for new and existing Coast Guard Programs, Projects and Activities (PPA). The OE request supports all 11 statutory Coast Guard missions in support of the Coast Guard's six DHS Programs.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The President's Budget requests 47,644 positions, 48,116 FTE, and \$6.751 billion for FY 2015.

The OE request includes \$217.235 million in new funding for the transfer of funds for the Working Capital Fund, annualization of prior year funding and the FY 2014 military pay raise; and provides for the FY 2015 pay increase for military (1.0-percent) and civilian (1.0-percent) personnel; military allowances; and the operation, maintenance, and crewing of systems, vessels, aircraft and shore facilities delivered via the Coast Guard's acquisition programs (e.g., National Security Cutter (NSC), shore facilities, Response Boat-Medium (RB-M), Rescue 21 (R21), Fast Response Cutter (FRC), and HC-144A Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA)).

The FY 2015 Budget meets today's needs and challenges, while simultaneously preparing for new and exigent demands. Through a comprehensive internal review of doctrine, policy, operations and mission support structure, the Coast Guard has focused OE resources where they are most needed. The OE adjustments-to-base include decreases of \$251.309 million to execute decommissioning and retirement of legacy assets and to continue the focus on critical frontline operations. Decreases include vessel decommissionings; fixed wing aircraft retirements; shoreside support personnel reductions commensurate with asset divestitures; targeted reductions through military and civilian personnel account management; management and support efficiencies; operational adjustments; the termination of one-time costs; and annualization of prior year management efficiencies. Decreases also include a \$1.433 million savings in mandatory personnel entitlements that are associated with TRICARE reform. In the FY 2015 Budget, DoD proposes a multi-year plan to replace the current three TRICARE plans with a consolidated TRICARE Health Plan. In 2015, the proposal would increase co-pays for pharmaceuticals and implement an enrollment fee for new TRICARE-for-Life beneficiaries (as proposed in the FY 2014 Budget).

Financial Systems Modernization migration funds totaling \$13.6 million for the Coast Guard are requested within the DHS Office of Chief Financial Officer's budget. Coast Guard-specific funding needs for this activity will be funded in the year of execution within this account.

Base adjustment increases include:

- Working Capital Fund – \$0.759 million
- Annualization of FY 2014 Funding – \$51.118 million
- Mandatory Personnel Entitlements – \$83.085 million
- Operational Adjustments – \$10.179 million
- Operating and Maintenance funds for new assets, including follow-on costs related to Shore Facilities, RB-M, R21, and Surface and Air Asset Follow-on – \$72.094 million

Base adjustment decreases include:

- Termination of One-Time FY 2014 Costs – (\$58.397 million)
- Prior Year Management Annualizations – (\$50.843 million)
- Military and Civilian Personnel Account Management, including TRICARE reform – (\$15.433 million)
- Efficiencies – (\$62.896 million)
- Operational Adjustments– (\$29.521 million)
- Asset Decommissionings and Retirements – (\$34.219 million)

Base Re-allocations (non-adds) include:

- Military FTP and FTE Transfer to Civilian – [\$2.442 million]
- PPA Funding Adjustment – [\$35.544 million]

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2013 ¹		FY 2014		FY 2015		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2015					
	Revised Enacted		Enacted		Request		Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
I. Military Pay and Allowances	39,745	\$3,368,663	41,051	\$3,416,580	40,608	\$3,434,594	-443	18,014	-	-	-443	18,014
II. Civilian Pay and Benefits	7,268	758,714	7,595	782,874	7,508	787,372	-87	4,498	-	-	-87	4,498
III. Training and Recruiting	-	200,080	-	205,289	-	197,800	-	(7,489)	-	-	-	(7,489)
IV. Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance	-	1,056,400	-	1,033,610	-	991,919	-	(41,691)	-	-	-	(41,691)
V. Centrally Managed Accounts	-	335,050	-	331,935	-	335,262	-	3,327	-	-	-	3,327
VI. Intermediate and Depot Level Maintenance	-	909,029	-	1,010,640	-	1,003,786	-	(6,854)	-	-	-	(6,854)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates (Net)	47,013	6,627,936	48,646	6,780,928	48,116	6,750,733	-530	(30,195)	-	-	-530	(30,195)
Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
OSLTF Contribution	-	[23,244]	-	[24,500]	-	[24,500]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Funding (P.L. 113-6)	872	240,605	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Funding (P.L. 113-76)	-	-	805	227,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sandy Disaster Supplemental Transfer (P.L. 113-2)	-	28,066	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2013 §505 Rescission	-	-	-	[-3,879]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2012 §505 Rescission	-	-18,142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	47,885	6,878,465	49,451	7,007,928	48,116	6,750,733	-530	(30,195)	-	-	-530	(30,195)

¹Reflects reprogrammings/transfers, as applicable, and actual FTE.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
I. Military Pay and Allowances
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: I. Military Pay and Allowances

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	40,797	40,617	3,368,663
2014 Enacted	40,471	41,051	3,416,580
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	(695)	(443)	18,014
2015 Current Services	39,776	40,608	3,434,594
2015 Total Request	39,776	40,608	3,434,594
Total Change 2014 to 2015	(695)	(443)	18,014

The FY 2015 President's Budget requests \$3.435 billion for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Requests funding for expenses related to compensation and benefits for active duty military personnel. This category includes pay, allowances, employer's share of the Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA), Social Security credits, and other expenses associated with compensating military personnel. Costs related to compensation are calculated by using the Coast Guard's Standard Personnel Cost (SPC) tables. These tables are updated annually and provide a detailed calculation for each billet, broken down by rank/rate, location—in the United States (INCONUS) or out of the country (OCONUS), which includes Alaska and Hawaii—medical costs and permanent change of station (PCS) expenses. Calculations for medical cost estimates are the same for each billet. Calculations for PCS moves and base pay are based upon rank and location of billet. The FY 2015 submission includes a 1.0-percent pay increase for military personnel and a \$1.433 million decrease from savings associated with TRICARE reform proposals.

The Coast Guard was founded as a military, multi-mission, maritime service. Active duty military personnel ensure the Service remains agile, adaptable, and ready to serve the Nation's maritime interests across a range of dynamic operational environments. As members of one of the Nation's five Armed Forces and the only military service within the Department of Homeland Security, Coast Guard military personnel conduct missions that protect the public, the environment, and U.S. economic interests in the Nation's inland waters, ports, waterways, and coastal regions, territorial sea, and on the high seas.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
II. Civilian Pay and Benefits
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: II. Civilian Pay and Benefits

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	7,943	7,268	758,714
2014 Enacted	7,925	7,595	782,874
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	(57)	(87)	4,498
2015 Current Services	7,868	7,508	787,372
2015 Total Request	7,868	7,508	787,372
Total Change 2014 to 2015	(57)	(87)	4,498

The FY 2015 President's Budget requests \$787.372 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Requests funding for expenses related to compensation and entitlements for Federal civilian employees. The workforce is composed of General Schedule (GS) personnel, Administrative Law Judges (AL), Senior Executive Service (SES) personnel, personnel whose salaries are Administratively Determined (AD) (e.g., Coast Guard Academy civilian faculty members), Wage Grade (WG) positions employed in industrial operations, and "Non-Ceiling" (NC) employees (e.g., cooperative education students, student aides, and Federal junior fellows). These annually updated tables provide a detailed calculation for each billet, broken down by pay grade and location—INCONUS or OCONUS (which includes Alaska and Hawaii). The FY 2015 submission includes a 1.0-percent pay increase for civilian personnel, as well as funding for an increase in retirement contributions for the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS).

Civilian personnel are an integral part of the Coast Guard and vital to execution of its statutory missions. The Coast Guard continues to complement its military workforce by recruiting diverse, well-educated, and dedicated civilians needed to meet current and future demands.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
III. Training and Recruiting
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: III. Training and Recruiting

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	200,080
2014 Enacted	-	-	205,289
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(7,489)
2015 Current Services	-	-	197,800
2015 Total Request	-	-	197,800
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(7,489)

The FY 2015 President's Budget requests \$197.800 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The training and recruiting PPA provides funding for the Coast Guard's professional training and education programs, as well as operation and maintenance of the seven major Coast Guard training centers and the Coast Guard Academy and Leadership Development Center.

Additionally, this request includes funding for tuition, travel, and per diem for formal training and education performed as temporary additional duty (TAD) by military service members and civilian personnel. It also ensures the training infrastructure is resourced to provide Coast Guard personnel with the tools and competencies necessary for assigned missions. Training is provided by the Coast Guard, other DHS components, commercial providers, DoD, and other agencies. Training and education are usually conducted by dedicated resident staffs in classrooms, but may also include exportable training, correspondence courses, and/or computer-based training.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
IV. Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: IV. Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	1,056,400
2014 Enacted	-	-	1,033,610
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(41,691)
2015 Current Services	-	-	991,919
2015 Total Request	-	-	991,919
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(41,691)

The FY 2015 President's Budget requests \$991.919 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Requests funding for units, facilities, and activities that are under the direct operational and administrative control of the Coast Guard's Headquarters and Atlantic Area or Pacific Area Commanders. These include Base Support Units (BSUs); National Security Cutters (WMSL), High and Medium Endurance Cutters (WHECs/WMECs); Sectors; Patrol Boats; Multi-mission Boat Stations; Air Stations; Communication Stations; Deployable Specialized Forces (DSF); support commands; and Area Offices as applicable for supplies, materials, and services that allow the Coast Guard to sustain an operations tempo with an immediate response capability for Coast Guard missions. This request funds unit level maintenance of cutters, boats, aircraft, electronics systems, mechanical systems, and electrical equipment; service-life replacement and emergent purchase of boats; procurement of supplies and materials utilized for unit "housekeeping" and administration, spare parts, liquid fuel, and energy; and other materials consumed that contribute directly to mission effectiveness.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
V. Centrally Managed Accounts
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: V. Centrally Managed Accounts

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	335,050
2014 Enacted	-	-	331,935
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	3,327
2015 Current Services	-	-	335,262
2015 Total Request	-	-	335,262
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	3,327

The President's Budget requests \$335.262 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Requested amounts fund centrally managed accounts that provide service to the entire Coast Guard. Significant centrally managed accounts include: the Federal Telephone System (FTS), Standard Workstation recapitalization, Coast Guard Data Network (CGOne), satellite and data communications, General Services Administration (GSA) rent, postal expenses, ammunition replenishment, and the DHS Working Capital Fund.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
VI. Intermediate and Depot Level Maintenance
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: VI. Intermediate and Depot Level Maintenance

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	909,029
2014 Enacted	-	-	1,010,640
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(6,854)
2015 Current Services	-	-	1,003,786
2015 Total Request	-	-	1,003,786
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(6,854)

The FY 2015 President's Budget requests \$1.003 billion for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This request provides service-wide funding for the Coast Guard's depot level operating expense funded maintenance for the Service's shore facilities, electronics, vessels, and aircraft. The Coast Guard maintains its aircraft, vessels, and shore infrastructure using a blend of organic maintenance and repair infrastructure and contracted depot level maintenance activities. A mature project planning and execution program exists within the Coast Guard to provide routine organizational-level and depot level maintenance. Where expertise or infrastructure does not exist organically within the Service, the Coast Guard uses contracted resources to provide the requisite maintenance support.

This funding is vital to ongoing sustainment and support of in-service Coast Guard aircraft; Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Information Technology (C4IT) systems; shore facilities; and vessels.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES: (\$ thousands)

Infrastructure-CGOne

The Coast Guard completed its transition to DHS OneNet in March 2010. CGOne represents a special security enclave on DHS OneNet that allows the Service to meet its unique requirements as a military service while serving every individual and contractor, including reservists and auxiliaries.

This is proposed to be funded out of a single PPA in FY 2015, as follows:

- PPA5 \$25 million

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
25,000	25,000	25,000

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Transition (25,000)	Operations and Maintenance	Provides network tuning to ensure bandwidth use is optimized and security is maintained. Provides needed connectivity for CG employees to include links to cutters at sea.

Infrastructure-SWIRS

SWIRS supports and maintains the Standard Workstation, which is a combination of desktop/laptop hardware and special collection of software (named the “standard image”). It also maintains file, print, and application servers along with providing configuration management, help desk support, and software requirements of the systems.

This is proposed to be funded out of a single PPA in FY 2015, as follows:

- PPA5 \$64.6 million

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
64,609	64,617	64,626

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Maintenance (64,626)	Operations and Maintenance	Supports and maintains the standard workstation. Adopt IT best practices and leverage life cycle upgrades. Supports remote hosting of users for disaster recovery, contingency planning, and continuity of operations.

USCG-Core Accounting System (CAS)

The Core Accounting System (CAS) suite is the primary accounting system for USCG, Transportation Security Agency (TSA), and Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO). The Core Accounting System (CAS) suite is an enterprise accounting, procurement, assets and management decision support system.

This is proposed to be funded out of a single PPA in FY 2015, as follows:

- PPA5 \$30.4 million

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
30,394	30,394	30,394

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Operation/Maintenance (30,394)	Operation/Maintenance	Provides financial operations, data integrity, financial transparency, compliance with federal laws, regulations, guidelines and requirements

Vessel Logistics System (VLS)

VLS consists of Fleet Logistics System (FLS), Configuration Management Plus (CMPlus), Naval and Electronics Supply Support System (NESSS), and Automated Requisition Management Systems (ARMS). These systems/applications are used to provide vessel logistics information management for the Coast Guard.

This is proposed to be funded out of a single PPA in FY 2015, as follows:

- PPA5 \$5.2 million

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
5,207	5,220	5,350

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Operation/Maintenance (5,350)	Operations and Maintenance	Provides configuration management, maintenance management, inventory management, supply chain management and technical data/information management to Coast Guard assets.

Transfers to and from Other Accounts

Working Capital Fund\$759

PPA Breakdown - Working Capital Fund		Total (\$000)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	759
		759

This request reflects an adjustment to the Department of Homeland Security Working Capital Fund assessments to fund the following activities: Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER), Transit Subsidy, HSPD-12, Financial Statement Audit, Internal Control Audit, and Enterprise Licenses Agreements.

Increases

Annualization of Part Year Funding.....\$51,118

PPA Breakdown - Annualization of Part Year Funding		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (24 FTP, 183 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	10,156
	Military Health Care	1,204
	Permanent Change of Station	223
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (2 FTP, 3 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	344
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	1,192
	Recruiting and Training Centers	268
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	4,019
	1st District	113
	5th District	52
	7th District	1,219
	8th District	551
	11th District	16
	13th District	16
	14th District	16
	17th District	26
	Headquarters Directorates	9,319
	Headquarters Units	1,995
	Other Activities	25
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	979

PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	4,276
	Electronics Maintenance	5,554
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	1,835
	Vessel Maintenance	7,720
		51,118

Annualizes funding and FTE to provide full-year resources for certain projects and programs funded in the prior year.

FY 2014 Activities	FTE (Mil)	FTE (Civ)	Recurring Amount (\$000)
Shore Facility Follow-On	0	1	2,757
Response Boat - Medium (RB-M) Follow-On	7	0	1,274
Rescue 21 (R21) Follow-On	0	0	1,365
Fast Response Cutter (FRC) Follow-On	53	0	9,809
National Security Cutter (NSC) Follow-On	40	0	24,790
Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) Follow-On	0	0	4,090
Manned Covert Surveillance Aircraft (MCSA) Follow-On	9	0	2,715
Coast Guard Air Station Corpus Christi Transition	10	0	1,203
Maritime Environmental Response (MER) Personnel	24	2	3,115
Efficiencies (Insourcing)	40	0	0
Total	183	3	51,118

Mandatory Personnel Entitlements

Annualization of FY 2014 Military and Civilian Pay Raise.....\$7,146

PPA Breakdown - 2014 Annualization of Military and Civilian Pay Raise		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel		
	Military Pay and Allowances	5,188
	Permanent Change of Station	12
PPA II: Civilian Personnel		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	1,946
		7,146

Provides one quarter of funding to annualize the FY 2014 military and civilian (1.0 percent) pay raise.

FY 2015 Military Pay Raise\$15,684

PPA Breakdown - 2015 Military Pay Raise		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel		
	Military Pay and Allowances	15,553
	Permanent Change of Station	131
		15,684

Provides three quarters of funding for the FY 2015 military (1.0 percent) pay raise.

FY 2015 Civilian Pay Raise.....\$5,855

PPA Breakdown - 2015 Civilian Pay Raise		Total (\$000)
PPA II: Civilian Personnel		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	5,855
		5,855

Provides three quarters of funding for the FY 2015 civilian (1.0 percent) pay raise.

FY 2015 Military Allowances.....\$46,846

PPA Breakdown - 2015 Military Allowances		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel		
	Military Pay and Allowances (Basic Allowance for Housing)	50,464
	Military Health Care	(13,479)
	Permanent Change of Station	9,861
		46,846

Provides funding to maintain current services and ensure parity of military pay, allowances, and health care with DoD. This request includes additional funding for Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) changes scheduled to take effect on January 1, 2015. Health care costs are forecasted using actuarial projections and include funding for Coast Guard clinics, TRICARE, pharmaceuticals, use of DoD military treatment facilities and Public Health Service physicians serving at Coast Guard medical facilities. Health care costs for military members, dependents, and eligible beneficiaries are projected to decrease due to changes in pharmacy administration costs in FY 2014. Permanent Change of Station costs are forecasted to increase based on actuarial projections and an increase in average travel order cost.

Civilian Retirement Contribution\$7,554

PPA Breakdown - Civilian Retirement Contribution		Total (\$000)
PPA II: Civilian Personnel		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	7,554
		7,554

Provides funding for an increase in retirement cost contributions, based on updated actuarial data, for regular employees that are part of the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS).

Operational Adjustments

GSA Rent\$6,700

PPA Breakdown - GSA Rent		Total (\$000)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	6,700
		6,700

Funds cost increases at General Services Administration (GSA) buildings occupied by the Coast Guard. GSA rent is a demand account. The account reflects cost obligations resulting from occupancy agreements established between the Coast Guard and GSA to meet specific operational and shore facility requirements.

Urgent Hull Corrosion Repairs and Other Crew Safety Related Maintenance\$3,479

PPA Breakdown - Hull Corrosion Repairs and Other Crew Safety Related Maintenance		Total (\$000)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Vessel Maintenance	3,479
		3,479

Funds an increase in depot level maintenance for vessels to address critical requirements to ensure hull integrity and safety for the crews of legacy cutters. This request addresses the most severe hull corrosion and lead and asbestos remediation where those substances pose immediate health and safety risks to crews. In addition, funding to remediate these issues is critical to maintaining serviceable cutters for Coast Guard missions. This increase above base funding will support the highest priority safety issues on Medium Endurance Cutters (WMEC), 225-ft Seagoing Buoy Tenders (WLB), and the Inland River Buoy Tender fleet.

Operating and Maintenance Funds for New Assets

Shore Facility Follow-On\$1,603

PPA Breakdown - Shore Facility Follow-On		Total (\$000)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Headquarters Directorates	617
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	986
		1,603

Provides for the operation and maintenance of recapitalized shore facilities scheduled for completion prior to FY 2015. This funding request is required for energy, utility services, routine repairs, and housekeeping. This request also supports non-recurring maintenance and repairs (e.g., system renewals, preventive and emergency maintenance, scheduled inspections, etc.) anticipated throughout the life of the facility.

This request provides the resources required to maintain and operate new, and make improvements to existing facilities acquired through the execution of the following Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements projects:

- Sector San Juan Fast Response Cutter (FRC) Homeport - Phase II Upgrades;
- Station Marathon Family Housing Construction - Phase II;
- Sector Columbia River Family Housing Construction;
- MSST Houston-Galveston relocation to Ellington Field;
- TRACEN Petaluma C4ISR FRC Trainer.

This funding is required to adequately maintain new or improved facilities.

Response Boat - Medium (RB-M) Follow-On\$5,466

PPA Breakdown - Response Boat - Medium (RB-M) Follow-On		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (5 FTP, 3 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	161
	Military Health Care	25
	Permanent Change of Station	43
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	12
	Recruiting and Training Centers	6
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	5th District	10
	8th District	10
	9th District	15
	Headquarters Directorates	4,867
	Headquarters Units	4
	Other Activities	1
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	35
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Electronics Maintenance	177
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	60
	Vessel Maintenance	40
		5,466

Provides follow-on funding for the operation, maintenance, and support personnel for 15 RB-Ms. The RB-M provides a significant increase in capability over the 41-ft Utility Boat (UTB) and requires increased operation and maintenance funding to meet current mission demands. This request adjusts the Standard Support Level (SSL) for the 155 RB-Ms currently in service, based on actual support requirements.

Rescue 21 (R21) Follow-On.....\$5,825

PPA Breakdown - Rescue 21 (R21) Follow-On		Total (\$000)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Headquarters Units	1,673
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	4,152
		5,825

Provides follow-on funding to support R21, the Coast Guard's primary system that facilitates command, control, and communications in the inland and coastal zones. R21 is a key enabler for effective emergency response in the maritime domain. This funding supports equipment

Operations and Maintenance (O&M), circuit connectivity, property leases, utilities, training, and technology refreshment.

The FY 2015 request provides funding to support the R21 system in Alaska, the maintenance of Coast Guard owned towers, and property leases.

Fast Response Cutter (FRC) Follow-On.....\$27,073

PPA Breakdown - Fast Response Cutter (FRC) Follow-On		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (198 FTP, 120 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	8,497
	Military Health Care	1,188
	Permanent Change of Station	2,774
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (19 FTP, 10 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	879
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	1,045
	Recruiting and Training Centers	169
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	11
	7th District	1,462
	8th District	125
	Headquarters Directorates	2,764
	Headquarters Units	1,288
	Other Activities	24
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	1,817
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Electronics Maintenance	1,063
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	29
	Vessel Maintenance	3,938
		27,073

FRC Follow-On Support

Provides personnel funding for shore-side support of the FRCs home-ported in San Juan, PR. These billets will fully staff the Maintenance Augmentation Team (MAT) for the six FRCs that will be homeported in San Juan. In addition, FRC support personnel are provided for the Surface Forces Logistics Center, which provides centralized support for the entire FRC fleet.

FRC Operation and Maintenance (O&M) for Hulls 13-17

Provides operation and maintenance funding for the San Juan, PR-based FRC hulls 13-17, scheduled for delivery in 2015. The FRC is the replacement cutter for the aging 110-ft Island Class patrol boat. The FRC is more capable than the 110-ft patrol boat with advanced electronics and enhanced capabilities.

FRC Crews for Hulls 15-19

Provides personnel to operate and maintain hulls 15-18 home-ported in San Juan, PR and the first Pascagoula, MS-based FRC hull (hull 19). Advance arrival of the crews is required to ensure appropriate training and readiness prior to vessel delivery.

National Security Cutter (NSC) Follow-On\$24,899

PPA Breakdown - National Security Cutter (NSC) Follow-On		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (190 FTP, 125 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	8,501
	Military Health Care	1,234
	Permanent Change of Station	1,714
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (6 FTP, 3 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	401
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	558
	Recruiting and Training Centers	375
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	1,707
	7th District	2
	Headquarters Directorates	3,467
	Headquarters Units	713
	Other Activities	22
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	1,532
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Electronics Maintenance	2,612
	Vessel Maintenance	2,061
		24,899

NSC Follow-on Support

Provides personnel for shore-side support for NSC (WMSL Class) hulls four and five, which will be home-ported in Charleston, SC. These billets will fully staff the Maintenance Augmentation Team (MAT), Weapons Augmentation Team (WAT), and Electronic Support Detachment (ESD) for the Charleston NSC homeport.

NSC Operation and Maintenance (O&M) for NSC 5

Provides operations and maintenance funding for NSC 5, scheduled for delivery in Q4 FY 2015. The NSC is replacing the legacy High Endurance Cutters.

NSC Crew Foxtrot (Phase II) for NSC 5

Provides personnel to operate and maintain NSC 5, scheduled for delivery in Q4 FY 2015. In order to complete critical pipeline and pre-acceptance training, it is necessary to establish the second phase of the NSC 5 crew at least 4-6 months in advance of delivery. Since delivery of

BERTHOLF (NSC-1), the Coast Guard has continuously reduced pipeline training timelines to optimize pre-delivery efforts of second phase NSC crews.

Fleet Area Special Security Office (FASSO)

Provides funding for the operations and maintenance of the NSC FASSO in Charleston, SC. This office will provide security management functions for the tactical intelligence program onboard the NSCs and ensure compliance with Department of Defense, Department of Homeland Security, and Coast Guard guidelines. This capability is necessary to maintain certification and accreditation of shipboard systems and to ensure operational readiness.

Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Follow-On Laboratory Support

Provides follow-on funding for operation of the NSC baseline mock-up laboratory at the Maritime Domain Awareness Center in Moorestown, NJ. This laboratory provides product sustainability validation and network integration for the NSC Command and Control baseline. This capability is essential for addressing critical system failures and preventing obsolescence issues.

Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) Follow-On.....\$7,228

PPA Breakdown - Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) Follow-On		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (35 FTP, 18 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	1,294
	Military Health Care	173
	Permanent Change of Station	341
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (3 FTP, 2 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	117
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	1,400
	Recruiting and Training Centers	107
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	7th District	363
	8th District	6
	Headquarters Directorates	507
	Headquarters Units	479
	Other Activities	4
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	77
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	2,360
		7,228

Provides funding for the personnel, operations and maintenance of Maritime Patrol Aircraft (HC-144A) #18. This aircraft and personnel will be assigned to Air Station Miami, FL.

Base Re-Allocations (Non-Add)**Military FTP and FTE Transfer to Civilian.....[\$2,442]**

PPA Breakdown - Military FTP and FTE Transfer to Civilian		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-19 FTP, -19 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(2,089)
	Military Health Care	(208)
	Permanent Change of Station	(112)
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (19 FTP, 19 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	2,442
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(36)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Headquarters Directorates	3
		0

Transfers 19 military FTP/FTE to civilian FTP/FTE. These conversions are consistent with GAO recommendations to change military positions funded in Project, Program, and Activity (PPA) I (Military Pay and Allowances) with inherently civilian job functions to civilian positions funded in PPA II (Civilian Pay and Benefits).

PPA Funding Adjustment[\$35,544]

PPA Breakdown - PPA Funding Adjustment		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel		
	Military Pay and Allowances	1,578
	Military Health Care	3,660
PPA II: Civilian Personnel		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	4,175
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(242)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(3,550)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	(488)
	7th District	300
	Headquarters Directorates	(8,366)
	Headquarters Units	(22,509)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	9,961
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	(389)
	Electronics Maintenance	15,870
		0

Implements recurring technical base adjustments to reallocate funding to the appropriate Project, Program, and Activity (PPA) for compliance with Coast Guard financial policy and proper alignment to the modernized operations and support organizations of the Coast Guard. All requested adjustments retain the original intent and purpose of the funding appropriated; however, the PPA required to properly execute these items has been determined to differ from that to which the funding was originally appropriated. Additional detail on select base adjustments is provided below:

Information Technology (IT) Systems: Funding to support Coast Guard IT activities has traditionally been appropriated to PPA IV (Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance), but Coast Guard execution policy now executes this funding from PPA VI (Depot Level Maintenance). Projects associated with this adjustment are; Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) maintenance, the Interagency Operations Center (IOC) Watchkeeper system maintenance, and National Distress System (NDS) maintenance and sustainment. This request places funding for the operations and maintenance of these and other IT systems in PPA VI.

Training Funds Consolidation: PPA III (Training and Recruiting PPA) is allocated the majority of appropriated budget authority associated with gaining and maintaining proficiency for all Coast Guard mission activities. Coast Guard policy now specifies that the proper account for funds execution for travel, support, and convening of Training and Recruiting sessions is PPA

III. This request moves funding associated with the travel and support costs for identified training sessions from PPA IV to PPA III for execution.

Overhead Services Support: In continuing implementation of the Department-wide efficiency review conducted in 2009, the Coast Guard has identified component-wide services that can be consolidated to achieve operational efficiencies. The consolidation is correctly executed in PPA V (Centrally Managed Accounts). This request moves overhead services support funding from PPA IV to PPA V.

Mass Transportation Benefits: The Federal Mass Transportation Benefits Program provides monetary subsidies to federal civilian and military employees who use mass transit. Funds for this purpose were originally appropriated to PPA IV. A change in Coast Guard policy now executes these funds out of the respective pay accounts. This request moves funding from PPA IV to PPA I and PPA II for execution.

Decreases**Termination of One Time Costs(\$58,397)**

PPA Breakdown - Termination of One-Time Costs		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel		
	Permanent Change of Station	(5,642)
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(3,917)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(79)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	(216)
	Pacific Area	(51)
	5th District	(3)
	7th District	(659)
	8th District	(1,243)
	9th District	(116)
	11th District	(6)
	13th District	(231)
	14th District	(6)
	Headquarters Directorates	(1,028)
	Headquarters Units	(695)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(14,656)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	(11,684)
	Electronics Maintenance	(1,754)
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	(260)
	Vessel Maintenance	(16,151)
		(58,397)

This line item reflects FY 2015 savings associated with the termination of one-time costs for program start-up and exit transactions anticipated in FY 2014.

FY 2014 Activities	Non-Recurring Amount (\$000)
Transfer Follow-On	(158)
Response Boat - Medium (RB-M) Follow-On	(490)
Fast Response Cutter (FRC) Follow-On	(2,718)
National Security Cutter (NSC) Follow-On	(2,773)
Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) Follow-On	(1,744)
Manned Covert Surveillance Aircraft (MCSA) Follow-On	(1,536)
Coast Guard Air Station Corpus Christi Transition	(3,616)
Decommission One High Endurance Cutter (WHEC)	(2,450)
Decommission Four 110-ft Patrol Boats	(1,594)
Cutter Shoreside Support Personnel Reduction	(60)
Retire Eight HU-25 Aircraft	(639)
Air Facilities Charleston, SC and Newport, OR Closure	(745)
Efficiencies	(1,342)
Coast Guard Headquarters Staffing	(272)
Intelligence Program	(66)
Drug and Alcohol Program Inspectors	(36)
International Port Security Program	(75)
Port State Control Examinations	(214)
Auxiliary Program Management	(69)
St. Elizabeths Support	(12,800)
Critical Depot Level Maintenance	(25,000)
Total	(58,397)

Part Year Management Annualizations(\$50,843)

PPA Breakdown - Part Year Management Annualizations		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-307 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(18,815)
	Military Health Care	(2,680)
	Permanent Change of Station	(2,207)
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (-71 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	(7,709)
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(1,035)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(431)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	(794)
	Pacific Area	(40)
	1st District	(87)
	5th District	(104)
	7th District	(260)
	8th District	(296)
	9th District	(27)
	11th District	(72)
	13th District	(162)
	14th District	(24)
	17th District	(5)
	Headquarters Directorates	(3,993)
	Headquarters Units	(167)
	Other Activities	(54)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(3,465)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	(7,067)
	Electronics Maintenance	(135)
	Vessel Maintenance	(1,214)
		(50,843)

This line item annualizes part-year reductions from various asset decommissionings and programmatic reductions anticipated in FY 2014.

FY 2014 Activities	FTE (Mil)	FTE (Civ)	Recurring Amount (\$000)
Decommission One High Endurance Cutter (WHEC)	(92)	0	(10,306)
Decommission Four 110-ft Patrol Boats	(35)	0	(4,183)
Cutter Shoreside Support Personnel Reduction	(5)	0	(532)
Retire Eight HU-25 Aircraft	(35)	0	(10,268)
Air Facilities Charleston, SC and Newport, OR Closure	(27)	0	(6,022)
Efficiencies	(61)	(27)	(7,321)
Coast Guard Headquarters Staffing	(18)	(36)	(7,177)
Intelligence Program	(5)	(7)	(1,568)
Drug and Alcohol Program Inspectors	(3)	0	(370)
International Port Security Program	(3)	0	(577)
Port State Control Examinations	(20)	0	(2,021)
Auxiliary Program Management	(3)	(1)	(498)
Total	(307)	(71)	(50,843)

Mandatory Personnel Entitlements

TRICARE Reform (\$1,433)

PPA Breakdown - TRICARE Reform		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel		
	Military Health Care	(1,433)
		(1,433)

This decrease is associated with TRICARE reform. In the FY 2015 Budget, DoD proposes a multi-year plan to replace the current three TRICARE plans with a consolidated TRICARE Health Plan. In 2015, the proposal would increase co-pays for pharmaceuticals and implement an enrollment fee for new TRICARE-for-Life beneficiaries (as proposed in the FY 2014 Budget).

Operational Adjustments

Military Special Pay (\$7,500)

PPA Breakdown - Military Special Pay		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(7,500)
		(7,500)

Reduces military special pays used to compensate members who are in positions involving arduous at-sea duty and other specialized functions involving hazardous duty, significant levels of responsibility, or least desirable locations. The Coast Guard anticipates being able to fill these positions with less special pay compensation as current retention rates of military personnel are at historic highs. Special pays will continue to be paid, but at reduced levels.

Civilian Personnel Account Management(\$6,500)

PPA Breakdown - Civilian Personnel Account Management		Total (\$000)
PPA II: Civilian Personnel		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	(6,500)
		(6,500)

Reduces discretionary incentives and activities executed from the civilian pay account, including: temporary appointments (e.g., summer and student hires), repayment of student loans, Permanent Change of Station (PCS) benefits, and premium pay for discretionary overtime. With the current high application rates for open civilian positions, reductions to certain recruitment and retention tools will not impact the ability to replenish and maintain the civilian workforce in the near term.

Efficiencies.....(\$62,896)

PPA Breakdown - Efficiencies		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-345 FTP, -171 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(19,036)
	Military Health Care	(2,064)
	Permanent Change of Station	(5,097)
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (-106 FTP, -53 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	(5,006)
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(400)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(1,997)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	(1,985)
	Pacific Area	(1,786)
	1st District	(156)
	5th District	(64)
	7th District	(236)
	8th District	(45)
	9th District	(20)
	11th District	(42)
	13th District	(30)
	14th District	(13)
	17th District	(30)
	Headquarters Directorates	(17,769)
	Headquarters Units	2,834
	Other Activities	(32)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(2,637)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	(182)
	Electronics Maintenance	(6,484)
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	(114)
	Vessel Maintenance	(505)
		(62,896)

Efficiencies	FTP	FTE	Amount (\$000)
Information Technology (IT) Consolidation	0	0	(20,000)
Permanent Change of Station Account Management	0	0	(7,500)
Flag and Senior Executive Service Personnel	(20)	(10)	(1,364)
District and Area Personnel	(114)	(57)	(6,319)
Mission Support Structure Scaling	(103)	(52)	(5,132)
Sector Field Office Reduction	(12)	(6)	(456)
Consolidate Atlantic and Pacific Command Areas Master Stations	(208)	(104)	(3,362)
Postal Management Program In-sourcing	3	2	(236)
Galley Services	0	0	(5,600)
Service Contracts	0	0	(5,000)
Discretionary Travel Reduction	0	0	(5,000)
Secure Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPERNET)	0	0	(180)
Deployable Specialized Forces (DSF) Efficiencies	0	0	(1,500)
Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS) Efficiencies	0	0	(1,000)
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act Billets	3	3	(247)
Total	(451)	(224)	(62,896)

Information Technology (IT) Consolidation: Consolidates enterprise-wide Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Information Technology (C4IT) resources and reduces redundant equipment and services in field activities. Capitalizing on best practices in IT governance, savings will be garnered from consolidation of data center activities, centralized IT procurement, and improved configuration management. The IT consolidation aligns with the Federal IT Shared Services Strategy and DHS IT management directives by improving management and the use of IT to support mission execution.

Permanent Change of Station Account Management: Reduces excess funding for military retirement PCS moves through an internal policy change. Under the change, funds will not be automatically obligated when PCS orders are issued, but instead will only be obligated when orders are executed by the service-member.

Flag and Senior Executive Service (SES) Personnel: Reduces executive management positions and executive support staffs.

District and Area Personnel: Reduces Area and District staff positions, targeting functions that can be optimized through internal restructuring and centralization of related activities. The reduction is realized through efficiencies gained from technology and the maturation of Sectors, facilitating a reduction in staffing levels in the Coast Guard's organizational structure.

Mission Support Structure Scaling: The proposed changes will reduce mission support billets and contracted workers throughout the Coast Guard where the loss of positions and contracted support is expected to incur the least impact on front-line operations. This scaling of the mission support structure is commensurate with workforce and programmatic reductions in this and prior year budgets.

Sector Field Office Reduction: Reduces ten engineering support billets at SFOs where the Coast Guard's organization-wide staffing evaluation identified savings. This action realigns current SFO billet duties to the parent Sector organization.

Consolidate Atlantic and Pacific Command Areas Master Stations: The Coast Guard will consolidate the Atlantic and Pacific Communication Area Master Stations (CAMS) to create a single Communications Command (COMMCOM). COMMCOM will operate the Coast Guard's long range communications system and contingency communications assets, assist with operational planning, expand existing training in tactical communications operations, and interface with other government agencies. COMMCOM will be responsible for Coast Guard communications interoperability and National Incident Command communication requirements.

Postal Management Program In-sourcing: Replaces four contractor positions with three civilian positions to conduct required mail and shipping functions at Coast Guard Headquarters. Process efficiencies permit three civilian positions to complete all the requirements currently provided by the contract support level.

Galley Services: Reduces galley food service and mess attendant contracts at select Coast Guard facilities located in the continental United States and revises Coast Guard policy on galley use.

Service Contracts: Reduces professional services such as grounds-keeping, security, and cleaning contracts throughout the Coast Guard mission support enterprise. Required security and other services will be supplemented with active duty Coast Guard personnel.

Discretionary Travel Reduction: Reduces funding for travel related to non-operational professional development, unit-level training, off-site meetings, conferences, external engagements, site/unit visits, international engagements, and attendance at industry sponsored events. This initiative builds upon prior-year initiatives.

Secure Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET): Removes SIPRNET capability from ten Coast Guard units, focusing on Marine Safety Units without Captain of the Port authority, where removal of SIPRNET does not degrade operational effectiveness. The loss of SIPRNET capability at these units is mitigated by proximity to larger Sector units or other communication modes.

Deployable Specialized Forces (DSF) Efficiencies: This initiative capitalizes on efficiencies the Coast Guard has identified within DSF base funding as a result of DSF organizational changes in FY 2014 and from managed adjustments in travel and equipment replacement.

Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS) Efficiencies: This initiative provides savings based on efficiencies identified in the deployment of Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS). Due to greater than anticipated capability provided by the NAIS system architecture, less hardware is required to deploy the NAIS system.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Billets: Consolidates Coast Guard pre-positioned oil spill response equipment and reinvests part of these

savings to the Coast Guard's base funding to convert three reimbursable positions to full time positions at the National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC). There are two parts to this initiative:

- Consolidate Vessel of Opportunity Skimming Systems (VOSS) and all Coast Guard-owned pollution response trailers, with the exception of equipment located in remote areas within the Fourteenth (Hawaii) and Seventeenth (Alaska) Coast Guard Districts. Original purchase and placement of the VOSS was almost 20 years ago; many of the original system components have deteriorated and exceeded the manufacturer's recommended service life. Consolidation of remaining VOSS assets at a central location will significantly reduce the resource requirements for the national maintenance contract for VOSS equipment. The various laws and regulations enacted since the passage of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, along with the maturation of Oil Spill Removal Organizations (OSROs), have reduced oil spill frequency, severity, and demand for prepositioned Coast Guard oil spill response resources. OSROs are contracted by owners or operators of facilities and vessels required by law to have a response plan, and have sufficient access and ability to rapidly deploy equipment in areas where VOSS equipment was consolidated. In Alaska and Hawaii, the Coast Guard will retain VOSS and pollution response trailers due to the lack of sufficient OSROs with robust pollution response resources.
- Convert CERCLA billets. CERCLA billets have been reimbursable positions funded by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) since 1994 to provide the Coast Guard a robust capability to respond to hazardous substance incidents in both the coastal and inland zones. The positions have subsequently become integral components of the Coast Guard's Marine Environmental Response program. The three full time positions at the NSFCC are dedicated to coordinating pollution response and training and ensure that Coast Guard Strike Teams can effectively provide specialized support to hazardous substance incidents in both the coastal and inland zones. Due to reduced annual CERCLA funding provided by the EPA to reimburse these three billets, the Coast Guard would use a portion of the savings from consolidating VOSS equipment to create permanent billets to retain this vital function at the NSFCC.

Vessel, Board, and Search Teams.....(\$1,355)

PPA Breakdown - Vessel, Board, and Search Teams		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-35 FTP, -18 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(1,178)
	Military Health Care	(173)
	Permanent Change of Station	195
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(32)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(29)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	1st District	(36)
	11th District	(33)
	Headquarters Directorates	(28)
	Other Activities	(4)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(37)
		(1,355)

Eliminates four VBSTs, one team each from Sector Boston, Sector Southeast New England, Sector San Diego and Sector San Francisco. VBSTs consists of law enforcement personnel dedicated to Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security (PWCS) enforcement activities and typically conduct armed offshore boardings of High Interest Vessels (HIVs) prior to arrival at U.S. ports. These four Sector VBSTs represent the lowest average HIV boarding workload totals among Sectors with dedicated VBSTs. The types of boardings accomplished by these teams will be conducted by Sector Response and Station personnel or from cutter-based crews.

Ports, Waterways, and Coastal Security.....(\$921)

PPA Breakdown - Ports, Waterways, and Coastal Security		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-8 FTP, -4 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(264)
	Military Health Care	(40)
	Permanent Change of Station	41
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(113)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(19)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	1st District	(42)
	11th District	(56)
	Headquarters Directorates	(72)
	Other Activities	(1)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(7)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	(348)
		(921)

Eliminates the Coast Guard's Airborne Use of Force (AUF) capability from the Ports, Waterways, and Coastal Security (PWCS) mission. Armed surface assets will remain trained and ready to counter threats requiring use of force in PWCS missions. This initiative will not impact the Coast Guard's ability to employ AUF during counterdrug operations. The Coast Guard will retain a counterdrug AUF capability at the Helicopter Interdiction Tactical Squadron (HITRON) in Jacksonville, FL.

Coastal Patrol Boat Operational Efficiency(\$886)

PPA Breakdown - Patrol Boat Operational Efficiency		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-25 FTP, -13 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(786)
	Military Health Care	(124)
	Permanent Change of Station	120
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(24)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(18)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	8th District	(47)
	Other Activities	(2)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(28)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Vessel Maintenance	23
		(886)

Eliminates billets associated with two 87-ft Coastal Patrol Boats (CPBs), but keeps the cutters in service to facilitate a Programmed Depot Maintenance line at the Coast Guard Yard in Baltimore, MD. Specifically, in FY 2015, the Yard will implement a continuous 60-day Program Depot Maintenance (PDM) cycle in which two 87-ft CPBs will be dry-docked at the Yard on a rotating basis at all times. These hulls will be used to begin this rotation cycle. Crews on east coast 87-ft CPBs will sail their respective 87-ft CPB to the Yard for depot level maintenance (which occurs every four years), transfer the arriving 87-ft CPB to the Yard, and immediately depart with an overhauled 87-ft CPB, returning to their respective homeport. This initiative is expected to avoid travel costs for temporary messing, berthing, and minimize maintenance costs through improved production efficiency and scheduling. The initiative will also reduce overhead costs associated with managing depot level maintenance for the 87-ft CPB fleet.

Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) and Area Maritime Security Training and Exercise Program (AMSTEP)(\$320)

PPA Breakdown - Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) and Area Maritime Security Training and Exercise Program (AMSTEP)		Total (\$000)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Headquarters Directorates	(320)
		(320)

Revises the Coast Guard's management and oversight of the National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) and the Area Maritime Security Training and Exercise Program (AMSTEP). This initiative provides savings through a combination of measures such as

examining and reducing exercise frequency where appropriate, reducing travel expenditures, reducing exercise scope based on risk, combining exercises where efficiencies exist, and crediting real world events to avoid duplication. The Coast Guard will expand local outreach and continue close partnerships with State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial governments, and the maritime industry to mitigate any potential impacts.

HC-144A Aircraft Programmed Flight Hours.....(\$4,920)

PPA Breakdown - HC-144A Aircraft Programmed Flight Hours		Total (\$000)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	1st District	(37)
	7th District	(74)
	8th District	(86)
	Headquarters Directorates	(769)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	(3,954)
		(4,920)

Adjusts the Coast Guard's HC-144A annual Programmed Flight Hours from 1,200 to 1,000 hours per aircraft to balance mission demands. This reduction in Programmed Flight Hours will allow the Coast Guard to avoid approximately \$14 million in costs for additional spare parts and also avoid the operations and maintenance costs needed to achieve the full 1,200 hours per aircraft per year.

Fixed Wing Aircraft "Bravo-0" Response(\$2,195)

PPA Breakdown - Fixed Wing Aircraft "Bravo-0" Response		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-47 FTP, -24 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(1,937)
	Military Health Care	(233)
	Permanent Change of Station	304
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(131)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(35)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	1st District	(8)
	5th District	(24)
	7th District	(40)
	8th District	(9)
	11th District	(15)
	Headquarters Directorates	(11)
	Other Activities	(4)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(52)
		(2,195)

Removes the fixed-wing Bravo-Zero readiness requirement from Coast Guard Air Stations, with the exception of Air Station Kodiak, AK and Air Station Barbers Point, HI. This initiative includes a commensurate staffing reduction to fixed-wing aircrews. Fixed-wing aircraft at affected units will continue to be available on a scheduled basis. Coast Guard rotary-wing aircraft will fulfill aviation Search and Rescue (SAR) requirements. Fixed-wing units included in this initiative are:

- Aviation Training Center Mobile, AL;
- Air Station Cape Cod, MA;
- Air Station Clearwater, FL;
- Air Station Corpus Christi, TX;
- Air Station Elizabeth City, NC;
- Air Station Miami, FL;
- Air Station Sacramento, CA.

Domestic Specific Emitter ID (DSEI) Program(\$400)

PPA Breakdown - Domestic Specific Emitter Identification (DSEI) Program		Total (\$000)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Headquarters Directorates	(227)
	Headquarters Units	(173)
		(400)

Removes the Domestic Specific Emitter Identification (DSEI) system on High and Medium Endurance Cutters in the Coast Guard. DSEI provides Hull-To-Emitter Correlation (HULTEC) signature data that identifies targets of interest in the maritime environment. With advances in commercial electronics, Automatic Identification Systems (AIS) carriage requirements, and other methods of detection, DSEI is no longer required.

Aids to Navigation (ATON).....(\$3,477)

PPA Breakdown - Aids to Navigation (ATON)		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-29 FTP, -15 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(917)
	Military Health Care	(144)
	Permanent Change of Station	146
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(27)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(22)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	1st District	(277)
	5th District	(327)
	7th District	(298)
	8th District	(297)
	9th District	(122)
	11th District	(57)
	13th District	(88)
	14th District	(19)
	17th District	(63)
	Headquarters Directorates	(305)
	Other Activities	(3)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(717)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	60
		(3,477)

Modernization and efficiencies in servicing aids to navigation, policy modifications, and logistics permit a funding reduction for coastal and western river aids to navigation. The Coast Guard will continue to identify aids for potential removal in accordance with existing Coast Guard policy and waterway standards, in a manner that does not compromise safety of navigation and minimizes impact to mariners. Billets at associated Aids to Navigation Teams (ANTs) will be commensurately reduced, and one ANT will be closed. Remaining maintenance responsibilities will be redistributed among the remaining ANTs.

Operational Efficiencies(\$15,047)

PPA Breakdown - Operational Efficiencies		Total (\$000)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Headquarters Directorates	(8,406)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	(4,981)
	Vessel Maintenance	(1,660)
		(15,047)

Operational commanders, using risk-based prioritization of patrols and operational activities, are able to adjust operations and balance emerging mission demands with daily operations. Additionally, new Coast Guard assets are equipped with enhanced intelligence and communication tools that enable field staff to target threats and prosecute them more efficiently. As a result, operational efficiencies that scale cutter, boat, and aircraft hours will reduce resources required for fuel and variable maintenance with no anticipated impact to operations. Safety of life (SAR), urgent security activities, and operational hours dedicated to meet minimum proficiency standards will be preserved.

Asset Decommissionings and Retirements

Eight 110-ft Patrol Boats (\$6,053)

PPA Breakdown - Eight 110-ft Patrol Boats		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-145 FTP, -73 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(4,712)
	Military Health Care	(717)
	Permanent Change of Station	793
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(144)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(97)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	1st District	(68)
	5th District	(34)
	7th District	(246)
	17th District	(70)
	Headquarters Directorates	(1,001)
	Headquarters Units	(175)
	Other Activities	(8)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(478)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Electronics Maintenance	(64)
	Vessel Maintenance	968
		(6,053)

Decommissions eight 110-ft Island Class (WPB) patrol boats. These assets will be replaced with Fast Response Cutters (FRCs) in the Seventh and Eighth Coast Guard Districts. The Coast Guard will re-invest the savings from decommissioning legacy patrol boats, crews and support personnel to facilitate the operation and maintenance of the more capable FRCs. With fifteen FRCs scheduled for delivery through FY 2015, these decommissioning actions will continue the transition of the Island Class patrol boat fleet to the FRC fleet.

Two High Endurance Cutters (WHEC)(\$14,914)

PPA Breakdown - Two High Endurance Cutters (WHEC)		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-368 FTP, -184 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(11,479)
	Military Health Care	(1,822)
	Permanent Change of Station	1,658
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(366)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(260)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	(343)
	Pacific Area	(901)
	Headquarters Directorates	(1,539)
	Headquarters Units	931
	Other Activities	(34)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(485)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Electronics Maintenance	1,376
	Vessel Maintenance	(1,650)
		(14,914)

Decommissions two (#6 and 7) legacy High Endurance Cutters (WHEC). The WHEC fleet is being replaced by more capable National Security Cutters (WMSL class). The fifth National Security Cutter (NSC) is under production and is scheduled for delivery in FY 2015. The sixth NSC is also under contract and is scheduled for delivery in FY 2017. The 2015 Budget funds the eighth NSC, which completes the recapitalization of the Coast Guard's High Endurance Cutter fleet.

Three HC-130 Aircraft(\$11,610)

PPA Breakdown - Three HC-130 Aircraft		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-86 FTP, -43 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(3,049)
	Military Health Care	(426)
	Permanent Change of Station	495
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(132)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(59)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	7th District	(211)
	11th District	(112)
	Headquarters Directorates	(3,075)
	Other Activities	(8)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(88)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	(4,945)
		(11,610)

Eliminates funding and billets associated with the retirement of three HC-130H aircraft, currently assigned to Sacramento, CA and Clearwater, FL. In accordance with the National Defense Authorization Act of 2014, these aircraft are part of seven HC-130H aircraft that Coast Guard is transferring to DoD for reconditioning and subsequent transfer to the U.S. Forest Service. Under the same provisions, Coast Guard will receive 14 new C-27Js with transfers from DoD initiated in 2014.

Shoreside Support Personnel Reduction(\$1,642)

PPA Breakdown - Shoreside Support Personnel Reduction		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-40 FTP, -21 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(1,379)
	Military Health Care	(198)
	Permanent Change of Station	227
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(38)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(27)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	7th District	(10)
	14th District	(2)
	Headquarters Units	(178)
	Other Activities	(2)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(35)
		(1,642)

Eliminates the Island Class Patrol Boat (WPB) Maintenance Augmentation Team (MAT) in Miami, FL, and the MAT in San Juan, PR, in conjunction with the decommissioning of eight WPBs. This reduction also reduces High Endurance Cutter (WHEC) maintenance billets in conjunction with the decommissioning of two WHECs. The MATs for the Fast Response Cutters replacing the WPBs in Miami, FL and San Juan, PR and the billets associated with maintenance personnel for the National Security Cutters, replacing the WHECs, are established and funded separately as those assets are brought into service.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Justification of Proposed Changes in Operating Expenses
Appropriation Language

For necessary expenses for the operation and maintenance of the Coast Guard, not otherwise provided for; purchase or lease of not to exceed 25 passenger motor vehicles, which shall be for replacement only; purchase or lease of small boats for contingent and emergent requirements (at a unit cost of no more than \$700,000) and repairs and service-life replacements, not to exceed a total of \$31,000,000; purchase or lease of boats necessary for overseas deployments and activities; minor shore construction projects not exceeding \$1,000,000 in total cost on any asset; payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 9709377 (42 U.S.C. 402 note; 96 Stat. 1920); and recreation and welfare; [\$7,011,807,000;]**\$6,750,733,000**,¹ of which [\$567,000,000]**\$340,000,000**² shall be for defense-related activities[, of which \$227,000,000 is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985]; of which \$24,500,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712(a)(5)); and of which not to exceed \$15,300 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided, That none of the funds made available by this Act shall be for expenses incurred for recreational vessels under section 12114 of title 46, United States Code, except to the extent fees are collected from owners of yachts and credited to this appropriation : Provided further, That [of the funds provided under this heading, \$75,000,000 shall be withheld from obligation for Coast Guard Headquarters Directorates until a future-years capital investment plan for fiscal years 2015 through 2019, as specified under the heading "Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements" of this Act is submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading for Overseas Contingency Operations/ Global War on Terrorism may be allocated by program, project, and activity, notwithstanding section 503 of this Act], **to the extent fees are insufficient to pay expenses of recreational vessel documentation under such section 12114, and there is a backlog of recreational vessel applications, then personnel performing non-recreational vessel documentation functions under subchapter II of chapter 121 of title 46, United States Code, may perform documentation under section 12114:**³ Provided further, That, without regard to the limitation as to time and condition of section 503(d) [of this Act], after June 30, [an additional] **up to** \$10,000,000 may be reprogrammed [to or from Military Pay and Allowances] **within this appropriation**⁴ in accordance with subsections (a), (b), and (c), of section 503. (Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014.)

Explanation for Proposed Change:

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ... [\$7,011,807,000;] <u>\$6,750,733,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ... [\$567,000,000] <u>\$340,000,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ ... <u>to the extent fees are insufficient to pay expenses of recreational vessel documentation under such section 12114, and there is a backlog of recreational vessel applications, then personnel performing non-recreational vessel documentation functions under subchapter II of chapter 121 of title 46, United States Code, may perform documentation under section 12114</u> ...	In FY 2013, recreational vessel receipts were insufficient to cover all salaries and administration for the National Vessel Documentation Center for activities related to the issuance of recreational vessel Certificates of Documentation. The proposed language permits OE funded personnel to assist in processing the backlog until the proposed rulemaking to update fees for recreational vessels is completed (anticipated in late FY 2015).
⁴ ... <u>up to</u> \$10,000,000 may be reprogrammed [to or from Military Pay and Allowances] <u>within this appropriation</u> ...	The current reprogramming threshold of \$5,000,000 for PPAs other than PPA 1 is 0.08% of Operating Expenses and was established when the total appropriation amount was approximately half of the current request. Minor variances in cost projections, such as the estimates for the price of fuel, between budget formulation and execution may exceed the current threshold. The proposed change to the reprogramming authority makes the threshold less than 0.15% of the request and applies only to reprogramming within the Operating Expenses appropriation.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security

Operating Expenses

FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted ¹	48,740	47,885	\$6,627,936
FY 2014 Enacted ¹	48,396	48,646	\$6,780,928
Adjustment for Non-recurring Rescissions	-	-	\$3,879
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Working Capital Fund	-	-	\$759
Total Transfers	-		\$759
Increases			
Annualization of Part Year Funding	26	186	\$51,118
Mandatory Personnel Entitlements			
2014 Annualization of Military and Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$7,146
2015 Military Pay Raise	-	-	\$15,684
2015 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$5,855
2015 Military Allowances	-	-	\$46,846
Civilian Retirement Contribution	-	-	\$7,554
Operational Adjustments			
GSA Rent	-	-	\$6,700
Hull Corrosion Repairs and Other Crew Safety Related Maintenance	-	-	\$3,479
Operating and Maintenance Funds for New Assets			
Shore Facility Follow-On	-	-	\$1,603
Response Boat - Medium (RB-M) Follow-On	5	3	\$5,466
Rescue 21 (R21) Follow-On	-	-	\$5,825
Fast Response Cutter (FRC) Follow-On	217	130	\$27,073
National Security Cutter (NSC) Follow-On	196	128	\$24,899
Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) Follow-On	38	20	\$7,228
Base Re-Allocations (Non-Add)			
Military FTP and FTE Transfer to Civilian	[19]	[19]	[\$2,442]
PPA Funding Adjustment	-	-	[\$35,544]
Total, Increases	482	467	\$216,476
Decreases			
Termination of One-Time Costs	-	-	(\$58,397)
Part Year Management Annualizations	-	(378)	(\$50,843)
Mandatory Personnel Entitlements			
TRICARE Reform	-	-	(\$1,433)
Operational Adjustments			
Military Special Pay	-	-	(\$7,500)
Civilian Personnel Account Management	-	-	(\$6,500)
Efficiencies	(451)	(224)	(\$62,896)
Vessel, Board, and Search Teams	(35)	(18)	(\$1,355)
Ports, Waterways, and Coastal Security	(8)	(4)	(\$921)
Patrol Boat Operational Efficiency	(25)	(13)	(\$886)
Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) and Area			
Maritime Security Training and Exercise Program (AMSTEP)	-	-	(\$320)
HC-144A Aircraft Programmed Flight Hours	-	-	(\$4,920)
Fixed Wing Aircraft "Bravo-0" Response	(47)	(24)	(\$2,195)
Domestic Specific Emitter Identification (DSEI) Program	-	-	(\$400)
Aids to Navigation (ATON)	(29)	(15)	(\$3,477)
Operational Efficiencies	-	-	(\$15,047)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Asset Decommissionings and Retirements			
Eight 110-ft Patrol Boats	(145)	(73)	(\$6,053)
Two High Endurance Cutters (WHEC)	(368)	(184)	(\$14,914)
Three HC-130 Aircraft	(86)	(43)	(\$11,610)
Shoreside Support Personnel Reduction	(40)	(21)	(\$1,642)
Total, Decreases	(1,234)	(997)	(\$251,309)
Total Other Adjustments	(752)	(530)	(\$34,833)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(752)	(530)	(\$30,195)
FY 2015 Current Services	47,644	48,116	\$6,750,733
FY 2015 Request	47,644	48,116	\$6,750,733
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	(752)	(530)	(\$30,195)

¹Excludes funding provided to the Coast Guard for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	48,740	47,885	\$6,627,936
FY 2014 Enacted	48,396	48,646	\$6,780,928
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	\$759
Increases	482	467	\$220,355
Decreases ¹	(1,234)	(997)	(\$251,309)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	(752)	(530)	(\$30,195)
FY 2015 Current Services	47,644	48,116	\$6,750,733
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	47,644	48,116	\$6,750,733
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	(752)	(530)	(\$30,195)

¹Includes Tricare Reform Proposals

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	FY 2014 Enacted			2015 Adjustments-to-Base			2015 Program Changes			FY 2015 Request			2014 to 2015 Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
I. Military Pay and Allowances															
Military Pay and Allowances (AFC-01)	40,471	41,051	2,868,896	(695)	(443)	28,251	-	-	-	39,776	40,608	2,897,147	(695)	(443)	28,251
Military Health Care (AFC-57)	-	-	419,889	-	-	(16,034)	-	-	-	-	-	403,855	-	-	(16,034)
Permanent Change of Station (AFC-20)	-	-	127,795	-	-	5,797	-	-	-	-	-	133,592	-	-	5,797
<i>Subtotal</i>	40,471	41,051	3,416,580	(695)	(443)	18,014	-	-	-	39,776	40,608	3,434,594	(695)	(443)	18,014
II. Civilian Pay and Benefits															
Civilian Pay and Benefits (AFC-08)	7,925	7,595	782,874	(57)	(87)	4,498	-	-	-	7,868	7,508	787,372	(57)	(87)	4,498
<i>Subtotal</i>	7,925	7,595	782,874	(57)	(87)	4,498	-	-	-	7,868	7,508	787,372	(57)	(87)	4,498
III. Training and Recruiting															
Training and Education (AFC-56)	-	-	101,117	-	-	(1,871)	-	-	-	-	-	99,246	-	-	(1,871)
Recruiting and Training Centers (AFC-34)	-	-	104,172	-	-	(5,618)	-	-	-	-	-	98,554	-	-	(5,618)
<i>Subtotal</i>	-	-	205,289	-	-	(7,489)	-	-	-	-	-	197,800	-	-	(7,489)
IV. Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance															
Atlantic Command (AFC-30)	-	-	184,004	-	-	1,911	-	-	-	-	-	185,915	-	-	1,911
Pacific Command (AFC-30)	-	-	207,738	-	-	(2,778)	-	-	-	-	-	204,960	-	-	(2,778)
1st District (AFC-30)	-	-	60,757	-	-	(598)	-	-	-	-	-	60,159	-	-	(598)
5th District (AFC-30)	-	-	21,210	-	-	(494)	-	-	-	-	-	20,716	-	-	(494)
7th District (AFC-30)	-	-	82,139	-	-	1,312	-	-	-	-	-	83,451	-	-	1,312
8th District (AFC-30)	-	-	51,291	-	-	(1,331)	-	-	-	-	-	49,960	-	-	(1,331)
9th District (AFC-30)	-	-	30,965	-	-	(270)	-	-	-	-	-	30,695	-	-	(270)
11th District (AFC-30)	-	-	17,304	-	-	(377)	-	-	-	-	-	16,927	-	-	(377)
13th District (AFC-30)	-	-	22,753	-	-	(495)	-	-	-	-	-	22,258	-	-	(495)
14th District (AFC-30)	-	-	18,796	-	-	(48)	-	-	-	-	-	18,748	-	-	(48)
17th District (AFC-30)	-	-	29,111	-	-	(142)	-	-	-	-	-	28,969	-	-	(142)
Headquarter Directorates (AFC-30)	-	-	212,714	-	-	(24,325)	-	-	-	-	-	188,389	-	-	(24,325)
Headquarter Managed Units (AFC-30)	-	-	94,061	-	-	(13,980)	-	-	-	-	-	80,081	-	-	(13,980)
Other Activities (AFC40)	-	-	767	-	-	(76)	-	-	-	-	-	691	-	-	(76)
<i>Subtotal</i>	-	-	1,033,610	-	-	(41,691)	-	-	-	-	-	991,919	-	-	(41,691)
V. Centrally Managed Accounts															
Centrally-Managed Operating Expenses (AFC-36)	-	-	331,935	-	-	3,327	-	-	-	-	-	335,262	-	-	3,327
<i>Subtotal</i>	-	-	331,935	-	-	3,327	-	-	-	-	-	335,262	-	-	3,327
VI. Depot Level Maintenance															
Aeronautical (AFC-41)	-	-	345,683	-	-	(26,190)	-	-	-	-	-	319,493	-	-	(26,190)
Electronic (AFC-42)	-	-	223,662	-	-	18,600	-	-	-	-	-	242,262	-	-	18,600
Civil/Ocean Engineering & Shore Facilities (AFC-43)	-	-	187,553	-	-	3,039	-	-	-	-	-	190,592	-	-	3,039
Vessel (AFC-45)	-	-	253,742	-	-	(2,303)	-	-	-	-	-	251,439	-	-	(2,303)
<i>Subtotal</i>	-	-	1,010,640	-	-	(6,854)	-	-	-	-	-	1,003,786	-	-	(6,854)
SubTotal Operating Expenses	48,396	48,646	6,780,928	(752)	(530)	(30,195)	-	-	-	47,644	48,116	6,750,733	(752)	(530)	(30,195)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Operating Expenses
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source:	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Department of Homeland Security	115	100	\$10,436	110	95	\$10,128	110	95	\$10,128	-	-	-
Department of Defense	497	560	\$51,493	449	426	\$48,918	449	426	\$48,918	-	-	-
Department of Transportation	26	13	\$1,943	7	5	\$1,846	7	5	\$1,846	-	-	-
Department of Treasury	1	1	\$178	1	1	\$187	1	1	\$187	-	-	-
Department of Commerce	7	6	\$1,387	5	4	\$1,321	5	4	\$1,321	-	-	-
Department of State	6	5	\$901	7	6	\$971	7	6	\$971	-	-	-
Department of Justice	1	1	\$141	1	1	\$145	1	1	\$145	-	-	-
Federal Emergency Management Agency	-	-	\$20,000	-	-	\$20,000	-	-	\$20,000	-	-	-
Environmental Protection Agency	19	19	\$2,149	19	19	\$2,256	19	19	\$2,256	-	-	-
Miscellaneous												
- Panama Canal Authority	-	-	\$52	-	-	\$54	-	-	\$54	-	-	-
Other Anticipated Reimbursables General	53	33	\$33,786	58	38	\$35,801	58	38	\$35,801	-	-	-
Operational Reimbursements	-	-	\$102,534	-	-	\$141,373	-	-	\$141,373	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	725	738	\$225,000	657	595	\$263,000	657	595	\$263,000	-	-	-

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Military Pay & Benefits	516	556	\$49,944	464	423	\$47,447	464	423	\$47,447	-	-	-
Civilian Pay & Benefits	209	182	\$23,466	193	172	\$22,293	193	172	\$22,293	-	-	-
Operational Reimbursements	-	-	\$127,590	-	-	\$167,760	-	-	\$167,760	-	-	-
Total Obligations	725	738	\$201,000	657	595	\$237,500	657	595	\$237,500	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Operating Expenses Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 ¹ Revised Enacted	2014 ¹ Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$558,582	\$576,331	\$574,081	(\$2,250)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$4,506	\$4,941	\$4,922	(\$19)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$12,517	\$13,477	\$13,424	(\$53)
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	\$723,785	\$737,343	\$769,602	\$32,259
11.7 Military Personnel	\$1,933,737	\$1,919,438	\$1,850,087	(\$69,351)
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$6,962	\$6,911	\$6,662	(\$249)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$181,507	\$187,585	\$194,406	\$6,821
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	\$244,387	\$237,407	\$228,392	(\$9,015)
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$7,304	\$7,290	\$7,047	(\$243)
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$3,673,287	\$3,690,723	\$3,648,623	(\$42,100)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$163,694	\$135,192	\$123,494	(\$11,698)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$68,405	\$72,104	\$73,274	\$1,170
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$102,876	\$118,577	\$126,145	\$7,568
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$30,226	\$28,946	\$26,321	(\$2,625)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$127,948	\$149,414	\$130,757	(\$18,657)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1,138	\$1,119	\$1,130	\$11
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$36,451	\$45,965	\$44,123	(\$1,842)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$818,011	\$789,737	\$745,000	(\$44,737)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$74,293	\$71,487	\$68,699	(\$2,788)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$187,919	\$189,149	\$185,789	(\$3,360)
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$291,657	\$361,310	\$345,214	(\$16,096)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$459,145	\$479,802	\$435,936	(\$43,866)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$667	\$603	\$763	\$160
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$707,344	\$725,258	\$665,795	(\$59,463)
31.0 Equipment	\$127,180	\$130,479	\$111,819	(\$18,660)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$15,077	\$15,945	\$14,157	(\$1,788)
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$3,778	\$3,694	\$3,694	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$3,215,809	\$3,318,814	\$3,102,110	(\$216,704)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$6,889,096	\$7,009,504	\$6,750,733	(\$258,804)
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$1,215)	(\$1,576)	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$1,576	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$6,889,457	\$7,007,928	\$6,750,733	(\$258,804)
Full Time Equivalents	47,885	49,451	48,116	(1,335)

¹Includes funding provided to the Coast Guard for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
Military
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
O-10	1	1	1	-
O-9	4	4	4	-
O-8	24	24	24	-
O-7	6	6	5	(1)
O-6	283	282	277	(5)
O-5	742	732	723	(9)
O-4	1,243	1,239	1,212	(27)
O-3	2,291	2,245	2,203	(42)
O-2	1,441	1,406	1,396	(10)
O-1	176	183	189	6
CWO	1,548	1,553	1,551	(2)
E-10	1	1	1	-
E-9	298	297	295	(2)
E-8	632	638	623	(15)
E-7	3,230	3,230	3,178	(52)
E-6	6,675	6,624	6,526	(98)
E-5	8,121	8,042	7,884	(158)
E-4	7,199	7,138	7,016	(122)
E-3	3,893	3,861	3,753	(108)
E-2	1,447	1,423	1,373	(50)
E-1	690	690	690	-
Cadet/OC	852	852	852	-
Total Permanent Positions	40,797	40,471	39,776	(695)
Total Perm. Employment EOY	40,797	40,471	39,776	(695)
Headquarters Military Positions	851	822	805	(17)
U.S. Field Military	39,806	39,509	38,831	(678)
Foreign Field Military	140	140	140	-
Total, Operating Expenses:	40,797	40,471	39,776	(695)
Full Time Equivalents	39,745	41,051	40,608	(443)
Average Grade, Officer Positions	3	3	3	-
Average Salary, Officer Positions	97,271	101,522	105,629	4,107
Average Salary, Enlisted Positions	57,488	60,823	63,041	2,218
Average Grade, Enlisted Positions	5	5	5	-

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
Civilian
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	15	15	13	(2)
GS-15	160	157	157	-
GS-14	544	539	537	(2)
GS-13	1,314	1,303	1,304	1
GS-12	1,689	1,686	1,685	(1)
GS-11	984	987	968	(19)
GS-10	30	29	29	-
GS-9	672	653	655	2
GS-8	174	168	166	(2)
GS-7	726	721	714	(7)
GS-6	290	288	276	(12)
GS-5	152	153	151	(2)
GS-4	30	30	30	-
GS-3	2	2	2	-
GS-2	5	5	5	-
Other Graded Positions	1,156	1,189	1,176	(13)
Total Permanent Positions	7,943	7,925	7,868	(57)
Unfilled Positions EOY	611	610	606	(4)
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	7,332	7,315	7,262	(53)
Headquarters	1,290	1,237	1,230	(7)
U.S. Field	6,653	6,688	6,638	(50)
Total, Operating Expenses:	7,943	7,925	7,868	(57)
Full Time Equivalents	7,268	7,595	7,508	(87)
Average Personnel Costs, ES Positions	227,500	220,400	222,900	2,500
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	111,476	108,424	108,836	412
Average Grade, GS Positions	11	11	11	-

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
Reimbursable Military
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
O-8	1	-	-	-
O-6	11	10	10	-
O-5	26	25	25	-
O-4	40	40	40	-
O-3	35	35	35	-
O-2	5	5	5	-
CWO	22	20	20	-
E-9	2	2	2	-
E-8	8	8	8	-
E-7	37	35	35	-
E-6	95	91	91	-
E-5	151	110	110	-
E-4	74	74	74	-
E-3	7	7	7	-
E-2	2	2	2	-
Total Permanent Positions	516	464	464	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	85	41	41	-
Total Perm. Employment EOY	431	423	423	-
Headquarters Military Positions	71	38	38	-
U.S. Field Military	433	414	414	-
Foreign Field Military	12	12	12	-
Total, Operating Expenses:	516	464	464	-
Full Time Equivalents	556	423	423	-
Average Salary, Officer Positions	120,593	124,463	128,916	4,453
Average Grade, Officer Positions	4	4	4	-
Average Salary, Enlisted Positions	62,286	66,245	68,497	2,252
Average Grade, Enlisted Positions	5	5	5	-

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
Reimbursable Civilian
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
GS-15	1	1	1	-
GS-14	12	13	13	-
GS-13	26	26	26	-
GS-12	44	40	40	-
GS-11	28	25	25	-
GS-9	27	23	23	-
GS-8	6	3	3	-
GS-7	41	40	40	-
GS-6	-	-	-	-
GS-5	24	22	22	-
Other Graded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	209	193	193	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	16	21	21	-
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	193	172	172	-
Headquarters	36	20	20	-
U.S. Field	173	173	173	-
Total, Operating Expenses:	209	193	193	-
Full Time Equivalents	182	172	172	-
Average Personnel Costs, ES Positions	-	-	-	-
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	99,502	97,948	98,027	79
Average Grade, GS Positions	10	10	10	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
I. Military Pay and Allowances
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	723,785	737,343	769,602	32,259
11.7 Military Personnel	1,933,737	1,919,438	1,850,087	(69,351)
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	6,962	6,911	6,662	(249)
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	244,387	237,407	228,392	(9,015)
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	6,801	6,750	6,508	(242)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	2,915,672	2,907,849	2,861,251	(46,598)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	51,276	47,482	47,949	467
22.0 Transportation of Things	64,656	69,146	70,097	951
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	5,452	5,411	5,218	(193)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	48,301	39,363	37,886	(1,477)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	29,844	34,212	32,781	(1,431)
25.6 Medical Care	289,911	359,642	343,546	(16,096)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	30,390	34,998	33,528	(1,470)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	2,355	2,338	2,338	-
Total, Other Object Classes	522,185	592,592	573,343	(19,249)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	3,437,857	3,500,441	3,434,594	(65,847)
Full Time Equivalents	40,617	41,051	40,608	(443)

I. Military Pay and Allowances Mission Statement

This PPA requests funding for expenses related to compensation for active duty military personnel. This category also includes pay, allowances, employer's share of FICA, Social Security credits and other expenses associated with compensating military personnel. Requested funding will compensate military personnel as they serve the Nation across all of the Coast Guard's eleven statutory missions in support of the Coast Guard's six FYHSP Programs.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	723,785	737,343	769,602	32,259
11.7 Military Personnel	1,933,737	1,919,438	1,850,087	(69,351)
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	6,962	6,911	6,662	(249)
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	244,387	237,407	228,392	(9,015)
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	6,801	6,750	6,508	(242)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	2,915,672	2,907,849	2,861,251	(46,598)

Salaries and benefits provide funds for compensation directly related to duties performed for the Coast Guard by active duty military personnel. The FY 2015 request reflects funding for the proposed pay raise (1.0-percent), medical benefits, and other mandatory personnel entitlements. Increases result from the addition of personnel to operate new systems and assets. Decreases result from the reduction of personnel associated with asset divestments; and operational adjustments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$51,276	\$47,482	\$47,949	\$467

Requested funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard military service members, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. Funding also supports the shipment of military members' household goods in conjunction with Permanent Change of Station (PCS) moves. The FY 2015 request reflects the net effect of increases for PCS travel costs and decreases from enterprise-wide efficiencies, and operational adjustments. Excess funding related to obligation of funds for military retirement orders is reduced, consistent with the Administration's Campaign to Cut Waste.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$64,656	\$69,146	\$70,097	\$951

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. Funding primarily supports the shipment of military members' household goods in conjunction with Permanent Change of Station (PCS) moves. The FY 2015 request includes increases for PCS travel costs and decreases from enterprise-wide efficiencies, and operational adjustments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$5,452	\$5,411	\$5,218	(\$193)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land and structures. Funding supports lease renewals for facilities (e.g., office space, waterfront/mooring facilities, equipment storage and maintenance facilities, etc.). The FY 2015 request includes funding for the net of personnel increases and decreases, including costs associated with decommissionings or funding associated with delivery of new assets, reductions that are part of enterprise-wide efficiencies, and operational adjustments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$48,301	\$39,363	\$37,886	(\$1,477)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2015 request includes funding for the net of personnel increases and decreases, including costs associated with decommissionings or funding associated with delivery of new assets, reductions that are part of enterprise-wide efficiencies, and operational adjustments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$29,844	\$34,212	\$32,781	(\$1,431)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The FY 2015 request reflects decreases in funding associated with decommissionings or delivery of new assets, reductions that are part of enterprise-wide efficiencies, and operational adjustments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$289,911	\$359,642	\$343,546	(\$16,096)

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. Specifically, funding supports medical care costs for military service members. The request includes actuary-forecasted cost decreases associated with the existing workforce, and changes in FTE through FY 2015 adjustments to base.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$30,390	\$34,998	\$33,528	(\$1,470)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational, training and shore support units. The FY 2015 request reflects decreases in funding associated with decommissionings or delivery of new assets, reductions that are part of enterprise-wide efficiencies and operational adjustments.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
II. Civilian Pay and Benefits
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	558,582	576,331	574,081	(2,250)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	4,506	4,941	4,922	(19)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	12,517	13,477	13,424	(53)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	181,507	187,585	194,406	6,821
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	503	540	539	(1)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	757,615	782,874	787,372	4,498
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	757,615	782,874	787,372	4,498
Full Time Equivalents	7,268	7,595	7,508	(87)

II. Civilian Pay and Benefits Mission Statement

This PPA requests funding for expenses related to compensation and entitlements for Federal civilian employees. The workforce is composed of General Schedule (GS) personnel, Administrative Law Judges (AL), Senior Executive Service (SES) personnel, personnel whose salaries are Administratively Determined (AD) (e.g., Coast Guard Academy civilian faculty members), Wage Grade (WG) positions employed in industrial positions, and Non-Ceiling (NC) employees (e.g., cooperative education students, student aids, summer interns and Federal junior fellows) and civilian employees not otherwise covered by other PPAs.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	558,582	576,331	574,081	(2,250)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	4,506	4,941	4,922	(19)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	12,517	13,477	13,424	(53)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	181,507	187,585	194,406	6,821
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	503	540	539	(1)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	757,615	782,874	787,372	4,498

Salaries and benefits funds provide for compensation directly related to duties performed for the Coast Guard by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2015 request includes funding for a pay raise (1.0-percent) and civilian personnel increases associated with the addition of personnel to support new systems and assets, an in-sourcing initiative to convert postal management from a technical services contract to federal civilian employees, and an increase in civilian pay due to a rise in government normal cost contribution for Federal Employee Retirement System personnel based on actuarial projections. Personnel reductions include program modifications to mission support and C2 realignment initiatives; a non-salary civilian pay reduction is also included, targeting reductions to cash awards and incentives, non-permanent hires, and other discretionary compensation items. This request also includes medical benefits, and other mandatory personnel entitlements.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
III. Training and Recruiting
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	40,843	39,990	38,600	(1,390)
22.0 Transportation of Things	773	793	793	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	4,602	4,719	4,719	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	8,496	8,766	8,535	(231)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	208	230	241	11
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	8,754	7,670	7,140	(530)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	88,440	93,501	84,163	(9,338)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	2,499	2,437	1,012	(1,425)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	14,426	13,732	12,833	(899)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	1,974	2,123	2,078	(45)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	31,981	35,855	32,337	(3,518)
31.0 Equipment	5,233	5,623	5,349	(274)
Total, Other Object Classes	208,229	215,439	197,800	(17,639)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	208,229	215,439	197,800	(17,639)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

III. Training and Recruiting Mission Statement

Requests funding for the Coast Guard's professional training and education programs, and operation and maintenance of the six Coast Guard Training Centers and the Coast Guard Academy. Provides funding for tuition, travel and per diem for formal training and education performed as Temporary Assigned Duty (TAD) for military and civilian personnel. Formal training and education is defined as structured, curriculum-based instruction and applied exercises for the attainment and retention of skills and knowledge required to accomplish specific job tasks.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$40,843	\$39,990	\$38,600	(\$1,390)

Travel funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard employees, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The FY 2015 request reflects decreases in funding associated with decommissionings or delivery of new assets, reductions that are part of enterprise-wide efficiencies and operational adjustments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$8,496	\$8,766	\$8,535	(\$231)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2015 request reflects decreases in funding associated with decommissionings or delivery of new assets, reductions that are part of enterprise-wide efficiencies and operational adjustments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$208	\$230	\$241	\$11

Includes printing and reproduction costs. The FY 2015 request reflects increase in funding associated with delivery of new assets and operational adjustments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$8,754	\$7,670	\$7,140	(\$530)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (e.g., private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. Specifically, funding supports contracted training and services to repair/maintain Coast Guard operational assets and facilities. The FY 2015 request reflects decreases in funding associated with decommissionings or delivery of new assets, reductions that are part of enterprise-wide efficiencies and operational adjustments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$88,440	\$93,501	\$84,163	(\$9,338)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs and other initiatives focused on improving performance of Coast Guard missions. The FY 2015 request reflects decreases in funding associated with decommissionings or delivery of new assets, reductions that are part of enterprise-wide efficiencies and operational adjustments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$2,499	\$2,437	\$1,012	(\$1,425)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The FY 2015 request reflects decreases in funding associated with decommissionings or delivery of new assets, reductions that are part of enterprise-wide efficiencies and operational adjustments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$14,426	\$13,732	\$12,833	(\$899)

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. Specifically, funds support contracted janitorial, landscaping, security, and environmental services (e.g., hazardous materials disposal) associated with the operation of Coast Guard facilities. The FY 2015 request reflects decreases in funding associated with decommissionings or delivery of new assets, reductions that are part of enterprise-wide efficiencies and operational adjustments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,974	\$2,123	\$2,078	(\$45)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. Specifically, funding supports contracted specialized maintenance and minor repair of Coast Guard operational assets (e.g., cutters, boats, and aircraft, C4ISR) and supporting systems. The FY 2015 request reflects decreases in funding associated with decommissionings or delivery of new assets, reductions that are part of enterprise-wide efficiencies and operational adjustments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$31,981	\$35,855	\$32,337	(\$3,518)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational, training and shore support units. The FY 2015 request reflects decreases in funding associated with decommissionings or delivery of new assets, reductions that are part of enterprise-wide efficiencies and operational adjustments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$5,233	\$5,623	\$5,349	(\$274)

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. For example, this object class enables the Coast Guard to purchase furniture for Training Center classrooms. The FY 2015 request reflects decreases in funding associated with decommissionings or delivery of new assets, reductions that are part of enterprise-wide efficiencies and operational adjustments.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
IV. Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	65,377	44,198	34,423	(9,775)
22.0 Transportation of Things	2,976	2,165	2,384	219
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	20,172	18,816	16,384	(2,432)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	65,948	68,766	67,483	(1,283)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	930	889	889	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	12,837	7,959	6,921	(1,038)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	369,459	366,880	327,240	(39,640)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	24,351	17,170	17,465	295
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	68,869	69,993	69,541	(452)
25.6 Medical Care	1,746	1,668	1,668	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	36,956	35,025	20,854	(14,171)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	667	603	763	160
26.0 Supplies and Materials	427,800	438,836	393,545	(45,291)
31.0 Equipment	49,688	50,910	31,238	(19,672)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	1,173	1,121	1,121	-
Total, Other Object Classes	1,148,949	1,124,999	991,919	(133,080)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	1,148,949	1,124,999	991,919	(133,080)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

IV. Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance Mission Statement

Requests funding to units, facilities and activities that are under the direct operational and administrative control of the Coast Guard's Atlantic Area and Pacific Area Commanders, operational units as well as headquarters units. These include National Security Cutters (NSCs), High Endurance Cutters (WHECs), Medium Endurance Cutters (WMECs), Communications Stations, Sector Commands, Stations, Marine Safety and Security Teams (MSSTs), various support units, and Area offices as applicable. Request includes funding to sustain normal operating costs that include energy, equipment, parts, and supplies for routine maintenance of operational assets and shore facilities and administrative supplies.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$65,377	\$44,198	\$34,423	(\$9,775)

Travel funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard employees, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The FY 2015 request reflects organizational efficiencies, consistent with the Administration's Campaign to Cut Waste. The Coast Guard issued revised internal travel policy that implemented constrained travel guidelines, revised the internal approval process for travel requests and required increased video conferencing (VTC) use.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$2,976	\$2,165	\$2,384	\$219

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2015 request reflects the net result of organizational efficiencies and consolidation of equipment for Communications Master Stations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$20,172	\$18,816	\$16,384	(\$2,432)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land and structures. Funding supports lease renewals for facilities (e.g., office space, waterfront/mooring facilities, equipment storage and maintenance facilities, etc.). The FY 2015 request reflects organizational efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$65,948	\$68,766	\$67,483	(\$1,283)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. Specifically, funding includes data connectivity costs for Coast Guard shore facilities, cutters, and aircraft; utility costs including shore facility utilities and cutter, boat and aircraft fuel requirements; and postal costs. The FY 2015 request reflects decreases in funding associated with divestment or delivery of new assets and operational adjustments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$12,837	\$7,959	\$6,921	(\$1,038)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. Specifically, funding supports contracted training and services to repair/maintain Coast Guard operational assets and facilities. The FY 2015 request reflects the net result of Communication Stations consolidation and reduction of contract services.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$369,459	\$366,880	\$327,240	(\$39,640)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs and other initiatives focused on improving performance of Coast Guard missions. The FY 2015 request reflects technical adjustments and an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2014, but not FY 2015.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$24,351	\$17,170	\$17,465	\$295

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The FY 2015 request reflects the net result of follow-on funding for Rescue 21 (R21), annualization of part-year funding and an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2014, but not FY 2015.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$68,869	\$69,993	\$69,541	(\$452)

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. Specifically, funds support contracted janitorial, landscaping, security, and environmental services (e.g., hazardous materials disposal) associated with the operation of Coast Guard facilities. The FY 2015 request reflects the net result of Communications Station consolidation, follow-on funding for Rescue 21 and an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2014, but not FY 2015.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$36,956	\$35,025	\$20,854	(\$14,171)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. Specifically, funding supports contracted specialized maintenance and minor repair of Coast Guard operational assets (e.g., cutters, boats, and aircraft) and supporting systems. The FY 2015 request reflects the net result of funding associated with divestment or delivery of new assets and an artifact in the display of OCO obligations for FY 2014, but not FY 2015.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$667	\$603	\$763	\$160

Subsistence and support of persons include contractual services with the public or another Federal Government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons. The FY 2015 request reflects follow-on funding for new assets and an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2014, but not FY 2015.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$427,800	\$438,836	\$393,545	(\$45,291)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational and shore support units including tools, spare part inventories for cutters, boats, aircraft, and supporting computer and communication systems, fuel required to conduct Coast Guard operations, janitorial materials, subsistence and administrative supplies. The FY 2015 request reflects the net effect of funding associated with divestment or delivery of new assets, operational adjustments and an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2014, but not FY 2015.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$49,688	\$50,910	\$31,238	(\$19,672)

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. The FY 2015 request largely reflects consolidation of Information Technology (IT) services and an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2014, but not FY 2015.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
V. Centrally Managed Accounts
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	102,876	118,577	126,145	7,568
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	50,081	68,146	50,464	(17,682)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	2,711	824	824	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	106,417	69,156	71,855	2,699
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	8,081	8,564	8,023	(541)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	35,053	36,086	41,312	5,226
26.0 Supplies and Materials	5,897	6,238	5,650	(588)
31.0 Equipment	25,611	29,605	30,989	1,384
Total, Other Object Classes	336,727	337,196	335,262	(1,934)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(38)	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	38	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	336,765	337,158	335,262	(1,934)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

V. Centrally Managed Accounts Mission Statement

This request provides funding for accounts centrally managed at Coast Guard Headquarters such as: Federal Telephone System (FTS) accounts, Standard Workstation recapitalization, ammunition replenishment, recapitalization of buoys, GSA Rent, postal expenses and Mass Transit benefits. Request includes critical support elements for Coast Guard operations. Lease of adequate office space, effective communications (computers, phones, etc.) and operational gear (ammunition) are all part of those critical support requirements.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$102,876	\$118,577	\$126,145	\$7,568

GSA Rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2015 request reflects increased costs associated with GSA buildings occupied by the Coast Guard.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$50,081	\$68,146	\$50,464	(\$17,682)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. Specifically, funding includes data connectivity costs for Coast Guard shore facilities, cutters and aircraft, utility costs, postal costs and cutter, boat and aircraft fuel requirements. The reduction reflects annualization of prior year reductions, asset decommissionings, operational adjustments, and management efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$106,417	\$69,156	\$71,855	\$2,699

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals development, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs and other initiatives focused on improving performance of Coast Guard missions. The FY 2015 request reflects the net of follow-on funding for new assets and management efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$8,081	\$8,564	\$8,023	(\$541)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from other government agencies including interagency service requirements (e.g., MIPR). The FY 2015 request reflects the net of follow-on funding for new assets and management efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$35,053	\$36,086	\$41,312	\$5,226

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. Specifically, funding supports contracted specialized maintenance and minor repair of Coast Guard operational assets (e.g., cutters, boats, and aircraft) and supporting systems. The FY 2015 request reflects the net of funding associated with divestment or delivery of new assets, management efficiencies, and operational adjustments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$5,897	\$6,238	\$5,650	(\$588)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational and shore support units including tools, spare parts inventories for cutters, boats, aircraft, and supporting computer and communication systems, fuel required to conduct Coast Guard operations, janitorial materials, subsistence and administrative supplies. The FY 2015 request reflects the net result of the ATON programmatic reduction and new surface asset follow-on costs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$25,611	\$29,605	\$30,989	\$1,384

Equipment provides for the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase for new surface and air asset follow-on costs.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
VI. Intermediate and Depot Level Maintenance
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	6,198	3,522	2,522	(1,000)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	3,423	3,736	4,275	539
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	12,149	29,512	29,238	(274)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	205,394	220,837	223,856	3,019
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	9,518	9,104	9,418	314
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	104,624	105,424	103,415	(2,009)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	385,162	406,568	371,692	(34,876)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	211,276	209,331	200,735	(8,596)
31.0 Equipment	46,648	44,341	44,243	(98)
32.0 Land and Structures	15,077	15,945	14,157	(1,788)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	250	235	235	-
Total, Other Object Classes	999,719	1,048,555	1,003,786	(44,769)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(1,215)	(1,538)	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	1,538	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	1,000,042	1,047,017	1,003,786	(44,769)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

VI. Intermediate and Depot Level Maintenance Mission Statement

Request provides service-wide funding to support the major maintenance and repair of Coast Guard aircraft, electronics systems, shore facilities and vessels not appropriated in the Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction & Improvements (AC&I) appropriation. This includes materials, services and supplies necessary for depot-level repair of buildings, structures, ground, towers, runways, aids to navigation, aircraft, and aircraft equipment.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$6,198	\$3,522	\$2,522	(\$1,000)

Travel funds cover the costs of Coast Guard employees, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The FY 2015 request reflects travel funding requirements including continuation of travel policies in support of the Administration's Campaign to Cut Waste.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$3,423	\$3,736	\$4,275	\$539

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. Specifically, funding includes data connectivity costs for Coast Guard shore facilities, cutters and aircraft, utility costs, postal costs and cutter, boat and aircraft fuel requirements. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase for new surface asset follow-on costs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$12,149	\$29,512	\$29,238	(\$274)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. Specifically, funding supports contracted training and services to repair/maintain Coast Guard operational assets and facilities. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase for mission support management efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$205,394	\$220,837	\$223,856	\$3,019

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals development, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs and other initiatives focused on improving performance of Coast Guard missions. The FY 2015 request reflects an increase for new surface asset follow-on costs and aircraft decommissioning costs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$9,518	\$9,104	\$9,418	\$314

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from other government agencies including interagency service requirements (e.g., MIPR). The FY 2015 request reflects an increase for new surface asset follow-on costs and ATON program reduction costs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$104,624	\$105,424	\$103,415	(\$2,009)

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. Specifically, funds support contracted janitorial, landscaping, security, and environmental services (e.g., hazardous materials disposal) associated with the operation of Coast Guard facilities. The FY 2015 request reflects "Freeze the Footprint" policies that enable Coast Guard to decrease its geographic footprint.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$385,162	\$406,568	\$371,692	(\$34,876)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. Specifically, funding supports contracted specialized maintenance and minor repair of Coast Guard operational assets (e.g., cutters, boats and aircraft) and supporting systems. The FY 2015 request reflects the net result of new surface and air asset follow-on costs, operational adjustments, management efficiencies, IT services consolidation, reduced maintenance needs corresponding to operational efficiencies, and surface and air asset decommissionings.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$211,276	\$209,331	\$200,735	(\$8,596)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational and shore support units including tools, spare parts inventories for cutters, boats and aircraft, supporting computer and communication systems, fuel required to conduct Coast Guard operations, janitorial materials, subsistence and administrative supplies. The FY 2015 request reflects the net result of funding associated with divestment or delivery of new assets, management efficiencies, and operational adjustments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$46,648	\$44,341	\$44,243	(\$98)

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. The FY 2015 request reflects the net result of new surface asset follow-on costs and management and operational efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$15,077	\$15,945	\$14,157	(\$1,788)

The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease due to the obligation of funding in FY 2014 for property sales not obligated in FY 2015.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	48,071	47,885	48,646
Increases			
Coast Guard Air Station Corpus Christi Transition	-	11	-
Manned Covert Surveillance Aircraft (MCSA) Follow-On	-	3	-
Transfer Follow-On	-	22	-
Fast Response Cutter (FRC) Follow-On	-	53	130
Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) Follow-On	-	31	20
National Security Cutter (NSC) Follow-On	-	106	128
Shore Facility Follow-On	-	1	-
Watchkeeper Follow-On	2	-	-
Reclassification of Reimbursable FTE to Direct FTE	13	-	-
Annualization of part year funding	286	108	160
Balanced Workforce Strategy	33	-	-
Response Boat Medium follow-on	10	8	3
Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program	-	6	-
Adjustment for Actual / Enacted FTE	-	1,090	-
Annualization of Marine Environmental Response Personnel	-	-	26
Surface and Air Asset Follow-On	127	-	-
Deployable Specialized Forces	-	25	-
Subtotal, Increases	471	1,464	467
Decreases			
Programmatic Reductions	(264)	-	-
International Port Security Program	-	(3)	-
Port State Control Examinations	-	(20)	-
Auxiliary Program Management	-	(5)	-
Coast Guard Headquarters Staffing	-	(54)	-
Air Facilities Charleston, SC and Newport, OR	-	(28)	-
Prior Year Management Annualizations	(92)	(311)	(378)
HU-25 Aircraft	(20)	(36)	-
Patrol Boat High Tempo High Maintenance (HTHM) Operations	(206)	-	-
High Endurance Cutters (WHEC)	(145)	(92)	(184)
Patrol Boat Operational Efficiency	-	-	(13)
Adjustments for FY 2013 Enacted	-	(26)	-
Adjustment for Actual / Enacted FTE	(725)	-	-
Shoreside Support Personnel	-	(5)	(21)
Enterprise-Wide, Management and Organizational Efficiencies	(24)	(53)	(224)
Targeted Intelligence Program	-	(14)	-
Drug and Alcohol Program Inspector	-	(3)	-
HC-130 Aircraft	-	-	(43)
110-ft Patrol Boats	-	(53)	(73)
Vessel, Board, and Search Teams	-	-	(18)
Ports, Waterways, and Coastal Security	-	-	(4)
Aids to Navigation (ATON)	-	-	(15)
Fixed Wing Aircraft "Bravo-0" Response	-	-	(24)
Subtotal, Decreases	(1,476)	(703)	(997)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	47,885	49,451	48,116
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(186)	1,566	(530)

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
V. Centrally Managed Accounts	\$37,423	\$132,221	\$93,366	-\$38,855
Total Working Capital Fund	\$37,423	\$132,221	\$93,366	-\$38,855

Program/Project Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
GSA Rent	\$ 3,108	\$ 56,494	\$ 54,805	\$ (1,689)
FedLink	\$ 1,129	\$ 684	\$ 553	\$ (131)
Financial Statement Audit	\$ 4,239	\$ 3,888	\$ 3,593	\$ (295)
Internal Control Audit	\$ 324	\$ 257	\$ 324	\$ 67
Bankcard Program	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 1
TIER	\$ 51	\$ 46	\$ 46	\$ -
NFC Payroll Services	\$ 2,226	\$ 2,005	\$ 1,866	\$ (139)
HCBS Payroll Service	\$ 279	\$ 406	\$ 382	\$ (24)
Flexible Spending Account	\$ 26	\$ 78	\$ 59	\$ (19)
DHS Exec Lead	\$ 25	\$ 23	\$ 22	\$ (1)
CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transfer Program	\$ 5,277	\$ 7,955	\$ 7,002	\$ (953)
NCRIO	\$ 199	\$ 26,826	\$ -	\$ (26,826)
ELA	\$ 15,732	\$ 19,409	\$ 15,993	\$ (3,416)
EP&HP DSS	\$ -	\$ 123	\$ -	\$ (123)
NDU Faculty	\$ -	\$ 65	\$ 61	\$ (4)
CAO Mail Services	\$ -	\$ 2,781	\$ 3,378	\$ 597
CAO Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 5,563	\$ -	\$ (5,563)
e-Training	\$ -	\$ 442	\$ 466	\$ 24
CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 139	\$ 139
Interagency Council Funding	\$ 165	\$ 142	\$ 135	\$ (7)
USA Jobs	\$ 47	\$ 48	\$ 47	\$ (1)
Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 145	\$ 124	\$ 124	\$ -
e-Rulemaking	\$ 84	\$ 85	\$ 82	\$ (3)
e-Grants.gov	\$ 8	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
HR LOB	\$ 11	\$ 12	\$ 11	\$ (1)
e-GovBenefits	\$ 8	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ -
Fin Mgmt LOB	\$ 3	\$ 31	\$ 30	\$ (1)
Geospatial LOB	\$ 4	\$ 38	\$ 36	\$ (2)
Budget Formulation & Execution LOB	\$ 2	\$ 18	\$ 17	\$ (1)
e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ -
e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 411	\$ 487	\$ 456	\$ (31)
e-Gov Disaster Mgmt	\$ 1,798	\$ 1,787	\$ 1,637	\$ (150)
IAE Loans and Grants	\$ 9	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ -
Grants Mgmt LOB	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Performance Management LOB	\$ 9	\$ -	\$ 33	\$ 33
Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ 1,028	\$ 1,066	\$ 954	\$ (112)
Strategic Sourcing	\$ 238	\$ 389	\$ 266	\$ (123)
CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 765	\$ 745	\$ 655	\$ (90)
WCF Ops	\$ 71	\$ 173	\$ 162	\$ (11)
Total Working Capital Fund	\$ 37,423	\$ 132,221	\$ 93,366	\$ (38,855)

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

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

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and federal. A strong internal core of federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have been prioritized based on risk into a Tiered ranking. The results of Tier 1 contract review are listed below. The results of the lower-priority contracts will post-date this budget submission and will be included in the FY 2015 budget.

Coast Guard requests (\$0.236 million) and 2 FTE for the FY 2015 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	FY 2013 Revised Enacted		FY 2014 Base		FY 2015 Annualization		FY 2015 Follow On		FY 2015 Increase		TOTAL FY 2013- 2015 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE
Security Specialists	33	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	33
Telecommunication/IT Specialists	-	-	81	41	-	40	-	-	-	-	81	81
Mail Program Analyst	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	3	2
Total	33	33	81	41	-	40	-	-	3	2	117	116

FY 2015 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In FY 2015, the Coast Guard proposes converting a technical services contract costing approximately \$0.6 million to governmental service using 3 full-time civilian positions costing approximately \$0.39 million. This conversion will achieve a total saving of approximately \$0.24 million in Operating Expenses in FY 2015 (based on three quarters funding). Implementation of this contract conversion will have a minimal overlap period (1-2 weeks), and all contractor functions will be transferred to the new federal employees.

Annualization of FY 2014 Base DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Annualized funding required in FY 2015 for an FY 2014 initiative is \$0.45 million and 40 FTE.

Physicians' Comparability Allowance (PCA) Worksheet

Department of Homeland Security: U.S. Coast Guard

Table 1

		PY 2013 (Actual)	CY 2014 (Estimates)	BY 2015 (Estimates)
1) Number of Physicians Receiving PCAs		3	4	4
2) Number of Physicians with One-Year PCA Agreements		0	0	0
3) Number of Physicians with Multi-Year PCA Agreements		3	4	4
4) Average Annual PCA Physician Pay (without PCA payment)		\$141,759	\$141,759	\$143,177
5) Average Annual PCA Payment		\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
6) Number of Physicians Receiving PCAs by Category (non-add)	Category I Clinical Position	0	0	0
	Category II Research Position	0	0	0
	Category III Occupational Health	3	4	4
	Category IV-A Disability Evaluation	0	0	0
	Category IV-B Health and Medical Admin.	0	0	0

- 7) If applicable, list and explain the necessity of any additional physician categories designated by your agency (for categories other than I through IV-B). Provide the number of PCA agreements per additional category for the PY, CY and BY.

N/A

- 8) Provide the maximum annual PCA amount paid to each category of physician in your agency and explain the reasoning for these amounts by category.

During FY13, \$90,000 in PCA was paid to three Coast Guard physicians in Category III at the National Maritime Center (NMC). These physicians ensure medical compliance of licensed merchant mariners.

- 9) Explain the recruitment and retention problem(s) for each category of physician in your agency (this should demonstrate that a current need continues to persist).

The NMC is situated in the National Capital Region commuting area with four private hospitals, a major VA Regional Medical Center, as well as two additional local VA facilities and is therefore subject to a significant level of competition in the hiring of physicians. In addition, the VA and numerous other agencies are authorized by P.L. 108-445 to pay market level physician salaries that the Coast Guard cannot compete with as evidenced by the declination of several candidates for physician positions. For example, an entry level physician at VA is now paid approximately \$195,000 for the level of experience expected to manage a National Safety Program while the best the Coast Guard can offer at the GS-14 level is \$166,771 annually without recurring retention bonuses throughout the entirety of the physician's Coast Guard career. Therefore recruiting an experienced physician with a unique specialty such as occupational medicine is made that much more difficult by the higher salary paid by the VA under current law. The local VA Center regularly has approximately 10 vacancies announced at salary ranges from \$97,000 to \$295,000 per year. Until implementing PCA, NMC experienced three long term vacancies of category III physicians with few qualified candidates; one applicant presented a revoked medical license and numerous qualified applicants declined based on salary or retirement benefit considerations.

- 10) Explain the degree to which recruitment and retention problems were alleviated in your agency through the use of PCAs in the prior fiscal year.

NMC utilizes a combination of Recruitment incentives (Superior Qualifications Appointments combined with recruitment and retention bonuses), in addition to PCA, to approach the salaries offered by VA and private sector physicians in the national Capitol region (NCR). In addition, the recent federal civilian employee pay freeze has exacerbated the need to rely on retention bonuses to retain the physicians currently employed at the NMC.

- 11) Provide any additional information that may be useful in planning PCA staffing levels and amounts in your agency.

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard
Environmental Compliance and Restoration



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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**United States Coast Guard
Environmental Compliance and Restoration**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Environmental Compliance and Restoration:

The Environmental Compliance and Restoration (EC&R) appropriation provides funding for environmental cleanup, sustainment, and restoration of current and former contaminated Coast Guard facilities, and engineering remedies on Coast Guard assets for the purpose of obtaining or restoring compliance with environmental laws and preventing contamination and environmental damage. The program directly supports the Coast Guard's Maritime Environmental Protection Operational Response mission.

EC&R funding ensures the Coast Guard maintains its responsibilities associated with environmental stewardship. The Coast Guard complies with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and other applicable Federal or State laws to clean up contamination at current and former Coast Guard properties.

B. Budget Activities:

EC&R activities include site investigation and remediation activities at shore facilities, including Coast Guard property slated for divestiture or transfer.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The FY 2015 President's Budget request provides 25 positions, 24 FTE, and \$13.214 million, for EC&R activities. This request provides for environmental remediation and restoration of Coast Guard facilities, including site assessment, remediation, and long term monitoring and management activities at Coast Guard facilities.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Coast Guard

Environmental Compliance and Restoration

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity

(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2013 ¹		FY 2014		FY 2015		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2015					
	Revised Enacted		Enacted		Request		Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Environmental Compliance and Restoration	24	\$12,461	24	\$13,164	24	\$13,214	-	50	-	-	-	50
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	24	12,461	24	13,164	24	13,214	-	50	-	-	-	50
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	24	12,461	24	13,164	24	13,214	-	50	-	-	-	50

¹Reflects reprogrammings/transfers, as applicable, and actual FTE.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Environmental Compliance and Restoration
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Environmental Compliance and Restoration

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	25	24	12,461
2014 Enacted	25	24	13,164
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	50
2015 Current Services	25	24	13,214
2015 Total Request	25	24	13,214
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	50

The FY 2015 President's Budget requests 25 positions, 24 FTE, and \$13.214 million for EC&R.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The purpose of the EC&R Appropriation is to carry out a program of environmental compliance and restoration at current and former Coast Guard facilities. It involves the identification, investigation, cleanup and long-term management of contamination from hazardous substances and pollutants, as well as engineering changes (i.e., physical changes) to Coast Guard systems, buildings, structures and assets in order to bring Coast Guard facilities into compliance with environmental laws.

Funding requested is planned to be allocated by EC&R activity as follows:

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Long Term Management of Restoration Project Sites (36 locations) | \$1.960 million |
| 2. Site Investigation/Remediation Activities | \$8.165 million |
| 3. Salaries and Expenses | \$3.089 million |

Depending on project complexity and conditions identified during routine monitoring, detailed site surveys, or field work, project sites may undergo investigation and assessment, remediation, restoration, and/or long term management in a phased approach, requiring a funding distribution across multiple years. The following table provides a detailed listing of each planned FY 2015 EC&R project based on current information regarding prioritization of work. The list may be adjusted as new information is discovered based upon the completion of assessments and project risk priority.

Project Title	Estimated Cost (\$K)
Site Investigation/Remediation Activities	
Manitou Island Light – Site Remediation (Lead Soil Contamination)	760
Omega Station – Site Remediation (Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Soil Contamination)	730
Mali Transmitter Site – Site Remediation (PCB Soil Contamination)	1,415
LORAN Station Ilio Point – Site Remediation (Supplemental Cleanup)	175
Mount Diablo Radio Station – Site Remediation (Lead and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) Soil Contamination)	125
Dry Tortugas Lighthouse – Site Remediation (Lead Soil Contamination)	240
Station Noyo River – Site Remediation (Underground Storage Tank (UST) Release)	85
Marine Safety Unit Valdez – Site Remediation (UST & petroleum, oil and lubricant (POL) Contamination Cleanup)	370
Radar Station Point Higgins – Soil Contamination (Petroleum Hydrocarbons)	870
LORAN Station Saipan (former) – Site Investigation (Potential Improper Waste/Debris Disposal)	125
Farallon Island Light Station – Site Remediation (Excavation/Removal of Multiple Soil Contaminants)	2,365
Hanapepe Point Lighthouse – Site Restoration (Lead Soil Contamination)	30
Nawiliwili Harbor Lighthouse – Site Remediation (Lead Soil Contamination)	30
Kauhola Point Lighthouse – Site Remediation (Lead Soil Contamination)	50
Beavertail Lighthouse – Site Remediation (Lead Soil Contamination)	150
LORAN Station Ulithi (former) – Site Restoration (Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM) & Lead Base Paint (LBP))	645
Subtotal Site Investigation/Remediation Activities	\$8,165

Project Title	Estimated Cost (\$K)
Long Term Management of Restoration Projects	
Industrial Support Detachment Bouy Depot South Weymouth – Annual Long Term Monitoring and 5-yr Reviews of Land Use Controls (LUCs)	67
Base Kodiak / Site 3 (Former Dry Cleaning/Laundry Facility) – Long Term Monitoring Site Restoration	348
CG Yard (Site 9) – Long Term Monitoring (Soils Impacted with Metals and Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons)	23
Base Kodiak / Site 1 (CG Landfill) – Long Term Monitoring (Post Closure Maintenance & Monitoring)	57
Base Kodiak / Site 7A (Former Barrel Storage Area) – Long Term Monitoring	132
Base Kodiak / Site 6A Mogas – Post-Closure Maintenance and Annual Groundwater Monitoring of UST Leaks	57
Base Elizabeth City – Bldg 77 Stripping Shop Release (Long Term Monitoring Groundwater Contamination)	40
Air Station Traverse City – Site Cleanup of ACM (Annual Site Inspection & Cleanup of Transite Siding)	23
Air Station Brooklyn (former) – Site Remediation (JP-4 UST Release / Long Term Monitoring & Well Decommissioning)	24
Base Elizabeth City Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) 15 (Former Burn Area & Landfill – Long Term Monitoring) (Phytoremediation System O&M - Long Term Monitoring)	34
Air Station Clearwater – Long Term Monitoring (Monitoring of Natural Attention of Fuel Release at Fuel Handling Hydrant #3)	11
Egmont Key Lighthouse – Long Term Monitoring (Natural Attention of Groundwater Contamination)	8
CG Yard (Site 7) – Long Term Monitoring & LUCs	42
Station Sturgeon Bay – Site Remediation (UST Release)	95
Grays Reef Light – Long Term Monitoring (UST Release)	22
Station Pascagoula – Long Term Monitoring (Soil & Groundwater Contamination)	35
Base Elizabeth City SWMU 62 – Long Term Monitoring (Seaplane Pipeline Release site)	25
LORAN Station Yap (former) – Long Term Monitoring (Post - Cleanup Monitoring)	65
Base Elizabeth City (Former Navy Dispensary and Barracks Site (FNDBS) – Long Term Monitoring	17
Base Elizabeth City SWMUs 32/37/38 (Former Fuel Farm) – Site Restoration/Long Term Monitoring (Phytoremediation System)	87

Project Title	Estimated Cost (\$K)
Long Term Management of Restoration Projects	
Base Elizabeth City SWMU 33 (Former Waste Storage Area) – Site Restoration/Long Term Monitoring	45
Base Elizabeth City (Bldg 75) – Site Restoration/Long Term Monitoring (Trichloroethane (TCA) Release)	60
Station Port Angeles – Site Restoration (Groundwater monitoring at former UST)	23
Base Elizabeth City SWMU 55 (Gate 1) – Long Term Monitoring (Metals and Volatile Organic Compounds in Groundwater)	18
Base Elizabeth City (Bldg 79) – Long Term Monitoring (Electroplating Shop Release)	32
Station Sabine – Site Restoration (Groundwater Contamination)	35
Sentinal Island Lighthouse (former) – Long Term Monitoring/Inspections of Soil Cap	11
Academy - Site Remediation/Shipyard Parcel 1 (Soils Impacted with Metals and Petroleum Hydrocarbon)	4
Five Finger Islands Lighthouse – Long Term Monitoring & Inspection of Soil Cap	11
Point Retreat Lighthouse (former) – Inspection & Review of Institutional Controls (Soil Cap)	9
Cape Decision Lighthouse (former) – Long Term Monitoring & Inspection of Soil Cap	13
Aviation Support Facility Cordova – Long Term Monitoring of Site Cleanup	8
Base Kodiak / Site 10/11 (Air Station Paint Storage) – Site Remediation (JP-5 Spill Cleanup)	240
Base Kodiak / Site 23 (Former Power Plant) – Site Remediation (Additional Corrective Measure Study & Long Term Monitoring)	178
Base Ketchikan - Site Remediation (Marine Sediments Metals Contamination)	14
Training Center Petaluma (UST F31 Site) – Site Investigation (Groundwater Petroleum Contamination Investigation & Long Term Monitoring)	41
Guard Island Lighthouse – Site Remediation (Lead Soil Contamination)	6
Subtotal Long Term Management of Restoration Projects	\$1,960
Salaries	\$3,089
Total FY 2015 Request	\$13,214

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Coast Guard

Justification of Proposed Changes in Environmental Compliance and Restoration Appropriation Language

For necessary expenses to carry out the environmental compliance and restoration functions of the Coast Guard under chapter 19 of title 14, United States Code, [\$13,164,000]\$13,214,000,¹ to remain available until September 30, [2018]2019.² (*Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

Explanation for Proposed Change:

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$13,164,000] <u>\$13,214,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ...[2018] <u>2019</u> ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Environmental Compliance and Restoration

FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	25	24	\$12,461
FY 2014 Enacted	25	24	\$13,164
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2014 Annualization of Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$7
2015 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$17
2015 Military Pay Raise	-	-	\$1
Civilian Retirement Contribution	-	-	\$27
Program Funding	-	-	\$23
Total, Increases	-	-	\$75
Decreases			
Efficiencies	-	-	(\$25)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$25)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$50
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$50
FY 2015 Current Services	25	24	\$13,214
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	25	24	\$13,214
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	\$50

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Environmental Compliance and Restoration
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	25	24	\$12,461
FY 2014 Enacted	25	24	\$13,164
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$75
Decreases	-	-	(\$25)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$50
FY 2015 Current Services	25	24	\$13,214
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	25	24	\$13,214
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	\$50

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Environmental Compliance and Restoration	25	24	\$13,164	-	-	\$50	-	-	-	25	24	\$13,214	-	-	\$50
Total	25	24	\$13,164	-	-	\$50	-	-	-	25	24	\$13,214	-	-	\$50

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Environmental Compliance and Restoration
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Collections by Source:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Environmental Protection Agency	-	-	\$153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Environmental Project	-	-	\$153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	\$153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Environmental Compliance and Restoration Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$2,432	\$2,450	\$2,469	\$19
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$17	\$17	\$17	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	\$25	\$25	\$25	-
11.7 Military Personnel	\$58	\$59	\$60	\$1
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$728	\$733	\$766	\$33
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	\$5	\$5	\$5	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$3,265	\$3,289	\$3,342	\$53
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$68	\$128	\$128	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$4	\$8	\$8	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$786	\$926	\$926	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$4,671	\$8,751	\$8,749	(\$2)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$32	\$60	\$60	-
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$5,563	\$9,874	\$9,872	(\$2)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$8,828	\$13,164	\$13,214	\$50
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$7,984)	(\$11,464)	(\$11,464)	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year ¹	\$11,464	\$11,464	\$11,464	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$12,308	\$13,164	\$13,214	\$50
Full Time Equivalents	24	24	24	-

1. Unobligated balances include offsetting collections.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Environmental Compliance and Restoration
Military
 Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
O-4	1	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	1	1	1	-
Total Perm. Employment EOY	1	1	1	-
Headquarters Military Positions	1	1	1	-
Total, Environmental Compliance and Restoration:	1	1	1	-
Full Time Equivalents	1	1	1	-
Average Grade, Officer Positions	4	4	4	-
Average Salary, Officer Positions	124,199	128,752	131,657	2,905

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Environmental Compliance and Restoration
Civilian
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
GS-15	1	1	1	-
GS-14	2	2	2	-
GS-13	7	7	7	-
GS-12	14	14	14	-
Total Permanent Positions	24	24	24	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	2	2	2	-
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	22	22	22	-
Headquarters	4	4	4	-
U.S. Field	20	20	20	-
Total, Environmental Compliance and Restoration:	24	24	24	-
Full Time Equivalents	23	23	23	-
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	131,317	127,617	128,229	612
Average Grade, GS Positions	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Environmental Compliance and Restoration
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	2,432	2,450	2,469	19
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	17	17	17	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	25	25	25	-
11.7 Military Personnel	58	59	60	1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	728	733	766	33
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	5	5	5	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	3,265	3,289	3,342	53
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	68	128	128	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	4	8	8	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	1	1	1	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	786	926	926	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	4,671	8,751	8,749	(2)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	32	60	60	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	5,563	9,874	9,872	(2)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$7,984)	(\$11,464)	(\$11,464)	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$11,464	\$11,464	\$11,464	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$12,308	\$13,164	\$13,214	\$50
Full Time Equivalents	24	24	24	-

1. Unobligated balances include offsetting collections.

Environmental Compliance and Restoration Mission Statement

Environmental Compliance and Restoration (EC&R) will provide for (1) environmental cleanup and restoration of current and formerly contaminated Coast Guard facilities, and (2) engineering fixes on Coast Guard assets to comply with environmental laws and keep environmental damage from developing. Failure to meet restoration or compliance responsibilities could subject the Coast Guard to fines, penalties, or shutdown of operational assets by environmental regulators. In addition, Coast Guard EC&R funding supports site investigation and remediation activities at shore facilities slated for property divestiture or transfer actions.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	2,432	2,450	2,469	19
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	17	17	17	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	25	25	25	-
11.7 Military Personnel	58	59	60	1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	728	733	766	33
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	5	5	5	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	3,265	3,289	3,342	53

The FY 2015 request includes the proposed pay raise (1.0 percent for military and 1.0 for civilians), medical benefits and other mandatory personnel entitlements. The increase in civilian pay is due to a rise in government normal cost contribution for Federal Employee Retirement System personnel based on actuarial projections, as required by OMB A-11, Section 32.3.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$4,671	\$8,751	\$8,749	(\$2)

Other services include contracts with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. This request reflects consideration of prior-year unobligated balances.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*United States Coast Guard
Reserve Training*



Fiscal Year 2015
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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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**United States Coast Guard
Reserve Training**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Reserve Training:

As the principal Federal agency charged with maritime safety, security and environmental stewardship, the Coast Guard protects vital economic and security interests of the United States from internal and external maritime risks and threats. The Coast Guard Reserve may be called upon to provide units and personnel to augment active duty Coast Guard forces during times of crisis, domestically or worldwide.

B. Budget Activities:

The Reserve Training appropriation facilitates training, operation, and administration of the Coast Guard Reserve Program. Coast Guard Reserve Forces provide qualified and trained personnel for active duty in the event of conflict, national emergency, or natural and man-made disasters. Reservists maintain their readiness through mobilization exercises and duty alongside regular Coast Guard members during routine and emergency operations. Reservists will continue to serve as a cost-effective surge force to enhance the Nation's resilience to disasters.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The FY 2015 President's Budget requests 416 positions, 416 FTE, and \$109.605 million for Reserve Training. This request provides necessary resources for the training, operation, and administration of the Coast Guard Reserve Program, including training, equipping, and ensuring the readiness of a 7,000 member Coast Guard Reserve workforce.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Coast Guard

Reserve Training

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity

(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2013 ¹		FY 2014		FY 2015		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2015					
	Revised Enacted		Enacted		Request		Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Reserve Training	528	\$131,441	474	\$120,000	416	\$109,605	-58	(10,395)	-	-	-58	(10,395)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	528	131,441	474	120,000	416	109,605	-58	(10,395)	-	-	-58	(10,395)
Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Rescission of Unobligated Balance pursuant to P.L. 113-06	-	-992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	528	130,449	474	120,000	416	109,605	-58	(10,395)	-	-	-58	(10,395)

¹Reflects reprogrammings/transfers, as applicable, and actual FTE.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Reserve Training
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Reserve Training

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	534	528	131,441
2014 Enacted	474	474	120,000
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	(58)	(58)	(10,395)
2015 Current Services	416	416	109,605
2015 Total Request	416	416	109,605
Total Change 2014 to 2015	(58)	(58)	(10,395)

The FY 2015 President's Budget requests 416 positions, 416 FTE, and \$109.605 million for Reserve Training.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Coast Guard Reserve is the Coast Guard's surge capacity military workforce and provides a cost-effective and versatile surge capacity to respond to major contingencies, such as natural and man-made disasters, maritime homeland security, national security, and other events.

The Coast Guard Reserve is a cornerstone of service readiness for contingency response. Most recently, the Coast Guard Reserve was an invaluable contributor during the Coast Guard's response to 2012 Hurricane Sandy. Coast Guard reservists also augment active duty forces through Inactive Duty Training and Active Duty Training periods. This request for funding ensures these Reservists are fully trained and ready to perform vital missions when called upon to do so.

This request sustains 416 Full Time Support (FTS) military and civilian positions. This staff develops training policy and doctrine and manages all recruiting, formal training, personnel, and resource program oversight.

Adjustments to base include increases of \$0.5 million for the proposed civilian and military pay raises and benefit cost increases, and decreases \$10.5 million, associated with adjustments in Reserve workforce levels (-58 FTP, -58 FTE, and the transfer of 500 Selected Reserve (SELRES) members to the Inactive Ready Reserve). The Reserve workforce will remain a

critically important component of the Service's force structure and will continue to have the requisite force strength to surge in response to national disasters and contingencies (i.e., flooding, earthquakes, terrorist and pollution incidents, and hurricanes).

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Justification of Proposed Changes in Reserve Training
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses of the Coast Guard Reserve, as authorized by law; operations and maintenance of the Coast Guard reserve program; personnel and training costs; and equipment and services; [\$120,000,000] **\$109,605,000.**¹ (*Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

Explanation for Proposed Change:

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ... [\$120,000,000] <u>\$109,605,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security

Reserve Training

FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	534	528	\$131,441
FY 2014 Enacted	474	474	\$120,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2014 Annualization of Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$17
2014 Annualization of Military Pay Raise	-	-	\$150
2015 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$33
2015 Military Pay Raise	-	-	\$413
Civilian Retirement Contribution	-	-	\$62
Total, Increases	-	-	\$675
Decreases			
Efficiencies	-	-	(\$613)
Workforce Adjustment	(58)	(58)	(\$10,457)
Total, Decreases	(58)	(58)	(\$11,070)
Total Other Adjustments	(58)	(58)	(\$10,395)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(58)	(58)	(\$10,395)
FY 2015 Current Services	416	416	\$109,605
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	416	416	\$109,605
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	(58)	(58)	(\$10,395)

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Reserve Training
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	534	528	\$131,441
FY 2014 Enacted	474	474	\$120,000
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$675
Decreases	(58)	(58)	(\$11,070)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	(58)	(58)	(\$10,395)
FY 2015 Current Services	416	416	\$109,605
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	416	416	\$109,605
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	(58)	(58)	(\$10,395)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Reserve Training	474	474	\$120,000	(58)	(58)	(\$10,395)	-	-	-	416	416	\$109,605	(58)	(58)	(\$10,395)
Total	474	474	\$120,000	(58)	(58)	(\$10,395)	-	-	-	416	416	\$109,605	(58)	(58)	(\$10,395)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Reserve Training
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Collections by Source:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
U.S. Coast Guard	-	-	\$107	-	-	\$107	-	-	\$107	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$107	-	-	\$107	-	-	\$107	-	-	-

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Training	-	-	\$107	-	-	\$107	-	-	\$107	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	\$107	-	-	\$107	-	-	\$107	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Reserve Training Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$6,277	\$5,670	\$5,220	(\$450)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$31	\$28	\$25	(\$3)
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	\$11,201	\$10,809	\$10,517	(\$292)
11.7 Military Personnel	\$80,120	\$74,091	\$68,029	(\$6,062)
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$240	\$240	\$240	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,612	\$1,456	\$1,403	(\$53)
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	\$8,658	\$7,972	\$6,922	(\$1,050)
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$234	\$227	\$216	(\$11)
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$108,373	\$100,493	\$92,572	(\$7,921)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$8,533	\$7,862	\$7,013	(\$849)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1,081	\$997	\$889	(\$108)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$428	\$395	\$352	(\$43)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,302	\$2,062	\$1,699	(\$363)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$2,255	\$1,529	\$1,037	(\$492)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$1,477	\$1,361	\$1,211	(\$150)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$5,711	\$5,131	\$4,680	(\$451)
31.0 Equipment	\$178	\$165	\$147	(\$18)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$6	\$5	\$5	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$21,971	\$19,507	\$17,033	(\$2,474)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$130,344	\$120,000	\$109,605	(\$10,395)
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$130,344	\$120,000	\$109,605	(\$10,395)
Full Time Equivalents	528	474	416	(58)

Note: Unobligated balances include offsetting collections.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Reserve Training
Military
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
O-8	1	1	1	-
O-6	7	7	7	-
O-5	12	12	10	(2)
O-4	21	21	18	(3)
O-3	48	48	42	(6)
O-2	12	11	11	-
CWO	19	17	14	(3)
E-9	6	6	2	(4)
E-8	9	9	6	(3)
E-7	39	33	30	(3)
E-6	121	103	83	(20)
E-5	84	68	68	-
E-4	47	40	35	(5)
E-2	3	3	3	-
E-3	8	8	8	-
Total Permanent Positions	437	387	338	(49)
Total Perm. Employment EOY	437	338	338	-
Headquarters Military Positions	40	40	40	-
U.S. Field Military	397	347	298	(49)
Total, Reserve Training:	437	387	338	(49)
Full Time Equivalents	436	387	338	(49)
Average Grade, Officer Positions	3	3	3	-
Average Salary, Officer Positions	111,971	117,273	121,524	4,251
Average Salary, Enlisted Positions	65,529	69,553	70,438	885
Average Grade, Enlisted Positions	6	5	5	-

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Reserve Training
Civilian
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
GS-15	1	1	1	-
GS-14	4	4	4	-
GS-13	3	2	2	-
GS-12	10	10	10	-
GS-11	8	7	5	(2)
GS-9	11	11	10	(1)
GS-8	5	5	4	(1)
GS-7	30	24	21	(3)
GS-6	14	14	13	(1)
GS-5	9	7	6	(1)
GS-4	1	1	1	-
Other Graded Positions	1	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	97	87	78	(9)
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	97	78	78	-
Headquarters	11	11	11	-
U.S. Field	86	76	67	(9)
Headquarters Military Positions	40	40	40	-
U.S. Field Military	397	347	298	(49)
Total, Reserve Training:	534	474	416	(58)
Full Time Equivalents	92	87	78	(9)
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	84,091	82,631	83,210	579
Average Grade, GS Positions	8	8	8	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Coast Guard Reserve Training Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	6,277	5,670	5,220	(450)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	31	28	25	(3)
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	11,201	10,809	10,517	(292)
11.7 Military Personnel	80,120	74,091	68,029	(6,062)
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	240	240	240	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	1,612	1,456	1,403	(53)
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	8,658	7,972	6,922	(1,050)
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	234	227	216	(11)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	108,373	100,493	92,572	(7,921)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	8,533	7,862	7,013	(849)
22.0 Transportation of Things	1,081	997	889	(108)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	428	395	352	(43)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	2,302	2,062	1,699	(363)
25.6 Medical Care	2,255	1,529	1,037	(492)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	1,477	1,361	1,211	(150)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	5,711	5,131	4,680	(451)
31.0 Equipment	178	165	147	(18)
32.0 Land and Structures	6	5	5	-
Total, Other Object Classes	21,971	19,507	17,033	(2,474)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	130,344	120,000	109,605	(10,395)
Full Time Equivalents	528	474	416	(58)

Reserve Training Mission Statement

This PPA request funds for compensation of active duty military service member and civilian personnel who support the Reserve Training program, and the 7,000 Coast Guard Reservists who are currently part of the Selective Reserve. This category also includes pay, allowances, employer's share of FICA, Social Security credits, operations, maintenances and other administrative expenses.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	6,277	5,670	5,220	(450)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	31	28	25	(3)
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	11,201	10,809	10,517	(292)
11.7 Military Personnel	80,120	74,091	68,029	(6,062)
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	240	240	240	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	1,612	1,456	1,403	(53)
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	8,658	7,972	6,922	(1,050)
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	234	227	216	(11)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	108,373	100,493	92,572	(7,921)

Salaries and Benefits provide funds for compensation directly related to duties performed by active duty military and civilian personnel. The FY 2015 request reflects the net effects of adjustments in Reserve workforce levels (-58 FTP); funding for the proposed pay raise (1.0 percent military and 1.0 percent civilian); and an increase in civilian pay due to a rise in government normal cost contribution for Federal Employee Retirement System personnel based on actuarial projections, as required by OMB A-11, Section 32.3.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$8,533	\$7,862	\$7,013	(\$849)

Travel funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard employees, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The FY 2015 request reflects travel funding requirements and the continued implementation of internal travel policies consistent with the Administration's Campaign to Cut Waste.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1,081	\$997	\$889	(\$108)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2015 request reflects anticipated needs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$428	\$395	\$352	(\$43)

Communication, utilities, and misc charges are payment for information technology, utilities and miscellaneous changes. The FY 2015 request reflects anticipated needs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,302	\$2,062	\$1,699	(\$363)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2015 request reflects anticipated needs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$2,255	\$1,529	\$1,037	(\$492)

Payments to private sector contractors as well as Federal agency contractors for medical care. The FY 2015 request reflects anticipated needs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$1,477	\$1,361	\$1,211	(\$150)

Contractual services with the public or another Federal Government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons. The FY 2015 request reflects anticipated needs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$5,711	\$5,131	\$4,680	(\$451)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. The FY 2015 request reflects anticipated needs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$178	\$165	\$147	(\$18)

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized (depreciated) assets and non-capitalized assets. The FY 2015 request reflects anticipated needs.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	536	528	474
Increases			
Actual FTE Adjustment	8	6	-
Subtotal, Increases	8	6	-
Decreases			
FY 2014 and FY 2015 Reduction of Reserve full-time support personnel	-	(60)	(58)
Subtotal, Decreases	-	(60)	(58)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	528	474	416
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(8)	(54)	(58)

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

United States Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction and Improvements

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Salaries and expenses:

Acquisition, Construction and Improvements (AC&I) provides for the acquisition, construction, rebuilding, and improvement of vessels, aircraft, shore facilities and military housing, aids to navigation (ATON) systems and facilities, and command, control, communications and computer systems and related equipment. Funds appropriated for AC&I are managed by Coast Guard acquisition project managers who oversee these projects and apply best practices, in accordance with the Coast Guard's Major Systems Acquisition Manual (MSAM) and applicable Department of Homeland Security (DHS) management directives, to optimize the return on recapitalization investments.

B. Budget Activities:

The AC&I appropriation funds the acquisition of new capital assets, construction of required facilities, and physical improvements to existing facilities and assets. The appropriation covers Coast Guard-owned and operated vessels, aircraft, shore facilities and other items such as command, control, communications and computer equipment. Through processes documented in the MSAM, acquisition managers are required to follow a continuum of activities ranging from pre-acquisition concept development to deployment and sustainment. Activities and documentation produced throughout the acquisition lifecycle inform budget requests and budget-related project activities.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The FY 2015 President's Budget requests 898 positions, 881FTE, and \$1.084 billion for AC&I. The following is the funding for each sub-appropriations:

- Vessels - \$803,000,000
- Aircraft - \$68,000,000
- Other - \$57,300,000
- Shore and ATON - \$40,580,000
- Personnel and Management - \$115,313,000

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2013 ¹		FY 2014		FY 2015		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2015					
	Revised Enacted		Enacted		Request		Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
I. Vessels	-	\$1,029,930	-	\$999,000	-	\$803,000	-	(196,000)	-	(196,000)	-	-
II. Aircraft	-	181,199	-	175,310	-	68,000	-	(107,310)	-	(107,310)	-	-
III. Other	-	60,876	-	64,930	-	57,300	-	(7,630)	-	(7,630)	-	-
IV. Shore and ATON	-	89,801	-	23,000	-	40,580	-	17,580	-	17,580	-	-
V. Personnel and Management	721	110,216	866	113,395	881	115,313	15	1,918	15	1,918	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	721	1,472,022	866	1,375,635	881	1,084,193	15	(291,442)	15	(291,442)	-	-
Adjustments to Budget Authority:												
Rescission of Unobligated Balances pursuant to P.L. 113-76	-	-	-	-149,459	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hurricane Sandy Supplemental pursuant to P.L. 113-02	-	260,521	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescission of Unobligated Balances pursuant to P.L. 113-06	-	-155,535	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hurricane Sandy Supplemental Transfer to OE	-	-28,066	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Transfer	-	-6,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	721	1,542,342	866	1,226,176	881	1,084,193	15	(291,442)	15	(291,442)	-	-

¹ Reflects reprogrammings/transfers, as applicable, and actual FTE.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
I. Vessels
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: I. Vessels

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	1,029,930
2014 Enacted (Gross)	-	-	999,000
2015 Current Services	-	-	999,000
2015 Program Change	-	-	(196,000)
2015 Total Request	-	-	803,000
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(196,000)

The President's Budget requests \$803.000 million in FY 2015.

SUBAPPROPRIATION DESCRIPTION:

The vessel subappropriation provides funding to recapitalize and/or improve the Coast Guard's fleet of boats and cutters. With many of the Coast Guard's cutters operating beyond their planned service life, these recapitalization and sustainment projects are critical to ensuring the continued mission effectiveness and readiness of the Coast Guard's surface fleet. FY 2015 funding continues initial work towards acquisition of a new Polar Icebreaker; supports the Survey and Design of Vessels and Boats; and continues the National Security Cutter (NSC), Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC), Fast Response Cutter (FRC), Cutter Boats, and In-Service Vessel Sustainment (ISVS) projects. The Coast Guard's fleet of boats and cutters supported within this program collectively perform all eleven statutory Coast Guard missions in the offshore, coastal and inland operating areas.

The Coast Guard's fleet of NSCs, OPCs and FRCs is replacing the current fleet of High and Medium Endurance Cutters (WHECs/WMECs) and Island-Class Patrol Boats. These cutters will provide improved endurance, speed, sea-keeping, surveillance, and persistent presence in the offshore area of responsibility (AOR).

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
II. Aircraft
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: II. Aircraft

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	181,199
2014 Enacted (Gross)	-	-	175,310
2015 Current Services	-	-	175,310
2015 Program Change	-	-	(107,310)
2015 Total Request	-	-	68,000
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(107,310)

The President's Budget requests \$68.000 million in FY 2015.

SUBAPPROPRIATION DESCRIPTION:

The aircraft subappropriation provides funding for recapitalization and sustainment of the Coast Guard's fleet of aging aircraft. It is comprised of fixed and rotary-wing aircraft sustainment projects.

The Coast Guard's fleet of fixed and rotary wing aircraft supported within this program collectively performs all Coast Guard missions in the Offshore, Coastal and Inland AORs. The land-based fixed-wing aircraft include the HC-130 and C-144A aircraft. The HC-144A is the Coast Guard's primary medium-range fixed-wing aircraft. The Coast Guard's fleet of existing HC-130Hs and HC-130Js provide long range surveillance fixed-wing capability. Each of these fixed-wing aircraft enables the Coast Guard to conduct airborne surveillance, detection, classification and identification of vessels and other aircraft. The newly acquired HC-27J aircraft will provide additional maritime patrol capability as they become operational in the Coast Guard fleet.

The Coast Guard's fleet of rotary wing aircraft includes the HH-60 and HH-65 helicopters. The HH-60 is a medium-range recovery helicopter, and the HH-65 is a short-range recovery helicopter. Both aircraft are deployed from land-based air stations; the HH-65 is also deployed routinely aboard the Coast Guard's fleet of NSCs, WHECs, and WMECs.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
III. Other
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: III. Other

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	60,876
2014 Enacted (Gross)	-	-	64,930
2015 Current Services	-	-	64,930
2015 Program Change	-	-	(7,630)
2015 Total Request	-	-	57,300
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(7,630)

The President's Budget requests \$57.300 million in FY 2015.

SUBAPPROPRIATION DESCRIPTION:

The "Other" subappropriation procures hardware and software, including initial acquisition, development or construction or improvement of any system, software or equipment costing over \$1.0 million per usable segment or item, or \$10.0 million total project cost. In FY 2015, funding will support continued progress on build-out of Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) systems, and CG-Logistics Information Management System (CG-LIMS). This subappropriation also provides funding for Program Oversight and Management (PO&M).

The Coast Guard leverages its C4ISR capability to effectively execute a broad mission set in an immensely challenging operating environment. Assets are able to receive, evaluate and act upon information obtained through the capability provided by the systems supported in this program. The C4ISR project provides standardized capability to major cutters and aircraft, facilitating interoperability and information sharing. The CG-LIMS project is replacing redundant and obsolete logistics systems with one single integrated IT system capable of providing enhanced configuration management, supply support, and improved financial accountability. PO&M is critical for efficient oversight and execution of the Coast Guard's acquisition programs.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
IV. Shore and ATON
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: IV. Shore and ATON

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	89,801
2014 Enacted (Gross)	-	-	23,000
2015 Current Services	-	-	23,000
2015 Program Change	-	-	17,580
2015 Total Request	-	-	40,580
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	17,580

The President's Budget requests \$40.580 million in FY 2015.

SUBAPPROPRIATION DESCRIPTION:

The AC&I shore facilities, military housing and ATON subappropriation provides funding for the acquisition, construction, rebuilding, and improvement of the Coast Guard's shore facilities, military housing, ATON and related equipment. Shore facilities are critical to supporting all Coast Guard operations and addressing the shore-side needs of the service's operational communities. This funding also provides infrastructure upgrades at new cutter homeports and air stations to ensure these facilities are fully functional and ready prior to arrival of new assets.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
V. Personnel and Management
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: V. Personnel and Management

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	880	721	110,216
2014 Enacted (Gross)	898	866	113,395
2015 Current Services	898	866	113,395
2015 Program Change	-	15	1,918
2015 Total Request	898	881	115,313
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	15	1,918

The President's Budget requests \$115.313 million in FY 2015.

SUBAPPROPRIATION DESCRIPTION:

AC&I has a specific annual subappropriation to fund "personnel compensation and benefits and related costs." The primary activities include project management, financial management, support services, training, and workforce certification. Coast Guard acquisition programs rely on government acquisition professionals with the competencies and capacity to manage acquisitions in accordance with CG and DHS policies, while meeting various requirements established in the Chief Financial Officer Act, Clinger-Cohen Act, DHS certification level requirements, and OMB Circular A-76.

IV. Program Justification Changes

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Vessels
PPA: I. Vessels
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(196,000)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	999,000
Program Decrease							-	-	(196,000)
Total	-	-	1,029,930	-	-	999,000	-	-	803,000

Description of Item

Please see the following budget displays for detailed information: Summary of Requirements and Capital Investments and Construction Initiative Listing.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 2: Aircraft
PPA: II. Aircraft
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(107,310)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	175,310
Program Decrease							-	-	(107,310)
Total	-	-	181,199	-	-	175,310	-	-	68,000

Description of Item

Please see the following budget displays for detailed information: Summary of Requirements and Capital Investments and Construction Initiative Listing.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 3: Other Equipment
PPA: III. Other
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(7,630)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	64,930
Program Decrease							-	-	(7,630)
Total	-	-	60,876	-	-	64,930	-	-	57,300

Description of Item

Please see the following budget displays for detailed information: Summary of Requirements and Capital Investments and Construction Initiative Listing.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 4: Shore and Aids to Navigation
PPA: IV. Shore and ATON
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$17,580

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	23,000
Program Increase							-	-	17,580
Total	-	-	89,801	-	-	23,000	-	-	40,580

Description of Item

Please see the following budget displays for detailed information: Summary of Requirements and Capital Investments and Construction Initiative Listing.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 5: Personnel and Management
PPA: V. Personnel and Management
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 15, Dollars \$1,918

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							898	866	113,395
Program Increase							-	15	1,918
Total	880	721	110,216	898	866	113,395	898	881	115,313

Description of Item

Please see the following budget displays for detailed information: Summary of Requirements and Capital Investments and Construction Initiative Listing.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Coast Guard

Justification of Proposed Changes in Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements Appropriation Language

For necessary expenses of acquisition, construction, renovation, and improvement of aids to navigation, shore facilities, vessels, and aircraft, including equipment related thereto; and maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment; as authorized by law; [\$1,375,635,000]**\$1,084,193,000**¹; of which \$20,000,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712(a)(5)); and of which the following amounts, to remain available until September 30, [2018]**2019**² (except as subsequently specified), shall be available as follows: [\$18,000,000 shall be available for military family housing, of which not more than \$349,996 shall be derived from the Coast Guard Housing Fund established pursuant to 14 U.S.C. 687; \$999,000,000 shall be available]**\$803,000,000**³ to acquire, effect major repairs to, renovate, or improve vessels, small boats, and related equipment; [\$175,310,000 shall be available]**\$68,000,000**⁴ to acquire, effect major repairs to, renovate, or improve aircraft or increase aviation capability; [\$64,930,000 shall be available]**\$57,300,000**⁵ for other acquisition programs; [\$5,000,000 shall be available]**\$40,580,000**⁶ for shore facilities and aids to navigation, including facilities at Department of Defense installations used by the Coast Guard; and [\$113,395,000]**\$115,313,000**⁷, to remain available until September 30, [2014, shall be available]**2015**⁸, for personnel compensation and benefits and related costs[: Provided, That the funds provided by this Act shall be immediately available and allotted to contract for the production of the seventh National Security Cutter notwithstanding the availability of funds for post-production costs: Provided further, That the funds provided by this Act shall be immediately available and allotted to contract for long lead time materials, components, and designs for the eighth National Security Cutter notwithstanding the availability of funds for production costs or post-production costs: Provided further, That the Commandant of the Coast Guard shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, at the time the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2015 is submitted pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a future-years capital investment plan for the Coast Guard that identifies for each requested capital asset—(1) the proposed appropriations included in that budget;(2) the total estimated cost of completion, including and clearly delineating the costs of associated major acquisition systems infrastructure and transition to operations;(3) projected funding levels for each fiscal year for the next 5 fiscal years or until acquisition program baseline or project completion, whichever is earlier; (4) an estimated completion date at the projected funding levels; and (5) a current acquisition program baseline for each capital asset, as applicable, that—(A) includes the total acquisition cost of each asset, subdivided by fiscal year and including a detailed description of the purpose of the proposed funding levels for each fiscal year, including for each fiscal year funds requested for design, pre-acquisition activities, production, structural modifications, missionization, post-delivery, and transition to operations costs;(B) includes a detailed project schedule through completion, subdivided by fiscal year, that details—(i) quantities planned for each fiscal year; and (ii) major acquisition and project events, including development of operational requirements, contracting actions, design reviews, production, delivery, test and evaluation, and

transition to operations, including necessary training, shore infrastructure, and logistics; (C) notes and explains any deviations in cost, performance parameters, schedule, or estimated date of completion from the original acquisition program baseline and the most recent baseline approved by the Department of Homeland Security's Acquisition Review Board, if applicable; (D) aligns the acquisition of each asset to mission requirements by defining existing capabilities of comparable legacy assets, identifying known capability gaps between such existing capabilities and stated mission requirements, and explaining how the acquisition of each asset will address such known capability gaps; (E) defines life-cycle costs for each asset and the date of the estimate on which such costs are based, including all associated costs of major acquisitions systems infrastructure and transition to operations, delineated by purpose and fiscal year for the projected service life of the asset; (F) includes the earned value management system summary schedule performance index and cost performance index for each asset, if applicable; and (G) includes a phase-out and decommissioning schedule delineated by fiscal year for each existing legacy asset that each asset is intended to replace or recapitalize: Provided further, That the Commandant of the Coast Guard shall ensure that amounts specified in the future-years capital investment plan are consistent, to the maximum extent practicable, with proposed appropriations necessary to support the programs, projects, and activities of the Coast Guard in the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2015, submitted pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code: Provided further, That any inconsistencies between the capital investment plan and proposed appropriations shall be identified and justified: Provided further, That subsections (a) and (b) of section 6402 of Public Law 110–28 shall apply with respect to the amounts made available under this heading.]⁹ (Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014.)

Explanation of Changes:

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ... [\$1,375,635,000] <u>\$1,084,193,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ... [2018] <u>2019</u> ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ ... \$999,000,000 shall be available] <u>\$803,000,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁴ ... [\$175,310,000 shall be available] <u>\$68,000,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁵ ... [\$64,930,000 shall be available] <u>\$57,300,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

⁶ ... [\$5,000,000 shall be available] <u>\$40,580,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁷ ... [\$113,395,000] <u>\$115,313,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁸ ... [2014, shall be available] <u>2015</u> ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

<p>⁹[Provided, That the funds provided by this Act shall be immediately available and allotted to contract for the production of the seventh National Security Cutter notwithstanding the availability of funds for post-production costs: Provided further, That the funds provided by this Act shall be immediately available and allotted to contract for long lead time materials, components, and designs for the eighth National Security Cutter notwithstanding the availability of funds for production costs or post-production costs: Provided further, That the Commandant of the Coast Guard shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, at the time the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2015 is submitted pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a future-years capital investment plan for the Coast Guard that identifies for each requested capital asset—(1) the proposed appropriations included in that budget; (2) the total estimated cost of completion, including and clearly delineating the costs of associated major acquisition systems infrastructure and transition to operations; (3) projected funding levels for each fiscal year for the next 5 fiscal years or until acquisition program baseline or project completion, whichever is earlier; (4) an estimated completion date at the projected funding levels; and (5) a current acquisition program baseline for each capital asset, as applicable, that— (A) includes the total acquisition cost of each asset,</p>	Language not required for FY 2015 Budget request.
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<p>subdivided by fiscal year and including a detailed description of the purpose of the proposed funding levels for each fiscal year, including for each fiscal year funds requested for design, pre-acquisition activities, production, structural modifications, missionization, post-delivery, and transition to operations costs; (B) includes a detailed project schedule through completion, subdivided by fiscal year, that details—(i) quantities planned for each fiscal year; and (ii) major acquisition and project events, including development of operational requirements, contracting actions, design reviews, production, delivery, test and evaluation, and transition to operations, including necessary training, shore infrastructure, and logistics; (C) notes and explains any deviations in cost, performance parameters, schedule, or estimated date of completion from the original acquisition program baseline and the most recent baseline approved by the Department of Homeland Security's Acquisition Review Board, if applicable; (D) aligns the acquisition of each asset to mission requirements by defining existing capabilities of comparable legacy assets, identifying known capability gaps between such existing capabilities and stated mission requirements, and explaining how the acquisition of each asset will address such known capability gaps; (E) defines life-cycle costs for each asset and the date of the estimate on which such costs are based, including all associated costs of major acquisitions systems infrastructure and transition to operations, delineated by purpose and fiscal year for the projected service life of the asset; (F) includes the earned value management system summary schedule performance index and cost performance index for each asset, if applicable; and (G) includes a phase-out and decommissioning schedule delineated by fiscal year for each existing legacy asset that each asset is intended to replace or recapitalize: Provided further, That the Commandant of the Coast Guard shall ensure that amounts specified in the future-years capital investment plan are consistent, to the maximum extent practicable, with proposed appropriations necessary to support the programs, projects, and activities of the Coast Guard in the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2015,</p>	
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submitted pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code: Provided further, That any inconsistencies between the capital investment plan and proposed appropriations shall be identified and justified: Provided further, That subsections (a) and (b) of section 6402 of Public Law 110–28 shall apply with respect to the amounts made available under this heading].	
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B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Acquisition, Construction and Improvements

FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted Sequestration (Net)	880	721	\$1,317,520
FY 2014 Enacted	898	866	\$1,226,176
Adjustments-to-Base			
FY 2015 Current Services	898	866	\$1,226,176
Program Changes			
Personnel and Management	-	15	\$1,918
Shore and Aids to Navigation	-	-	\$17,580
Vessels	-	-	(\$196,000)
Aircraft	-	-	(\$107,310)
Other Equipment	-	-	(\$7,630)
Total Program Changes	-	15	(\$141,983)
FY 2015 Request	898	881	\$1,084,193
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	15	(\$149,459)

C. Summary of Requirements

FY 2015 Capital Investment Plan (CIP) Acquisition, Construction & Improvements

(Thousands of dollars, budget year dollars)	FY2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request
Vessels	\$999,000	\$803,000
Survey and Design - Vessel and Boats	\$1,000	\$500
In-Service Vessel Sustainment	\$21,000	\$24,500
National Security Cutter (NSC)	\$629,000	\$638,000
Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC)	\$23,000	\$20,000
Fast Response Cutter (FRC)	\$310,000	\$110,000
Cutter Boats	\$3,000	\$4,000
Polar Icebreaker	\$2,000	\$6,000
Aircraft	\$175,310	\$68,000
HH-65 Conversion/Sustainment Projects	\$12,000	\$30,000
HC-144A Conversion/Sustainment	\$9,200	\$15,000
HC-27J Conversion/Sustainment	\$24,900	\$15,000
HC-130J Acquisition/Conversion/Sustainment	\$129,210	\$8,000
Other	\$64,930	\$57,300
Program Oversight and Management	\$10,000	\$18,000
Systems Engineering and Integration	\$204	\$0
C4ISR	\$40,226	\$36,300
CG-LIMS	\$1,500	\$3,000
Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS)	\$13,000	\$0
Shore and ATON	\$5,000	\$40,580
Major Shore, ATON and S&D	\$2,000	\$19,580
Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure	\$0	\$16,000
Minor Shore	\$3,000	\$5,000
Military Housing	\$18,000	\$0
Direct Personnel Costs	\$113,395	\$115,313
SUBTOTAL	\$1,375,635	\$1,084,193
RESCISSIONS	-\$149,459	\$0
TOTAL	\$1,226,176	\$1,084,193

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Collections by Source:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Department of Navy	-	-	\$16,604	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Tunisia - 65- foot Arch Angel	-	-	-	-	-	\$8,502	-	-	-	-	-	(\$8,502)
Other Anticipated Reimbursables	-	-	-	-	-	\$20,000	-	-	\$20,000	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$16,604	-	-	\$28,502	-	-	\$20,000	-	-	(\$8,502)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Navy - 42 Foot Arch Angel Lifeboats for Chile	-	-	\$21,148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Tunisia - 65- foot Arch Angel	-	-	-	-	-	\$8,502	-	-	-	-	-	(\$8,502)
Total Obligations	-	-	\$21,148	-	-	\$8,502	-	-	-	-	-	(\$8,502)

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Acquisition, Construction and Improvements Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$45,647	\$47,076	\$47,989	\$913
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$48	\$47	\$48	\$1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$248	\$258	\$263	\$5
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	\$9,934	\$10,877	\$11,469	\$592
11.7 Military Personnel	\$30,087	\$32,949	\$34,742	\$1,793
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$102	\$112	\$119	\$7
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$11,012	\$11,353	\$11,574	\$221
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	\$2,539	\$2,782	\$2,934	\$152
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$112	\$122	\$128	\$6
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$99,729	\$105,576	\$109,266	\$3,690
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$4,530	\$5,000	\$3,429	(\$1,571)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1,273	\$1,406	\$964	(\$442)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$282	\$313	\$215	(\$98)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$3,679	\$4,063	\$2,789	(\$1,274)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$112,686	\$124,408	\$85,332	(\$39,076)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$97,421	\$107,997	\$74,076	(\$33,921)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$2,255	\$3,596	\$2,466	(\$1,130)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$144,113	\$159,105	\$109,132	(\$49,973)
31.0 Equipment	\$941,556	\$1,038,397	\$712,248	(\$326,149)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$107,847	\$117,639	\$81,365	(\$36,274)
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$14,509	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	\$2,495	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$1,372,293	\$1,561,924	\$1,072,016	(\$489,908)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$1,515, 372	\$1,667,500	\$1,181,282	(\$486,218)
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$1,389,147)	(\$1,367,779)	(\$926,743)	\$441,324x
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$1,367,779	\$926,455	\$829,653	(\$97,089)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$1,494,004	\$1,227,176	\$1,084,193	(\$141,983)
Full Time Equivalents	721	866	881	15

Note: Unobligated balances include offsetting collections.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
Military
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
O-8	2	2	2	-
O-6	18	19	19	-
O-5	44	45	45	-
O-4	80	81	81	-
O-3	99	92	92	-
O-2	5	5	5	-
O-1	5	0	0	-
CWO	61	59	59	-
E-9	4	3	3	-
E-8	11	12	12	-
E-7	51	54	54	-
E-6	24	32	32	-
E-5	9	21	21	-
E-4	-	15	15	-
Total Permanent Positions	413	440	440	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	33	31	31	-
Total Perm. Employment EOY	380	409	409	-
Headquarters Military Positions	184	176	176	-
U.S. Field Military	229	265	265	-
Total, Acquisition, Construction and Improvements:	413	440	440	-
FTE	354	439	449	
Average Grade, Officer Positions	4	4	4	-
Average Salary, Officer Positions	117,489	122,397	134,803	12,406
Average Salary, Enlisted Positions	78,242	82,599	98,046	15,447
Average Grade, Enlisted Positions	7	7	7	-

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
Civilian
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
GS-15	39	38	38	-
GS-14	116	112	112	-
GS-13	218	212	212	-
GS-12	55	57	57	-
GS-11	14	14	14	-
GS-10	2	2	2	-
GS-9	4	8	8	-
GS-8	9	8	8	-
GS-7	4	3	3	-
GS-6	4	2	2	-
GS-5	2	2	2	-
Total Permanent Positions	467	458	458	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	110	106	106	-
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	357	352	352	-
Headquarters	305	285	285	-
U.S. Field	162	173	173	-
Total, Acquisition, Construction and Improvements:	467	458	458	-
FTE	367	427	432	
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	144,131	141,037	141,888	851
Average Grade, GS Positions	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
(Dollars in thousands)

Capital Investment Project	FY 2015 Congressional Request
I. Vessels & Critical Infrastructure	
1. Survey and Design - Vessels and Boats	500
2. In-Service Vessel Sustainment (ISVS)	24,500
3. National Security Cutter (NSC)	638,000
4. Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC)	20,000
5. Fast Response Cutter (FRC)	110,000
6. Cutter Boats	4,000
7. Polar Icebreaker	6,000
Subtotal - Vessels.....	803,000
II. Aircraft	
1. HC-144A Conversion, Sustainment	15,000
2. HC-27J Conversion, Sustainment	15,000
3. H-65 Conversion and Sustainment Project	30,000
4. HC-130J Acquisition, Conversion, Sustainment	8,000
Subtotal - Aircraft.....	68,000
III. Other	
1. Program Oversight and Management	18,000
2. C4ISR	36,300
3. CG-LIMS	3,000
Subtotal - Other.....	57,300
IV. Shore & Aids to Navigation	
1. Major Shore - Construct Small Arms Firing Range, Yorktown VA	9,380
2. Major Shore - Recapitalize Woods Hole, MA Phase II	7,750
3. Major Shore - Station Morro Bay	1,450
4. Shore Infrastructure Survey and Design	500
5. Shore AC&I Waterways ATON Infrastructure	500
6. Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure (MASI)	16,000
7. Minor AC&I Shore Construction Projects	5,000
Subtotal - Shore & Aids to Navigation.....	40,580
VI. Personnel and Management	
1. Direct Personnel Costs	115,313
Subtotal - Personnel and Management.....	115,313
Summary Capital Investments	
Total Non-IT Initiatives (all projects over \$5 million).....	1,026,893
Total IT Initiatives.....	57,300
Total FY 2015 Congressional Request:	1,084,193

Survey and Design - Vessels and Boats

\$500

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Funds survey and design work in direct support of the In-Service Vessel Sustainment (ISVS) project. Preliminary survey and design work is essential to properly plan and scope sustainment availabilities, such as Mission Effectiveness Projects (MEP) and Service Life Extension Projects (SLEP). This request provides funding to support multi-year engineering survey and design efforts in support of projects including the 47-foot Motor Life Boat (MLB) and the CGC EAGLE (WIX 327).

The 117 47-foot MLBs serve as the Coast Guard's primary shore-based heavy weather Search and Rescue response asset and must operate safely and effectively in heavy weather and surf. As a ready response resource, an extremely high state of equipment readiness and operational availability must be maintained. Engineering evaluations indicate vital systems including the hull structure, engines, steering system, tow reel assembly and crew shock-mitigating seating are in need of replacement to prevent loss of operational readiness and to stabilize maintenance costs.

CGC EAGLE's SLEP will be broken into four segments to allow the cutter to meet training commitments. The first phase of CGC EAGLE's SLEP will be completed in FY 2014 via the ISVS project. The funding in this request will support design efforts for subsequent SLEP phases. Systems targeted for recapitalization include the gyrocompass, anchor windlass, main engine, waste water treatment systems, reverse osmosis system, berthing area habitability, and masts.

As in-service vessels continue to age, this program is required to conduct detailed hull condition surveys, along with engineering design work that will be used to plan the projects. Examples of the work to be performed under this project include: detailed assessment of the material condition of the current fleet's hull, mechanical and electrical systems and subsystems, and study and analysis of engineering systems to evaluate suitability for use in sustainment projects.

Early planning, requirements development, and cost estimating in support of acquisition and sustainment projects are critical to proper planning and acquisition oversight to make the best use of limited resources while minimizing impact to the operational fleet.

CONTRACT INFORMATION:

N/A

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2014					
Survey and Design	FY14:Q1	FY16:Q4			1,000
FY 2015					
Survey and Design	FY15:Q1	FY17:Q4			500

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2012 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	
Appropriation	13,449	2,378	1,000	500	17,327
Obligation	8,549	3,314	3,717	700	16,280
Expenditure	6,147	3,314	3,717	700	13,878
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Survey, Design & Engineering	6,147	3,314	3,717	700	13,878

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

In-Service Vessel Sustainment (ISVS)

\$24,500

Project Description, Justification and Scope

The In-Service Vessel Sustainment (ISVS) program is designed to perform life-cycle event vessel repair availabilities, such as Mission Effectiveness Projects (MEP), Mid-Life Availabilities and Service Life Extension Projects (SLEP), on the Coast Guard's existing fleet of vessels.

FY 2015 funding continues SLEP efforts on the 140-foot ice breaking tugs (WTGB) and the Mid-Life Availability on the 225-foot ocean going buoy tender (WLB) fleet. FY 2015 funding initiates sustainment of the 47-foot Motor Life Boats (MLB) and completes the second of four phases of the CGC EAGLE SLEP.

This program ensures in-service vessels meet or exceed their design service life through the recapitalization of hull, mechanical, electrical (HM&E) and electronic systems that have been identified as the highest contributors to maintenance costs and decreasing operational availability.

140-foot Ice Breaking Tugs (WTGBs): The lead ship in this class was placed in service in 1978 and has been in continuous service for 32 years. This sustainment program is the first that has been performed on this fleet. Specific system upgrades and improvements to be addressed include: propulsion plant, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems, installation of an engine room fire suppression system, boat launching davit replacement, Oily Water Separator (OWS) replacement, exhaust configuration modifications, and crew habitability improvements to meet current standards.

CGC EAGLE (WIX-327): CGC EAGLE, which was built in 1936, completed her last significant overhaul period in 1983. Recent engineering surveys indicate EAGLE requires a SLEP to ensure safe and reliable operation. EAGLE's SLEP will be divided into four segments to allow the cutter to meet annual operational commitments. Systems targeted for recapitalization include: gyrocompass, anchor windlass, main engine, waste water treatment systems, reverse osmosis system, berthing area habitability, and masts.

225-foot Ocean Going Buoy Tenders (WLBs): This class was placed in service in 1996 and was designed to meet a 30-year service life. Achieving that 30-year service life is predicated upon performing a mid-life availability to address obsolescence of select engineering systems. The WLB mid-life availability program is intended to include a stability assessment, electrical load analysis, updates to the machinery control system, propeller, HVAC systems, an overhaul of the buoy tending crane and other auxiliary systems, topside preservation, deck equipment, and weight handling gear, as well as crew habitability updates.

47-foot Motor Life Boat (MLB): The fleet of 47-foot MLBs was constructed from 1997 to 2003 and was designed for a 25-year service life. The boats continue to serve well, but many of the critical systems have become obsolete or difficult to support. Engineering evaluations have identified the propulsion system including engines, reduction gears, and the integrated control

system, a variety of mission-specific equipment including the towing reel and components of the survivor's compartment; various structural repairs and renewal of watertight closures are in need of recapitalization to prevent the loss of operational readiness and stabilize maintenance costs.

FY 2013 Key Events

- Continued engineering development and materials orders for the SLEP of the 140-foot WTGBs.

FY 2014 Planned Key Events

- Begin production work on the first 140-foot WTGB and first phase of SLEP on EAGLE;
- Perform condition assessments on the second and third WTGBs in preparation for SLEP induction;
- Begin engineering work and order materials for the first 225-foot WLB and second 140-foot WTGB.

FY 2015 Planned Key Events

- Begin production work on the second 140-foot WTGB and the second phase of SLEP on EAGLE;
- Order materials for third 140-foot WTGB;
- Continue engineering work on 225-foot WLB;
- Begin engineering work for the 47-foot MLB SLEP.

Funding History

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Associated with Appropriated Funding</i>
2012	\$14,000	140' WTGB SLEP
2013	\$0	
2014	\$21,000	140' WTGB SLEP, 225' WLB Mid-Life, EAGLE SLEP Phase 1
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$35,000</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2012 through FY 2014</i>

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

<i>FY</i>	<i>Cost Category (\$000s)</i>	<i>FY 2014</i>	<i>FY 2015</i>	<i>Totals</i>
2015	Production		\$16,000	\$16,000
	Procurement	\$2,500	\$5,300	\$7,800
	Program Management	\$600	\$200	\$800
	Engineering		\$2,000	\$2,000
	Logistics		\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Total</i>		<i>\$3,100</i>	<i>\$24,500</i>	<i>\$27,600</i>

Contract Information:

N/A

Work is done primarily at the Coast Guard YARD.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Design Work</u>		<u>Project Work</u>		<u>Estimate</u>
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2014					
140' WTGB SLEP			FY14:Q4	FY19:Q3	5,000
EAGLE SLEP			FY14:Q2	FY14:Q4	7,000
225' WLB Mid-Life			FY15:Q4	FY26:Q4	9,000
FY 2015					
140' WTGB SLEP			FY14:Q4	FY19:Q3	14,000
EAGLE SLEP			FY15:Q2	FY15:Q4	7,000
225' WLB Mid-Life			FY15:Q4	FY26:Q4	2,000
47' MLB Mid-Life			FY15:Q4	FY26:Q4	1,500

Schedule of Project Funding

	<u>Project Funds</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>FY 2012 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	
Appropriation	14,000		21,000	24,500	59,500
Obligation	2,752	2,368	26,780	27,600	59,500
Expenditure	25	1,672	813	3,247	5,757
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	25	1,672	813	3,247	5,757

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

National Security Cutter (NSC)

\$638,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Provides \$638 million for Segment 2 of Long Lead Time Materials (LLTM) and Production for the eighth NSC, the Structural Enhancement Drydock Availability (SEDA) for the first NSC, and Post-Delivery Availability (PDA) for the fourth through eighth NSCs.

These Legend Class Cutters are replacing the legacy High Endurance Cutters (HEC), built between 1967 and 1972. Acquisition of the eighth NSC completes the recapitalization of the Coast Guard's High Endurance Cutter fleet. Compared to HECs, the NSCs provide increased endurance, intelligence, and maritime domain awareness capability in the offshore environment. The NSC, along with the Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC), will comprise the Coast Guard's offshore response capability for the next 40 years, and is an essential element of DHS's layered security strategy. NSC missions are primarily focused on drug interdiction, fisheries enforcement and defense readiness, but also perform search and rescue; ports, waterways and coastal security; migrant interdiction; and serve as mobile command and control platforms for surge operations. Acquisition of NSC-8 will improve long-term capacity and capability in the execution of long range Coast Guard missions offshore and is designed to operate in every ocean and all environments. The NSC also meets modern environmental requirements that were not in place when the HECs were designed.

FY 2013 Key Events

- Awarded Segment 2 LLTM for NSC-6;
- Christened – Launched NSC-4;
- Keel laid on NSC-5;
- Awarded Production contract for NSC-6;
- Awarded Segment 1 LLTM contract for NSC-7.

FY 2014 Planned Key Events

- Christening – Launch of NSC-5;
- Start Fabrication (formal recognition of first 100 tons constructed) of NSC-6;
- Award Segment 2 LLTM and Production contract for NSC-7;
- Deliver NSC-4;
- Award Segment 1 LLTM for NSC-8.

FY 2015 Planned Key Events

- Deliver NSC-5;
- Christening - Launch of NSC-6;
- "Start Fabrication" (Formal recognition of first 100 tons constructed) of NSC-7;
- Award Segment 2 LLTM and Production contract for NSC-8;
- Structural Enhancement Drydock Availability (SEDA) for NSC-1.

Funding History¹

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Associated with Appropriated Funding</i>
2010 & Prior	\$2,376,976	NSC 2-4 Production
2011	\$647,116	NSC-5 Production
2012	\$77,000	NSC-6 Segment 1 LLTM
2013	\$538,652	NSC-6 Segment 2 LLTM & Production
	\$20,000	NSC-4 PDA
	\$77,000	NSC-7 Segment 1 LLTM
2014	\$552,000	NSC-7 Segment 2 LLTM & Production
	\$77,000	NSC-8 Segment 1 LLTM
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$4,365,744</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2002 through FY 2014</i>

¹ Table reflects net funding, appropriations received less rescissions

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

<i>FY</i>	<i>Cost Category (\$000s)</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2012</i>	<i>FY 2013</i>	<i>FY 2014</i>	<i>FY 2015</i>	<i>Totals</i>
2015	Data			\$550		\$418	\$968
	Engineering Change Order	\$1,533			\$50	\$4,363	\$5,946
	Government Furnished Equipment	\$345		\$1,075		\$31,555	\$32,975
	Initial Spares					\$919	\$919
	In-Service Improvements					\$20,000	\$20,000
	Procurement					\$12,000	\$12,000
	Logistics					\$813	\$813
	Post Delivery Activities			\$1,031		\$8,936	\$9,967
	Program Management	\$1,085		\$800		\$10,298	\$12,183
	Systems Engineering					\$200	\$200
	Ship Production					\$515,000	\$515,000
	Antecedent Liability	\$19,770					\$19,770
	Systems Test & Evaluation	\$373		\$508		\$4,434	\$5,315
	Training					\$2,373	\$2,373
	Travel					\$429	\$429
2016	Government Furnished Equipment			\$1,325			\$1,325
	Initial Spares			\$234			\$234
	Procurement		\$300				\$300
	Logistics		\$152				\$152
	Program Management		\$107	\$200			\$307
	Antecedent Liability			\$8,000			\$8,000
	Systems Production			\$63			\$63
2017	Engineering Change Order			\$3,598	\$3,763		\$7,361
	Government Furnished Equipment			\$450			\$450
	Initial Spares				\$5,372		\$5,372
	Procurement			\$140			\$140
	Logistics			\$158			\$158
	Post Delivery Activities			\$200			\$200
	Antecedent Liability			\$17,950			\$17,950
	Warranty			\$1,001			\$1,001
2018	Procurement			\$220			\$220
	Antecedent Liability				\$24,083		\$24,083

<i>FY</i>	<i>Cost Category (\$000s)</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2012</i>	<i>FY 2013</i>	<i>FY 2014</i>	<i>FY 2015</i>	<i>Totals</i>
	Systems Test & Evaluation				\$66		\$66
2019	Antecedent Liability					\$26,262	\$26,262
<i>Total</i>		<i>\$23,106</i>	<i>\$559</i>	<i>\$37,503</i>	<i>\$33,334</i>	<i>\$638,000</i>	<i>\$732,502</i>

Contract Information

<i>Contract Number</i>	<i>Contractor</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Award Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>Start Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>End Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>EVM in Contract</i>	<i>Total Value</i>
HSCG23-08-J-2DB031 (NSC-4 LLTM)	Integrated Coast Guard Systems (ICGS)	Firm Fixed Price (FFP)	3/26/2008	3/26/2008	9/15/2014	No	100,071
HSCG23-11-C-2DB043 (NSC-4 Production)	Huntington Ingalls Industries (HII)	Fixed Price Incentive Fee (FPIF)	11/29/2010	11/29/2010	9/14/2015	Yes	490,515
HSCG23-11-C-2DB043 (NSC-5 LLTM)	Huntington Ingalls Industries (HII)	FFP	1/14/2011	1/14/2011	6/5/2015	No	88,409
HSCG23-11-C-2DB043 (NSC-5 Production)	Huntington Ingalls Industries (HII)	FPIF	9/9/2011	9/9/2011	6/4/2016	Yes	494,104
HSCG23-11-C-2DB043 (NSC-6 LLTM)	Huntington Ingalls Industries (HII)	FFP	3/30/2012	3/30/2012	12/9/2016	No	87,220
HSCG23-13-C-ADB014 (NSC-6 Production)	Huntington Ingalls Industries (HII)	FPIF	4/30/2013	4/30/2013	12/8/2017	Yes	487,110
HSCG23-13-C-ADB014 (NSC-7 LLTM)	Huntington Ingalls Industries (HII)	FFP	6/14/2013	6/14/2013	10/31/2017	No	85,667

Subcontractors: Lockheed Martin Company (LMCO), Moorestown, NJ

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Design Work</u>		<u>Project Work</u>		<u>Estimate</u>
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2014					
NSC-7 Segment 2 Long Lead Time Materials	FY02:Q4	FY04:Q1	FY14:Q1	FY19:Q4	12,000
NSC-7 Production Contract	FY02:Q4	FY04:Q1	FY14:Q2	FY19:Q4	540,000
NSC-8 Segment 1 Long Lead Time Materials	FY02:Q4	FY04:Q1	FY14:Q2	FY21:Q4	77,000
FY 2015					
NSC-1 Structural Enhancements	FY07:Q1	FY13:Q1	FY15:Q2	FY16:Q2	20,000
NSC-4 Post Delivery Activities	FY02:Q4	FY04:Q1	FY11:Q1	FY16:Q4	7,700
NSC-5 Post Delivery Activities	FY02:Q4	FY04:Q1	FY11:Q4	FY17:Q3	33,200
NSC-6 Post Delivery Activities	FY02:Q4	FY04:Q1	FY13:Q2	FY19:Q1	15,300
NSC-7 Post Delivery Activities	FY02:Q4	FY04:Q1	FY14:Q2	FY21:Q4	3,100
NSC-8 Segment 2 Long Lead Time Materials	FY02:Q4	FY04:Q1	FY15:Q1	FY20:Q1	12,000
NSC-8 Production Contract	FY02:Q4	FY04:Q1	FY15:Q1	FY20:Q1	545,000
NSC-8 Post Delivery Activities	FY02:Q4	FY04:Q1	FY15:Q2	FY21:Q4	1,700

Schedule of Project Funding

	<u>Project Funds</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>FY 2012 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	
Appropriation	3,101,092	635,652	629,000	638,000	5,003,744
Obligation	3,000,487	576,323	649,332	638,858	4,865,000
Expenditure	2,353,431	34,837	145,251	395,511	2,929,030
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	2,261,007	34,837	145,251	395,511	2,836,606
Survey, Design & Engineering	92,424				92,424

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U.S. Coast Guard - FY 2015 Congressional Justification

Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC)

\$20,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Funding will support technical reviews of Preliminary & Contract Designs (P&CD) for the Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC) class. There is a two-phase acquisition strategy for this program. Phase I: Three P&CDs were awarded to competing contractors in FY 2014. Phase II: After a DHS' decision to move forward with the program, one P&CD contractor's design can be chosen for Detailed Design and Construction (DD&C). This funding will support the OPC Project Management Office, OPC Ship Design Team, and the Technical Authorities to continue review of contract deliverables, perform technical evaluations, update life-cycle cost estimates, and develop logistics and training studies.

The OPC is critical to bridging the capability gap between the National Security Cutter (NSC) and Fast Response Cutter (FRC), and is planned to replace the Coast Guard's fleet of Medium Endurance Cutters (MEC) as they reach the end of their service lives.

FY 2013 Key Events

- Evaluated industry proposals

FY 2014 Planned Key Events

- Award three P&CD contracts

FY 2015 Planned Key Events

- Evaluate P&CD contract deliverables

Funding History

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Associated with Appropriated Funding</i>
2010 & Prior	\$40,188	Continued Requirements Analysis and Acquisition Decision Event (ADE) 2 Preparation
2011	\$44,910	Funding supports Project Management Office (PMO)/Ship Design Team (SDT) and RFP development, and support award and evaluation of Preliminary & Contract Designs (P&CD)
2012	\$25,000	Funding supports PMO/SDT and RFP development, and support award and evaluation of P&CD
2013	\$28,535	P&CD Award
2014	\$23,000	Funding supports PMO/SDT/TA deliverables review during P&CD
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$161,633</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2004 through FY 2014</i>

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

<i>FY</i>	<i>Cost Category (\$000s)</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2012</i>	<i>FY 2013</i>	<i>FY 2014</i>	<i>FY 2015</i>	<i>Totals</i>
2015	Design	\$2,200	\$2,200	\$2,200			\$6,600
	Program Management				\$518	\$6,169	\$6,687
	Systems Engineering			\$109		\$12,292	\$12,401
	Government Furnished Info					\$1,539	\$1,539

<i>FY</i>	<i>Cost Category (\$000s)</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2012</i>	<i>FY 2013</i>	<i>FY 2014</i>	<i>FY 2015</i>	<i>Totals</i>
<i>Total</i>		\$2,200	\$2,200	\$2,309	\$518	\$20,000	\$27,227

Contract Information: N/A.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2014					
Technical and Project Management			FY14:Q1	FY15:Q4	23,000
FY 2015					
Technical and Project Management			FY15:Q1	FY16:Q4	20,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2012 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	
Appropriation	110,099	28,535	23,000	20,000	181,634
Obligation	60,356	4,224	82,336	27,228	174,144
Expenditure	56,256	445	2,949	24,421	84,071
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	56,256	445	2,949	24,421	84,071

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Fast Response Cutter (FRC)

\$110,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Provides funds for production of two FRCs, associated contract line items, and project management costs. The planned fleet of FRCs is replacing the 110-foot patrol boats and will similarly operate in the coastal zone. Examples of FRC missions include: Search and Rescue, Migrant Interdiction, Living Marine Resource Enforcement, Drug Interdiction and Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security.

FRCs provide enhanced capabilities over the 110-foot patrol boats including improved C4ISR capability and interoperability; stern launch and recovery (up through sea state 4) of a 40 knot, Over-the-Horizon, 7m cutter boat; a remote operated, gyro stabilized MK38 Mod 2, 25mm main gun; improved sea keeping; and enhanced crew habitability.

Other capabilities include:

- The ability to conduct shipboard migrant interdiction evolutions, including detection, tracking, interdiction, embarkation and disembarkation, administrative processing, and retention onboard;
- The ability to patrol areas where suspected illegal migrant, drug, or fisheries activities may occur, and dispatch boarding teams to suspect vessels and subsequently escort them to their final disposition;
- The ability to search for, locate, and recover distressed mariners; provide medical assistance or evacuation, and provide safe transport. The FRC will also provide the ability to control damage to distressed vessels and other property, provide dewatering equipment and mechanical assistance, and tow stricken vessels.

FY 2013 Key Events

- Delivered FRCs #4-7.
- Ordered FRCs #19-24

FY 2014 Planned Key Events

- Delivery of FRCs #8-11.
- Ordered FRCs #25-30

FY 2015 Planned Key Event

- Delivery of FRCs #12-15;
- Order FRCs #31-32
- Commence Final Operational Test and Evaluation (FOT&E);
- Release RFP for re-competition of the FRC production contract using RDLF deliverables.

Funding History

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Associated with Appropriated Funding</i>
2010 & Prior	\$505,245	Base contract option, option period 2, plus associated CLINs
2011	\$219,460	Option period 3 plus associated CLINs (includes DeKort Settlement)
2012	\$343,000	Option period 4 plus associated CLINs
2013	\$318,643	Option period 5 plus associated CLINs
2014	\$310,000	Option period 6 plus associated CLINs
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$1,696,348</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2005 through FY 2014</i>

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

<i>FY</i>	<i>Cost Category (\$000s)</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2012</i>	<i>FY 2013</i>	<i>FY 2014</i>	<i>FY 2015</i>	<i>Totals</i>
2015	Training		\$2,216	\$1,300	\$2,600		\$6,116
	Post Delivery Activities	\$996	\$1,000		\$1,000		\$2,996
	Antecedent Liability	\$7,583					\$7,583
	Program Management	\$1,011	\$1,500	\$1,300	\$60	\$4,000	\$7,871
	Travel	\$240	\$125				\$365
	Logistics			\$165	\$310	\$2,000	\$2,475
	Systems Engineering		\$672			\$6,000	\$6,672
	Economic Price Adjustment	\$4,800					\$4,800
	Boat Production				\$5,000		\$5,000
	Production					\$83,000	\$83,000
	Government Furnished Equipment				\$481		\$481
2016	Antecedent Liability		\$12,000				\$12,000
	Program Management		\$1,621	\$6,060			\$7,681
	Economic Price Adjustment		\$19,297				\$19,297
	Systems Engineering			\$700	\$3,000		\$3,700
	Logistics				\$175		\$175
	Government Furnished Equipment				\$2,500		\$2,500
	Government Furnished Information				\$1,500		\$1,500
	Training		\$400	\$300			\$700
2017	Post Delivery Activities			\$1,000			\$1,000
	Economic Price Adjustment			\$24,000			\$24,000
	Antecedent Liability			\$12,000			\$12,000
	Program Management			\$3,651			\$3,651
2018	Antecedent Liability				\$12,000		\$12,000
	Program Management				\$571		\$571
	Economic Price Adjustment				\$30,000		\$30,000
2019	Antecedent Liability					\$5,000	\$5,000
	Economic Price Adjustment					\$10,000	\$10,000
<i>Total</i>		<i>\$14,630</i>	<i>\$38,831</i>	<i>\$50,476</i>	<i>\$59,197</i>	<i>\$110,000</i>	<i>\$273,134</i>

Contract Information

<i>Contract Number</i>	<i>Contractor</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Award Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>Start Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>EVM in Contract</i>	<i>Total Value (\$000s)</i>
HSCG23-08-C-2FR125	Bollinger Shipyards, Inc.	Firm Fixed Price – Economic Price Adjustment (FFP-EPA)	9/26/2008	9/26/2008	No	\$1,139,701

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2014					
Construction			FY14:Q3	FY17:Q3	310,000
FY 2015					
Construction			FY15:Q3	FY18:Q3	110,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				
	<u>FY 2012 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Total</u>
Appropriation	1,067,695	318,643	310,000	110,000	1,806,338
Obligation	970,472	256,819	331,439	127,359	1,686,089
Expenditure	618,243	1,520	82,291	211,435	913,489
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	430,359	1,058	57,276	147,162	635,855
Survey, Design & Engineering	106,181	261	14,133	36,314	156,889
Project Management	81,703	201	10,882	27,959	120,745

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being completed in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Cutter Boats

\$4,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request continues funding for production of multi-mission cutter boats – LRI (Long Range Interceptor) and OTH (Over The Horizon) – that will be fielded on the National Security Cutter. This request funds production of one Cutter Boat Long Range Interceptor II (CB-LRI-II), and two CB-OTH-IVs, along with project and technical support.

The CB-LRI-II is a 35-foot cutter boat. The CB-LRI-II will provide enhanced capabilities compared to legacy cutter boats such as higher speeds, extended range, better sea-keeping, and greatly improved communications and connectivity to the parent cutter.

The CB-OTH-IV is a 26-foot cutter boat. The CB-OTH-IV also provides enhanced capabilities compared to legacy cutter boats. The CB-OTH-IV operates beyond sight of the parent cutter (over the horizon) to deploy boarding parties to pursue and interdict targets of interest, and perform SAR operations.

FY 2013 Key Events

CB-OTH-IV

- Achieved Acquisition Decision Event (ADE) approval to enter Produce/Deploy/Support Phase;
- Ordered CB-OTH-IV #2-9;
- Delivered CB-OTH-IV #2.

CB-LRI-II

- Conducted Operational Test & Evaluation;
- Achieved ADE approval to enter Produce/Deploy/Support Phase;

FY 2014 Key Events

CB-OTH-IV

- Order CB-OTH-IV #10-11;
- Deliver CB-OTH-IV #3-9.

CB-LRI-II

- Award production contract;
- Order CB-LRI-II #2-6;
- Deliver CB-LRI-II #2-3.

FY 2015 Planned Key Events

CB-OTH-IV

- Deliver CB-OTH-IV #10-11;
- Order CB-OTH IV #12-13.

CB-LRI-II

- Order CB-LRI-II #7;
- Deliver CB-LRI-II #4-6.

Funding History

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Associated with Appropriated Funding</i>
2010 & Prior	\$16,785	Design/Construction of SRP #1-8, Design, Engineering, and Spec. Development of CB-OTH-IV and C-LRI-II; Construction of CB-OTH-IV #1-2
2011	\$2,994	Construction CB-OTH- IV #3 & 4 and Design, Engineering, and production of CB-LRI-II #1
2012	\$5,000	Construction CB-OTH-IV #5-7 and CB-LRI-II #2-3
2013	\$3,805	Construction CB-OTH-IV #8-9 and CB-LRI-II #4-5
2014	\$3,000	Construction CB-OTH-IV #10-11 and CB-LRI-II #6
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$31,584</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2002 through FY 2014</i>

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

<i>FY</i>	<i>Cost Category (\$000s)</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2012</i>	<i>FY 2013</i>	<i>FY 2014</i>	<i>FY 2015</i>	<i>Totals</i>
2015	Antecedent Liability	\$153					\$153
	Procurement					\$1,780	\$1,780
	Program Management			\$150		\$556	\$706
2016	Antecedent Liability		\$335				\$335
	Program Management				\$226	\$1,487	\$1,713
2017	Antecedent Liability			\$455			\$455
2018	Antecedent Liability				\$177		\$177
2019	Antecedent Liability					\$177	\$177
Total		\$153	\$335	\$605	\$403	\$4,000	\$5,496

Contract Information

<i>Contract Number</i>	<i>Contractor</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Award (mm/yr)</i>	<i>Start (mo/yr)</i>	<i>End (mo/yr)</i>	<i>EVM in Contract</i>	<i>Total Value</i>
HSCG23-11-D-ACB014 (OTH-IV)	SAFE Boat Int'l, Inc.	Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity/Firm Fixed Price(IDIQ/FFP)	Jun-11	Sep-11	Jun-18	No	58,900
HSCG23-12-D-ACB023 (LRI-II)	MetalCraft Marine, Inc.	IDIQ/FFP	Jun-12	Jun-12	Jun-17	No	10,200

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

Project Description	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2014					
CB-OTH-IV #10-11			FY14:Q2	FY15:Q1	968
CB-LRI-II #6			FY14:Q4	FY15:Q3	975
Logistics, Engineering, Tech, & PM Supt			FY14:Q1	FY15:Q4	1,057
FY 2015					
CB-OTH-IV #12-13			FY15:Q2	FY16:Q1	1,000
CB-LRI-II #7			FY15:Q3	FY16:Q2	1,000
Logistics, Engineering, Tech, & PM Supt			FY15:Q1	FY16:Q4	2,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2012 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	
Appropriation	24,780	3,805	3,000	4,000	35,585
Obligation	18,261	3,408	3,999	2,639	28,307
Expenditure	14,798	1,918	720	2,966	20,402
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	11,843		720	2,966	15,529
Logistics, Engineering, Tech, PM Supt	4,873				4,873

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Polar Icebreaker

\$6,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Continues initial activities for a new polar icebreaker, intended to provide continued U.S. Polar icebreaking capability following the projected end of service life of CGC POLAR STAR. This effort will consider requirements analyses undertaken by the Coast Guard within the past several years, including the High-Latitude Mission Analysis Report, and the Polar Icebreaker Business Case Analysis. Additionally, this effort will be informed by the priorities of the U.S. Arctic Region Policy.

This funding will be used to continue development of programmatic planning documents required under the USCG Major Systems Acquisition Manual, including a Life Cycle Cost Estimate and modeling simulation and testing (as required). This funding will also support the development of an initial specification. These efforts will lead to development of a Request for Proposal.

FY 2013 Key Events

- Mission Needs Statement Approved;
- Concept of Operations Approved;
- Initial Acquisition Strategy Approved.

FY 2014 Planned Key Events

- Capability Development Plan Approval;
- Preliminary Operational Requirements Document Development/Approval;
- Alternatives Analysis Study Plan Approval.

FY 2015 Planned Key Events

- Operational Requirements Document Development/Approval;
- Finalize Alternatives Analysis;
- Complete Initial Lifecycle Cost Estimate;
- Conduct Feasibility Studies.

Funding History:

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Associated with Appropriated Funding</i>
2013	\$7,609	Pre-acquisition development activities
2014	\$2,000	Pre-acquisition development activities
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$9,609</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2013 through FY 2014</i>

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

<i>FY</i>	<i>Cost Category (\$000s)</i>	<i>FY 2014</i>	<i>FY 2015</i>	<i>Totals</i>
2015	Program Management	\$1,000	\$3,000	\$4,000
2016	Program Management		\$3,000	\$3,000
<i>Total</i>		<i>\$1,000</i>	<i>\$6,000</i>	<i>\$7,000</i>

Contract Information: N/A.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2014					
Project Management and Technical	FY14:Q1	FY15:Q4			1,000
Survey Design and Engineering	FY15:Q1	FY16:Q4			1,000
FY 2015					
Project Management and Technical	FY14:Q1	FY15:Q4			1,000
Survey Design and Engineering	FY15:Q1	FY16:Q4			5,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				<u>Total</u>
	<u>FY 2012 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	
Appropriation		7,609	2,000	6,000	15,609
Obligation		1,482	7,104	4,000	12,586
Expenditure		5	181	2,484	2,670
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Survey, Design & Engineering		4	147	2,018	2,169
Project Management		1	34	466	501

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being completed in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U.S. Coast Guard - FY 2015 Congressional Justification

HC-144A Conversion, Sustainment

\$15,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request funds spare parts and training devices for the 18 Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) and 17 mission systems pallets (MSP) on contract. These HC-144A aircraft will be stationed at Mobile, AL; Miami, FL; Cape Cod, MA; and Corpus Christi, TX.

The HC-144A Ocean Sentry is a medium-range surveillance (MRS) and transport fixed air capability; complementing the long-range, heavy-lift four-engine HC-130 aircraft. The two-engine high-efficiency turboprop design allows extended surveillance and quick response capability at a relatively low cost per flight hour.

FY 2013 Key Events

- Exercised option on production contract for MPA #18;
- Delivered MPA #15.

FY 2014 Planned Key Events

- MPA #16 – 17 Delivery;
- Delivery of five Mission System Pallets (#13 – 17);
- Develop follow-on mission system;
- Award Multi-year AC&I/ OE Spares contract to EADS N.A.;
- Flight Simulator Delivery.

FY 2015 Planned Key Events

- MPA #18 delivery;
- Procurement of Initial Spare Parts and Training Devices;
- Continue development and test of follow-on mission system;
- Stand up of Air Station Corpus Christi.

Funding History

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Associated with Appropriated Funding</i>
2010 & Prior	\$662,635 ³	
2010	\$138,500	Procure MPA #13 – #14; Simulator; Initial Spares
2011	\$44,920 ¹	Procure MPA #15
2012	\$143,500 ²	Procure MPA #16 - #17; Up to five MSPs; Initial Spares
2013	\$43,115	Procure MPA #18; Missionize MPA #18; Initial Spares
2014	\$9,200 ³	Follow-on mission system development and Missionize MPA #18
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$1,041,870</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2002 through FY 2014</i>

¹ \$39,920K was appropriated in P.L. 112-10, Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 and was increased to \$44,920K via subsequent Congressionally approved transfer.

² Includes \$20M via Congressionally approved transfer allocated in 2008 and 2012.

³ \$9,200K rescinded from FY13 and re-apportioned in FY14.

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected Obligations by Year Appropriated)

<i>FY</i>	Cost Category (\$000s)	FY 2013	FY 2015	Totals
2015	Production	\$500		\$500
	Program Management	\$464		\$464
	Initial Spares		\$15,000	\$15,000
Total		\$964	\$15,000	\$15,964

Contract Information

<i>Contract Number</i>	<i>Contractor</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Award Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>Start Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>End Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>EVM in Contract</i>	<i>Total Value (\$M)</i>
DTCG23-02-C-2DW001/ HSCG23-09-J-2DA005	Integrated Coast Guard Systems (ICGS)	FFP	5/31/2003	5/31/2003	1/31/2008	No	167.253
HSCG23-10-C-2DA020	EADS-NA Aircraft	FFP	7/29/2010	7/29/2010	5/31/2015	No	199.029
HSCG23-12-C-2DA019	Lockheed Martin	FFP	9/28/2012	9/28/2012	8/29/2016	No	19.657
HSCG23-14-R-2DA005	EADS-NA Spares	FFP	4/30/2013	5/01/2013	5/01/2018	No	58.403

Contractors:

USN (NAVAIR) is the system developer for the follow-on mission system.

Subcontractors:

Airframe: Airbus Military CN235-300M CG-01 Configuration (Madrid, Spain)

Avionics: Rockwell Collins (Cedar Rapids, IA)

Power Plant: General Electric CT7-9C3 engine (Lynn, MA)

Propulsion: Hamilton Sundstrand 14RF-37 (Windsor Locks, CT)

Sensors: Telephonics APS-143V3 Multi-Mode RADAR (Farmingdale, NY)

FLIR Systems Star Sapphire III (Portland, OR)

Saab R4A Automatic Identification System (Stockholm, Sweden)

Mission System: Lockheed Martin (Moorestown, NJ)

Communications: Wulfsberg RT-5000 (Prescott, AZ)

Significant Changes

The acquisition of HC-144A aircraft has been paused while the Coast Guard accepts the transfer of 14 C-27J aircraft from the U.S. Air Force and the fixed-wing aircraft fleet mix is reviewed.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Design Work</u>		<u>Project Work</u>		<u>Estimate</u>
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2014					
Mission System Pallets#18/ Minotaur			FY14:Q2	FY16:Q3	9,200
FY 2015					
Aircraft/ Mission System Logistics			FY15:Q1	FY15:Q4	15,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	<u>Project Funds</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>FY 2012 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	
Appropriation	989,555	43,115	9,200	15,000	1,056,870
Obligation	968,035	39,982	30,589	15,964	1,054,570
Expenditure	868,936	74	58,586	28,241	955,837
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	868,936	74	58,586	28,241	955,837

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U.S. Coast Guard - FY 2015 Congressional Justification

HC-27J Conversion, Sustainment

\$15,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request continues funding for the stand-up of the Asset Project Office for the newly acquired HC-27J aircraft. Activities include un-preserving the aircraft, painting the aircraft, contractor logistics support, training for pilots and aircrew and coordinating airworthiness evaluation with United States Navy Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIR).

The HC-27J is a medium-range surveillance (MRS) aircraft, with a maximum range of 3,200 miles. In comparison, the Long Range Surveillance aircraft, HC-130J, has a maximum range of 5,020 miles. The engines and propellers share commonality with the Coast Guard's HC-130J platform. The two-engine high-efficiency turboprop design allows extended surveillance and quick response capability at a lower cost per flight hour than the HC-130H/J. Similar to the HC-130J/H and the HC-144A, the HC-27J will be a multi-mission platform that performs Search and Rescue; Law Enforcement; Homeland Security; Marine Environmental Protection; and International Ice Patrol missions, as well as assist with cargo and personnel transport.

FY 2014 Key Events:

- Initial stand-up of Asset Project Office (APO) to include facilities
- Initial pilot and aircrew training
- Establishment of contractor logistics support contracts
- Airworthiness efforts coordinated through NAVAIR
- Un-preserving and painting aircraft

FY 2015 Planned Key Events:

- Continue stand-up of APO
- Initial pilot and aircrew training
- Contractor Logistics Support
- Airworthiness efforts coordinated with NAVAIR
- Un-preserving and painting aircraft

FUNDING HISTORY

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Associated with Appropriated Funding</i>
2014	\$24,900	Stand-up of Asset Project Office
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$24,900</i>	<i>Funding received through FY 2014</i>

AVAILABLE FUNDING SPEND PLAN (Projected obligations by year appropriated):

Fiscal Year	Cost Category	FY 2015	Totals (\$000s)
2015	Systems Engineering	\$7,800	\$7,800
	Support Equipment	\$2,200	\$2,200
	Training	\$3,600	\$3,600
	Travel	\$200	\$200
	Aircraft Production	\$1,200	\$1,200
Total		\$15,000	\$15,000

CONTRACT INFORMATION:

N/A

Significant Changes

The HC-27J Conversion, Sustainment project was developed in FY 2014 when the Coast Guard was authorized to accept transfer of 14 C-27J aircraft declared excess by the U.S. Air Force.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2014					
APO Flight Hours			FY14:Q2	FY14:Q4	1,300
Un-Preserve and Painting Aircraft efforts			FY14:Q3	FY14:Q4	1,000
Aircraft Technical Support			FY14:Q3	FY15:Q4	10,000
Training			FY14:Q3	FY15:Q2	6,000
Initial Spares			FY14:Q3	FY14:Q4	2,000
Facilities and Ground Support Equipment			FY14:Q2	FY14:Q4	3,900
Airworthiness			FY14:Q3	FY15:Q4	500
Travel			FY14:Q3	FY14:Q4	200
FY 2015					
APO Flight Hours			FY15:Q1	FY15:Q4	2,100
Un-Preserve and Painting Aircraft efforts			FY15:Q1	FY15:Q4	1,200
Aircraft Technical Support			FY15:Q1	FY15:Q4	10,000
Training			FY15:Q1	FY15:Q4	1,500
Travel			FY15:Q1	FY15:Q4	200

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds		<u>Total</u>
	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	
Appropriation	24,900	15,000	39,900
Obligation	24,900	15,000	39,900
Expenditure	2,308	5,753	8,061

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

H-65 Conversion and Sustainment Project

\$30,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Continues modernization and sustainment of the Coast Guard's fleet of 99 H-65 helicopters, converting them to MH-65 Short Range Recovery (SRR) helicopters. (The operational fleet of H-65s is currently 99 aircraft, due to the loss of 6505, 6523, and 6535.) The modernization effort includes reliability & sustainability improvements, where obsolete components are replaced with modernized sub-systems, including an integrated cockpit and sensor suite. The H-65 Conversion and Sustainment Project is comprised of six Discrete Segments (DS). Each of the six discrete segments consists of upgrades and modernization of aging components and sub-systems necessary to sustain readiness, stabilize maintenance costs, and comply with Federal Aviation Administration safety requirements. DS1 Re-Engine, DS2 National Capital Region Air Defense (NCRAD), and DS3 Airborne Use of Force (AUF) were fully funded through prior year funding. DS4 Obsolete Component Modernization and DS6 (Automatic Flight Control System (AFCS) / Avionics) were started with prior year funding and will be continued with funds requested in FY 2015.

FY 2013 Key Events:

- Continued DS4 Full Rate Production;
- Continued DS6 (AFCS/Avionics) cockpit modernization design and integration;
- DS3 AUF transitioned to Sustainment;
- Built Technology Demonstrator.

FY 2014 Key Events:

- Continue DS4 Full Rate Production;
- Continue DS6 (AFCS/Avionics) cockpit modernization design and integration;
- Begin Developmental Test and Evaluation of MH-65E.

FY 2015 Planned Key Events:

- Complete DS4 Full Rate Production;
- Continue DS6 (AFCS/Avionics) cockpit modernization design and integration;
- Continue Developmental Test and Evaluation of MH-65E;
- Begin Validation and Verification (V&V) MH-65E build.

Funding History

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Associated with Appropriated Funding</i>
2010 & Prior	\$513,940	
2011	\$0	H-65 Conversion and Sustainment Project
2012	\$24,000	H-65 Conversion and Sustainment Project
2013	\$29,962	H-65 Conversion and Sustainment Project
2014	\$12,000	H-65 Conversion and Sustainment Project
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$579,902</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2002 through FY 2014</i>

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

<i>FY</i>	<i>Cost Category (\$000s)</i>	<i>FY 2013</i>	<i>FY 2014</i>	<i>FY 2015</i>	<i>Totals</i>
2015	Production	\$7,642	\$598	\$25,835	\$34,075
	Program Management			\$300	\$300
	Design		\$4,000	\$3,350	\$7,350
	Travel			\$200	\$200
	Support Equipment			\$50	\$50
	Training	\$4,000	\$2,000	\$265	\$6,265
<i>Total</i>		<i>\$11,642</i>	<i>\$6,598</i>	<i>\$30,000</i>	<i>\$48,240</i>

Contract Information:

N/A. Work is being done primarily at the Coast Guard Aviation Logistics Center.

Subcontractors:

Aircraft Components: American Eurocopter, Grand Prairie, TX.

Avionics: Rockwell Collins, Cedar Rapids, IA.

Power Plant: Turbomeca, Grand Prairie, TX.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2014					
Discrete Segment 4 (OCM) Full Rate Production			FY10:Q3	FY16:Q4	3,850
Discrete Segment 6 (AFCS/Avionics) Obtain Phase	FY10:Q3	FY16:Q1			8,150
FY 2015					
Discrete Segment 4 (OCM) Full Rate Production			FY10:Q3	FY16:Q4	700
Discrete Segment 6 (AFCS/Avionics) Obtain Phase	FY10:Q3	FY16:Q1	FY16:Q1	FY21:Q4	29,300

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2012 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	
Appropriation	537,940	29,962	12,000	30,000	609,902
Obligation	524,160		33,111	48,240	605,511
Expenditure	491,355		21,672	16,269	529,296
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	491,355		21,672	16,269	529,296

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

HC-130J Acquisition, Conversion, Sustainment

\$8,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Provides funds for spare parts required to maintain the operational availability of the HC-130J aircraft.

This project, formerly titled the Long Range Surveillance (LRS) project, previously combined HC-130H sustainment and HC-130J acquisition. The project now solely focuses on the HC-130J acquisition, conversion and sustainment. The HC-130J acquisition includes acquiring HC-130J aircraft, development and installation of a follow-on mission system, and the logistics to support the system. Logistics includes acquiring spares, trainers, training for operations and maintenance, technical publications, facilities, and support equipment.

The HC-130J fleet is a major contributor to overall performance of the Coast Guard's statutory missions with specific contributions to the Coast Guard and Department of Homeland Security Programs of Maritime Law Enforcement, Maritime Response, Defense Operations, and Marine Transportation System Management.

FY2013 Key Events

- Completed one HC-130H Center Wing Box installation;
- Completed Avionics One Upgrade (A1U) Validation & Verification (V&V aircraft).

FY 2014 Planned Key Events

- Completed two A1U installations on HC-130H aircraft;
- Completed one HC-130H Center Wing Box (CWB) installation;
- Completed A1U Developmental Test;
- Completed Observer Station delivery and Flight Test;
- Develop follow-on mission system.

FY 2015 Planned Events

- Award missionization of C-130J #9 (planned delivery in FY17);
- Award production of C-130J #10 & #11.

HC-130H Funding History

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Associated with Appropriated Funding</i>
FY10 & Prior	\$152,707	A1U, CWB, Surface Search Radar and avionics upgrades.
2011	\$18,450	Avionics upgrades and Missionization start-up.
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$171,157</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2003 through FY 2011</i>

HC-130J Funding History

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
FY10 & Prior	\$154,643	Missionization of aircraft; spares and Fleet Introduction.

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2011	\$3,992	Remaining logistics to support 4000 program hours.
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$158,635</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2004 through FY 2011</i>

LRS (HC-130H/J) Funding History

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Associated with Appropriated Funding</i>
2012	\$16,000	HC-130H A1U and CWB, HC-130J #9 missionization
2012	\$63,500	USAF appropriation; transferred to USCG for HC-130J baseline #9.
2013	\$85,606	Procurement and missionization of HC-130J #10.
2014	\$129,210	HC-130J #11 & Mission System (MS) Installation, Follow-on mission system development, Spares, Observer Station
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$294,316</i>	<i>Funding received FY 2012 through FY 2014</i>

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

<i>FY</i>	<i>Cost Category (\$000s)</i>	<i>FY 2012</i>	<i>FY 2013</i>	<i>FY 2014</i>	<i>FY 2015</i>	<i>Totals</i>
2015	Logistics	\$100				\$100
	Travel		\$31	\$200	\$1	\$232
	Initial Spares				\$6,960	\$6,960
	Program Management			\$506		\$506
	Government Furnished Equipment	\$3				\$3
2016	Test & Evaluation	\$1,100				\$1,100
	Program Management				\$1,039	\$1,039
	Initial Spares			\$112		\$112
	Production	\$11,407				\$11,407
	Travel		\$31			\$31
	Government Furnished Equipment	\$3				\$3
<i>Total</i>		<i>\$12,613</i>	<i>\$62</i>	<i>\$818</i>	<i>\$8,000</i>	<i>\$21,493</i>

Contract Information

<i>Contract Number</i>	<i>Contractor</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Award Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>Start Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>End Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>EVM in Contract</i>	<i>Total Value (\$K)</i>
DTCG23-02-C-2DW001/ HSCG23-04-J-2DW281	Integrated Coast Guard Systems (ICGS)	FFP	9/2005	9/2005	9/2010	No	\$143,849
HSCG38-12-D-200001	Rockwell Collins	FFP	5/2010	5/2010	9/2016	No	\$21,592
HSCG38-11-D-H00024	Rockwell Collins	FFP	8/2011	8/2011	8/2016	No	\$6,810
HSCG23-12-X-2DA001	Lockheed Martin (USAF)	FFP	10/2011	10/2011	9/2012	No	\$2,792

Contractor:

USN (NAVAIR) is the system developer for the follow-on mission system.

LM Aero is the prime contractor for HC-130J production and installation of the legacy mission system.

Subcontractors:

Aircraft:	Lockheed Martin Aero, Marietta, GA.
Engines:	Rolls Royce (Allison), Indianapolis, IN.
Missionization:	Lockheed Martin MS2, Moorestown, NJ.
FLIR/EO:	FLIR systems, Wilsonville, OR
Surface Search Radar:	Exelis, Amityville, NY
Observer Station:	Airidyne, Brooksville, FL

Significant Changes

The HC-130H project has been paused while the Coast Guard accepts the transfer of 14 excess C-27J aircraft from the U.S. Air Force. Seven HC-130H aircraft are scheduled for transfer to the U.S. Forest Service.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2014					
C-130J #11, MS NRE & #9 install, Spares			FY14:Q1	FY18:Q4	129,210
FY 2015					
Spares & NRE			FY15:Q1	FY17:Q1	8,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				<u>Total</u>
	<u>FY 2012 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	
Appropriation	409,293	85,606	129,210	8,000	632,109
Obligation	406,090		142,000	7,801	555,891
Expenditure	333,106		41,524	61,046	435,676
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	333,106		41,524	61,046	435,676

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Program Oversight and Management

\$18,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Provides funding for Program Oversight and Management (PO&M). PO&M funding supports activities associated with the transition of the Coast Guard's assets from acquisition to operations, including delivery, provision of logistics, training and other services necessary to ensure seamless integration into the operational fleet.

The Coast Guard is responsible for ensuring the products delivered by contractors and suppliers meet performance specifications. PO&M provides the Coast Guard with the capability to protect the government's interests during the acquisition and ensure contractors and suppliers deliver required products and services and meet prescribed contract terms and conditions. The Coast Guard accomplishes this management through staff located at the Program Management Office and at other contractor/government sites. Personnel working on acquisition projects include a mix of military, civilian, and support contractors experienced in all phases of large, complex acquisition programs. The Coast Guard uses these personnel to help ensure prime contractors and other government agencies (OGAs) satisfactorily perform functions consistent with existing policies, processes, and approved project plans. These activities include managing:

- Major milestone events and reviews (e.g., Preliminary Design Review, Production Readiness Review, etc.) associated with each project as it progresses through concept & technology development, system development and demonstration, production and deployment, and the operations and support phases;
- Cross-program documentation and analysis;
- Use of unique talents and professional expertise for Technical Evaluation Teams (TETs); development of mandatory Acquisition documentation;
- Performance monitoring through the use of a variety of tools such as:
 - Earned Value Management System (EVMS), which permits detailed monitoring of cost and schedule performance;
 - Periodic reports, which provide a quarterly review of program cost, schedule, and performance criteria;
 - Acquisition Performance Management System (APMS) which provides web-based reporting on all aspects of program performance on a near real-time basis, depending upon the particular metric. This includes performance reports to Internal and External oversight and various other reports for Program Management such as obligation plans, expenditure report, funds status, etc.
 - Transition of new assets to operations and sustainment after completion of operational testing, with staff serving as a liaison between the prime contractor's production of an asset and its turnover to the operational user and the Coast Guard support community.

PO&M funding also supports operational testing and evaluation (OT&E) done with the U.S. Navy's Commander Operational Test and Evaluation Forces (COMOPTEVFOR). While Developmental Test and Evaluation (DT&E) is the responsibility of the prime contractor, OT&E is performed by the Coast Guard, where acquired assets are tested to ensure they meet the user's requirements.

FY 2014 Activities Supported by Program Oversight and Management (PO&M)

Procurement	Justification
Senior Oversight	Computer support, project management site visits, management support priorities and supplies.
Contract Operations	Contracting Officer (KO) contract specialist support for Major System Acquisition projects, Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA)/ Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) support services.
Acquisition Workforce Management	Program training, strategic & tactical human capital support, Sustainment/Acquisition-Composite Model (SACOM) support for staff levels, program management & acquisition support.
Acquisition Support	Program management, systems engineering, and acquisition management support.
Strategic Planning & Communication	Strategic planning support, as required by the CG and Department of Homeland Security (DHS), communication management support, external coordination support, required reports and responses.
Testing and Evaluation	Execution of Surface, Aviation, Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR), and Logistics development and testing programs.
Resource Management	Acquisition Performance Management System (APMS) support and software upgrade support, (SAS) renewal, capitalization & audit remediation support, internal controls support, and Life Cycle Cost Estimating (LCCE) support.
Acquisition Programs Oversight	Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA) programmatic support, Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC) / NAVSEA direct-site support, program management support, and site visits.
Acquisition Programs – Aviation	Program management support to include administrative, business finance, accounting, risk management, schedule analysis, costs analysis; and site visits.
Acquisition Programs – Surface	Program management support to include administrative, business finance, accounting, risk management, schedule analysis, costs analysis; logistics support, and site visits.
Acquisition Programs – C4ISR	Program management support for program status control reporting, emerging issue resolution, cross domain issues, technical expertise; Integrated Product Team (IPT) support; and Major System Acquisition project coordinator at Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command (SPAWAR); and site visits.
Acquisition Programs Logistics	Program management support for surface & air assets, technical documentation, and performance management, and site visits.

FUNDING HISTORY:

FY	\$K	Major Activity Associated with Appropriated Funding
2010 & Prior	\$362,851	
2011	\$39,910	Government Program Management
2012	\$26,000	Government Program Management
2013	\$14,268	Program Oversight and Management
2014	\$10,000	Program Oversight and Management
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$453,029</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2002 through FY 2014</i>

AVAILABLE FUNDING SPEND PLAN (Projected obligations by year appropriated):

Fiscal Year	Cost Category	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Totals (\$000s)
2015	Program Management	\$72	\$1,249	\$2,103	\$2,373	\$15,560	\$21,357
2016	Program Management		\$679	\$786	\$247	\$2,440	\$4,152
Total		\$72	\$1,928	\$2,889	\$2,620	\$18,000	\$25,509

Note: PO&M supports all AC&I sub-appropriations by performing vital activities not funded within the individual projects; these funds are not broken out by specific asset.

CONTRACT INFORMATION:

N/A

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2014					
Program Oversight and Management			FY14:Q1	FY18:Q4	10,000
FY 2015					
Program Oversight and Management			FY15:Q1	FY19:Q4	18,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2012 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	
Appropriation	428,761	14,268	10,000	18,000	471,029
Obligation	417,489	1,727	19,696	21,357	460,269
Expenditure	401,154	1,011	7,271	8,719	418,155
<hr/>					
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Project Management	401,154	1,011	7,271	8,719	418,155

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

C4ISR

\$36,300

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Funds the design, development, and information assurance posture of Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) Integrated hardware and software systems on National Security Cutters (NSC), Offshore Patrol Cutters (OPC), Fast Response Cutters (FRC), Long Range Surveillance (LRS) aircraft, and Medium Range Surveillance (MRS) aircraft. These assets are using interoperable C4ISR system designs to optimize lifecycle costs and operational effectiveness.

The requested funds in FY 2015 will be used for the following activities:

- Tailoring SEAWATCH for OPC. Provide technical assistance for the OPC project by leading the tailoring of C4ISR systems onboard the OPC;
- Supporting the development, integration, and back-fit of a Segment 2 suite for the next in-service NSC (delivered with Segment 1);
- Providing Information Assurance (IA) / TEMPEST / Certification and Accreditation (C&A) expertise to newly acquired surface and aviation assets. New USCG assets must be delivered with Authority to Operate (ATO) through the Designated Approval Agency (DAA);
- The continued operation of C4ISR development labs and test & integration labs that provide product suitability validation and proper network integration and readiness for platform acceptance and installation on surface and aviation assets;
- Necessary Diminishing Manufacturing Source (DMS) solutions for the test and integration labs and for assets in production;
- Logistics support, including analysis, development, and products, to ensure operational capability and readiness of the C4ISR systems and interfaces, and their integration with USCG assets. This includes technical and training documentation, as well as the initial sparing analysis required to transition the C4ISR system baseline release to asset managers for platform installation, testing, and deployment;
- Engineering Change Proposals (ECPs) development, including software and systems engineering oversight, to accommodate capability upgrades and design modifications related to C4ISR while the asset is in production;
- Project execution support services for planning, development, engineering, configuration management, safety, and other required disciplines.

FY 2013 Key Events:

Aviation assets

- Coordinated and planned for obtaining ATO and TEMPEST certifications;
- Mitigated aviation electronic diminishing manufacturing sources (DMS) issues by performing design analyses, trade studies, and engineering on hardware and software replacements;

Surface assets

- Installed Segment 2 Technology Demonstrator on NSC-2;
- Continued KU Band SATCOM installation on in-service cutters;

- Planned and commenced SEAWATCH tailoring for the OPC;
- Assisted FRC and NSC projects with achievement of ATO and conducted TEMPEST inspections;
- Assisted the NSC project with implementing engineering change proposals, testing events, and SCIF installations.

Labs

- Continued work at verification labs to facilitate fielding of Segment 2 on NSCs. Operated baseline labs for NSCs and aviation assets in production.

FY 2014 Planned Key Events:

Aviation assets

- Coordinate and plan for obtaining ATO and TEMPEST certifications;
- Mitigate aviation electronic diminishing manufacturing sources (DMS) issues by performing design analyses, trade studies, and engineering on hardware and software replacements.

Surface assets

- Complete testing of C4ISR Segment 2 on NSC 2;
- Procure Segment 2 suite for next back-fit;
- Complete KU Band SATCOM installation on in-service cutters;
- Continue work tailoring SEAWATCH for the OPC;
- Assist FRC and NSC projects with achievement of ATO and conducted TEMPEST inspections;
- Assist the NSC project with C4ISR testing and implementing engineering changes.

Labs

- Operate verification labs to facilitate fielding of Segment 2. Operate baseline labs for NSCs and aviation assets in production.

FY 2015 Planned Key Events:

Aviation assets

- Coordinate and plan for obtaining ATO and TEMPEST certification.

Surface assets

- Back-fit Segment 2 suite;
- Procure Segment 2 suite for future back-fit;
- Continue tailoring SEAWATCH for the OPC;
- Install Segment 2 ship set that was procured in FY14;
- Assist the NSC project with C4ISR testing and implementing engineering changes;
- Assist FRC and NSC projects with achievement of ATO and conducting TEMPEST inspections.

Labs

- Operate verification labs to facilitate fielding of Segment 2;

- Operate baseline labs for NSCs and aviation assets in production;
- Posture labs for transition to sustainment.

Funding History

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$000</i>	<i>Major Activity Associated with Appropriated Funding</i>
2010 & Prior	\$ 617,697	NSC, MPA/MSP Segment 1 and 2; FRC support; Cutter Segment 5
2011	\$ 33,333	NSC, MPA/MSP Segment 2; FRC IA support
2012	\$ 40,214	NSC, MPA/MSP Segment 2; Cutter Segment 5; FRC, OPC IA support
2013	\$ 38,523	NSC, MPA/MSP Segment 2; Cutter Segment 5; FRC, OPC IA support
2014	\$ 40,226	NSC Segment 2 equipment purchase; FRC/OPC IA support; OPC SEAWATCH tailoring
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$769,993</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2002 through FY 2014</i>

Segment 1 developed a closed and complex C4ISR baseline for NSCs, HC-144As, and HC-130Js. Developed through the Integrated Coast Guard Systems (ICGS) contractor, this system is proprietary and does not allow the Coast Guard the ability to manage additional development outside of the prime contractor, nor does it provide an affordable means for software sustainment. Segment 1 is fully fielded.

Segment 2 began the transition of the proprietary system developed in Segment 1 towards an open architecture owned and controlled by the Coast Guard. It separated the Segment 1 design into modular, scalable, functional components with clear interfaces allowing the Coast Guard to manage changes and sustain the system separate from the prime contractor. Segment 2 establishes a common baseline across the NSC, HC-144A, and HC-130J assets.

Segment 5 (Upgrades to existing assets) - *In-Service Cutters*: 210ft and 270ft Medium Endurance Cutter (MEC); 378ft High Endurance Cutter (HEC); *Shore Facilities*: Communications Area Master Stations (CAMS); Training Center Petaluma; Communication Stations (COMMSTAs).

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated):

<i>FY</i>	<i>Cost Category (\$000s)</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2012</i>	<i>FY 2013</i>	<i>FY 2014</i>	<i>FY 2015</i>	<i>Totals</i>
2015	Program Management	\$86				\$2,650	\$2,736
	Engineering Change Order				\$1,769	\$2,285	\$4,054
	Test & Evaluation					\$6,800	\$6,800
	Software					\$2,030	\$2,030
	Outfit					\$10,300	\$10,300
	Travel					\$165	\$165
	Design					\$10,000	\$10,000
2016	Program Management		\$85				\$85
	Outfit					\$2,070	\$2,070
2017	Program Management			\$180			\$180
2018	Program Management				\$81		\$81
<i>Total</i>		<i>\$86</i>	<i>\$85</i>	<i>\$180</i>	<i>\$1,850</i>	<i>\$36,300</i>	<i>\$38,501</i>

Contract Information

<i>Contract Number</i>	<i>Contractor</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Award Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>Start Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>End Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>EVM in Contract</i>	<i>Total Value (\$K)</i>
HSCG23-12-C-ADC400	Lockheed Martin	CPFF	1/31/2012	1/31/2012	1/31/2015	No	14,059
HSCG23-12-C-ADC405	Lockheed Martin	LoE	1/10/2012	1/10/2012	12/31/2014	No	11,200
TBD (Segment 2 Production)	Lockheed Martin	CPFF	7/2014 (pending)	7/2014 (pending)	2016	No	TBD

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2014					
Test and Integration Labs			FY09:Q1	FY18:Q4	5,000
OPC Technical Assistance			FY14:Q1	FY17:Q4	3,000
Execution Support			FY08:Q4	FY26:Q4	6,000
Aviation Electronics (LRS/MRS)			FY11:Q3	FY17:Q4	4,000
NSC Acq. Support/Seg. 2 Materials/Testing			FY12:Q2	FY17:Q4	20,726
FRC IA Support			FY09:Q1	FY26:Q4	1,500
FY 2015					
Test and Integration Labs			FY09:Q1	FY18:Q4	4,100
OPC Support			FY14:Q1	FY17:Q4	4,000
Execution Support			FY08:Q4	FY26:Q4	2,800
Aviation Information Assurance			FY11:Q3	FY17:Q4	1,000
NSC Acq. Support/Fielding Segment 2			FY12:Q1	FY17:Q4	22,900
FRC IA Support			FY09:Q1	FY26:Q4	1,500

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				<u>Total</u>
	<u>FY 2012 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	
Appropriation	691,244	38,523	40,226	36,300	806,293
Obligation	679,135	24,384	49,745	36,085	789,349
Expenditure	657,125	8,279	13,899	13,022	692,325
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	588,670	7,417	12,451	11,665	620,203
Survey, Design & Engineering	68,240	860	1,443	1,352	71,895
Project Management	215	2	5	5	227

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

CG-LIMS

\$3,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Supports the development and delivery of the Coast Guard Logistics Information Management System (CG-LIMS). This funding will continue CG-LIMS configuration and phased deployment to Coast Guard operational assets and support facilities. Specifically, the funding continues to support configuration and testing of the Maintenance Management, Supply Chain Management and Technical Information Management functionality, as well as the implementation of CG-LIMS to the HC-144A Maritime Patrol Aircraft.

CG-LIMS:

- Directly supports the Coast Guard modernization goal of a unified logistics system that improves mission-readiness, operational effectiveness, and decision-making by enabling decision support at the enterprise and tactical level;
- Enables product line management by providing total asset visibility throughout the enterprise;
- Will be the tool through which all maintenance is managed and how the enterprise supply chain is driven;
- Will organize and manage all technical information relating to Coast Guard assets, including technical publications and manuals, drawings, maintenance procedures, and maintenance data in the system;
- Will tightly integrate and configure the components of configuration management, maintenance management, supply chain management, and technical information management to allow efficient execution of a standardized business process.

CG-LIMS is planned for phased implementation by segments, as follows:

Segment	Functionality That Will Be Provided
1	Configuration and maintenance management
2	Supply chain management
3	Technical information management

FY 2013 Key Events

- Continued Segment 1 CM/MM (configuration and maintenance management) development;
- Began Segment 2 SCM (supply chain management) development;
- Demonstrated unit level maintenance functionality;
- Continued pilot deployment of LIMS with HC-144A MPA.

FY 2014 Planned Key Events

- Continue development of Segments 1 CM/MM and 2 SCM;
- Continue pilot deployment with HC-144A MPA;
- Begin Segment 3 TIM (technical information management) development;
- Establish Initial Operating Capability (IOC) of CG-LIMS with HC-144A MPA.

FY 2015 Planned Key Events:

- Continue developments of Segment 1 CM/MM, 2 SCM, and 3 TIM;
- Test interfaces and integration with Coast Guard Financial Systems;
- Continue CG-LIMS pilot deployment with HC-144A MPA and begin induction of a second Coast Guard asset.

Funding History

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Associated with Appropriated Funding</i>
2010 & Prior	\$8,400	
2011	\$5,988	CG-LIMS development and phased deployment to Coast Guard operational assets and support facilities.
2012	\$6,500	CG-LIMS Configuration and testing of Segment 1 functionality
2013	\$2,378	CG-LIMS Configuration and testing of Segments 1-3 functionality
2014	\$1,500	CG-LIMS Configuration and testing of Segments 1-3 functionality; implementation of Segments 1-3 functionality to USCG operational units
<i>Total</i>	\$24,766	<i>Funding received for FY 2008 through FY 2014</i>

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

<i>FY</i>	<i>Cost Category (\$000s)</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2013</i>	<i>FY 2014</i>	<i>FY 2015</i>	<i>Totals</i>
2015	Program Management	\$3	\$2			\$5
	Training		\$51		\$1,438	\$1,489
	Software			\$112	\$1,562	\$1,674
	Design			\$928		\$928
<i>Total</i>		\$3	\$53	\$1,040	\$3,000	\$4,096

Contract Information

<i>Contract Number</i>	<i>Contractor</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Award (mo/yr)</i>	<i>Start (mo/yr)</i>	<i>End (mo/yr)</i>	<i>EVM in Contract</i>	<i>Total Value (\$K)</i>
HSCG23-10-F-ADD001	Serco Inc.	FFP	2/2010	2/2010	2/2015	No	\$1,483
HSCG23-12-A-ADL001	Mythics	FFP	12/2011	12/2011	12/2016	No	\$5,480
HSCG23-12-F-ADL007	Mythics	T&M	3/2012	3/2012	3/2015	No	\$6,680

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Design Work</u>		<u>Project Work</u>		<u>Estimate</u>
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2014					
CG-LIMS Development			FY08:Q2	FY18:Q2	1,500
FY 2015					
CG-LIMS Development			FY08:Q2	FY18:Q2	3,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	<u>Project Funds</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>FY 2012 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	
Appropriation	20,888	2,378	1,500	3,000	27,766
Obligation	13,192	1,945	6,025	4,096	25,258
Expenditure	6,396	5,733	3,276	2,073	17,478
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	6,396	5,733	3,276	2,073	17,478

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Major Shore - Construct Small Arms Firing Range, Yorktown VA

\$9,380

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Funds the construction of a new Small Arms Firing Range (SAFR) at Coast Guard Training Center (TRACEN) at Yorktown, VA. The existing SAFR consists of a 20-lane outdoor firing range located on the TRACEN campus. Additionally, the current range provides insufficient capacity for current needs. Specifically, the existing SAFR does not provide the minimum capacity necessary to complete training of students at the Coast Guard Weapons school, which is based at TRACEN Yorktown, or the surrounding operational commands that rely on this facility to meet initial qualification and proficiency training required in accordance with Coast Guard policy. This project will fund the recapitalization of the range including:

- The demolition of the existing range and bullet trap;
- Perform required environmental remediation associated with the construction of a new range;
- Install a new bullet trap and HVAC system to accommodate lead ventilation requirements;
- Construct a new fully contained indoor range;
- Construct a classroom, locker room, bathroom and shower facility.

The new range will accommodate the course of instruction for the Fire Arms Instruction (FAI) School and the Gunners Mate (GM) A-school.



Significant Changes

This is a new project.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Design Work</u>		<u>Project Work</u>		<u>Estimate</u>
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2015					
Survey & Design	FY15:Q1	FY15:Q3			790
Range Demolition & Construction			FY15:Q4	FY17:Q3	8,590

Schedule of Project Funding

	<u>Project Funds</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>FY 2012 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	
Appropriation				9,380	9,380
Obligation				800	800
Expenditure				800	800
<hr/>					
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Survey, Design & Engineering				790	790
Project Management				10	10

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project will comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U.S. Coast Guard - FY 2015 Congressional Justification

Major Shore - Recapitalize Woods Hole, MA Phase II

\$7,750

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Completes Phase II work to recapitalize the Station, Aids to Navigation, and Patrol Boat (WPB) facilities at Woods Hole, MA. Phase I, which was funded in FY 2013, includes the initial renovations to existing facilities and construction of a new 13,500 square foot multi-purpose operations building. Phase II will continue with renovations to existing facilities and construction of a 3,500 square foot maintenance/storage facility.

The ANT/WPB Building was constructed in 1917. The building requires replacement due to structural/systems failures and functional deficiencies. The existing station's Operations Building is undersized, poorly configured, and functionally inadequate, with many building systems in deteriorated condition. The station facilities are inadequately sized to support operations. With continued systems deterioration, the buildings will suffer more frequent power, heating, ventilation, air conditioning, and plumbing outages, resulting in disruptions to station operations during unexpected repair periods.

Funding will ensure viability of the facility, allowing assigned personnel to complete Coast Guard missions.

Construction will occur through a Design-Build process whereby both design and construction is awarded under a single contract.



Coast Guard Facilities at Woods Hole, MA

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2015					
Design/Construction	FY15:Q1	FY15:Q3	FY15:Q4	FY17:Q3	7,750

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				<u>Total</u>
	<u>FY 2012 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	
Appropriation				7,750	7,750
Obligation				3,875	3,875
Expenditure				3,875	3,875
<hr/>					
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition				3,875	3,875

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project will comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

Major Shore - Station Morro Bay

\$1,450

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Funds the renovation of the existing Station building and construction of a new 2,500 square foot Boat Maintenance Facility/Engineering Building for Station Morro Bay, CA.

The main building is a former patrol boat support building, which at 3,400 square feet, provides less than 25% of the Basic Facilities Requirement (BFR) of 14,000 square feet. The building is built out to the property line and is in the middle of a commercial fishing and tourist district leaving no room to expand on site or on adjacent lots. This space constraint has limited berthing at the station to two, four-person bunk rooms and a single bunk on the watch deck. Due to this berthing configuration, the station can only support one duty crew. This limitation leads to increased fatigue, decreased operational flexibility and limited ability to maintain surge operations in the event of a major contingency.

The existing building will be renovated to include all maintenance and engineering spaces, including a wet room and locker area. New property will be acquired and a new building will be constructed to include vital workshop space for a 25-ft RHIB, offices, berthing rooms, vestibules, corridors, and restroom facilities.



Significant Changes

This is a new project.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2015					
Design of BMF/Engineering Bldg	FY15:Q1	FY15:Q3			200
Construction of BMF/Engineering Bldg			FY15:Q4	FY16:Q4	1,250

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2012 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	
Appropriation				1,450	1,450
Obligation				1,450	1,450
Expenditure				1,450	1,450
<hr/>					
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition				1,225	1,225
Survey, Design & Engineering				200	200
Project Management				25	25

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project will comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U.S. Coast Guard - FY 2015 Congressional Justification

Shore Infrastructure Survey and Design

\$500

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Includes survey and design funding required for future year Acquisition, Construction, and Improvement (AC&I) shore projects.

Funding supports the shore infrastructure planning process by funding engineering studies and analyses, master plans, NEPA/Environmental Studies, Soil Classification, real property and land acquisition; project development concepts including waterfront studies, design initiatives, and rough order of magnitude estimates for project completion are included. The projects supported by this request contribute to the long-range plans and support of operational units.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2014					
Survey and Design	FY14:Q1	FY14:Q4			100
FY 2015					
Survey and Design	FY15:Q1	FY16:Q4			500

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2012 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	
Appropriation	37,068	1,000	100	500	38,668
Obligation	36,008		1,100	500	37,608
Expenditure	36,008		1,100	500	37,608
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Survey, Design & Engineering	36,008		1,100	500	37,608

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project will comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U.S. Coast Guard - FY 2015 Congressional Justification

Shore AC&I Waterways ATON Infrastructure

\$500

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Provides funding to establish, maintain, and improve transportation safety on Federal waterways through construction and improvements to buoys and structures which assist in navigation. Waterways infrastructure projects address requirements related to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) activity and to repair/replace aging or damaged aids to navigation.

This request initiates construction of Phase 1 the relocation of the Delaware River ranges resulting from the USACE Delaware River Main Stem and Channel Deepening projects. The USACE project will provide for more efficient transportation of containerized, dry bulk and liquid bulk cargo, to and from the Delaware River ports, and will include dredging and alterations to existing channels to ensure safer navigation. Collectively, the Ports of Philadelphia, South Jersey and Wilmington combine to be the largest general cargo port complex in the nation. The project complexity requires it to be broken into four phases.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2014					
Survey and Design	FY14:Q1	FY14:Q2			100
FY 2015					
Preliminary sitework			FY15:Q2	FY16:Q1	500

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				<u>Total</u>
	<u>FY 2012 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	
Appropriation	39,560	1,000	100	500	41,160
Obligation	38,560	2,000	100	500	41,160
Expenditure	37,013	1,000	100	250	38,363
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	35,831	730		200	36,761
Survey, Design & Engineering	1,182	250	100		1,532
Project Management		20		50	70

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U.S. Coast Guard - FY 2015 Congressional Justification

Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure (MASI)

\$16,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Supports shore facility infrastructure modifications, upgrades, and new construction associated with homeporting new or modified cutters, boats, and aircraft. The project also supports infrastructure modifications, upgrades, and new construction to provide logistics, maintenance, and training support for new or modified cutters, boats, and aircraft.

Facility and Infrastructure Upgrades – Funding in FY 2015 completes the following facility upgrades and infrastructure improvements:

- Pier, support facility, shore power modifications, and associated base infrastructure improvements to support FRC Homeport at USCG Base Los Angeles / Long Beach (LA/LB), which will accommodate a total of four FRCs. The funding will support the design and construction of homeport facility additions, improvements, and renovations at San Pedro, CA. The funding also provides improvements such as electrical and other shore-tie upgrades, dredging to accommodate deeper drafts where necessary, structural improvements to the piers to accommodate larger loads, installation of floating docks, and shore facilities for storage, maintenance, and other in-port activities associated with the arrival of the new FRCs. This location is essential to the overall operational force laydown and needs to be modified in order to accommodate the new FRCs. This funding request provides for facilities to meet asset delivery schedules and minimum facilities requirements based on the FRCs dimensions, shore-tie requirements, operational needs, crewing status, and maintenance schedules.
- Provide engineering, environmental, and feasibility studies and analyses for future-year facilities projects covered under this acquisition program. This funding is necessary to establish a 5-year window of planning documents in order to properly budget for homeport decisions in association with future asset deliveries. This will also help to more effectively integrate homeporting decisions for different classes of cutters and aircraft over the long-term planning horizon. This funding also covers any support contracts necessary to maintain the day-to-day functions, oversight, support, and management of this appropriation.

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected Obligations by Year Appropriated)

<i>FY</i>	<i>Cost Category (\$000s)</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2012</i>	<i>FY 2013</i>	<i>FY 2015</i>	<i>Totals</i>
2015	Facilities	\$16	\$1,432	\$26,083	\$13,500	\$41,031
	Engineering Change Order	\$352	\$648		\$250	\$1,250
	Program Management				\$220	\$220
	Travel	\$13			\$40	\$53
2016	Facilities		\$1,181	\$2,830		\$4,011
	Program Management				\$150	\$150
	Travel				\$40	\$40
	Engineering Change Order		\$3,227		\$350	\$3,577
2017	Program Management				\$50	\$50
	Facilities			\$4,044		\$4,044

<i>FY</i>	<i>Cost Category (\$000s)</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2012</i>	<i>FY 2013</i>	<i>FY 2015</i>	<i>Totals</i>
	Travel				\$40	\$40
	Engineering Change Order				\$500	\$500
2018	Program Management				\$50	\$50
	Travel				\$40	\$40
	Engineering Change Order				\$350	\$350
2019	Engineering Change Order				\$350	\$350
	Travel				\$40	\$40
	Program Management				\$30	\$30
<i>Total</i>		<i>\$381</i>	<i>\$6,488</i>	<i>\$32,957</i>	<i>\$16,000</i>	<i>\$55,826</i>

Contract Information:

All Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure (MASI) projects are executed by the Coast Guard with technical oversight provided by the Shore Infrastructure Logistics Center, the Facilities Design and Construction Center, and Civil Engineering Units located around the United States. Each project is contracted to a construction contractor for execution.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2015					
Facilities			FY2015:Q1	FY2016:Q4	15,500
Engineering/Environmental Studies			FY2015:Q1	FY2016:Q4	500

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2012 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	
Appropriation	407,280	46,998		16,000	470,278
Obligation	390,501	4,224	27,380	42,553	464,658
Expenditure	305,305	445	15,877	35,548	357,175
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	305,305	445	15,877	35,548	357,175

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U.S. Coast Guard - FY 2015 Congressional Justification

Minor AC&I Shore Construction Projects

\$5,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Provides funds to complete minor AC&I shore facility construction projects. These projects are typically less complex and require less advance planning than major shore projects. Funds will be used to complete minor projects that have cost estimates which exceed the construction authority provided in the Operating Expense appropriation. For example, this may include:

- Emergency repair projects which have cost estimates that are greater than 50% of the plant replacement value;
- Minor facility improvements, which cost more than one million dollars, that are needed to adapt to changing/increased missions.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2014					
Minor AC&I Shore Construction	FY14:Q1	FY14:Q3	FY14:Q2	FY15:Q4	3,000
FY 2015					
Minor AC&I Shore Construction	FY15: Q1	FY15: Q3	FY15: Q2	FY16: Q4	5,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2012 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	
Appropriation	33,370	4,993	3,000	5,000	46,363
Obligation	31,372	4,993	3,000	5,000	44,365
Expenditure	30,172	4,993	3,000	5,000	43,165
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	28,102	4,993	3,000	5,000	41,095
Survey, Design & Engineering	2,070				2,070

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project will comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U.S. Coast Guard - FY 2015 Congressional Justification

Direct Personnel Costs

\$115,313

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Funds the salaries, compensation and support costs (including annual pay raise and COLA) for personnel who manage, execute and administer multi-year funded projects within the Acquisition, Construction and Improvements (AC&I) Program. The requested funding level will support a total of 881 FTE. These personnel will support projects requested in this budget submission, as well as prior year funded AC&I projects, by performing planning, design, engineering, contracting, project management, quality assurance and logistics support activities. This ensures the products and services acquired through the AC&I program are completed on time, on budget and in compliance with performance requirements

Significant Changes

15 FTE are annualized in FY 2015 to support the HC-27J APO. This project absorbed aspects of the former AC&I Core PPA.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2014					
Direct Personnel Costs			FY14:Q1	FY14:Q4	114,747
FY 2015					
Direct Personnel Costs			FY15:Q1	FY15:Q4	115,313

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2012 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	
Appropriation	593,442	109,592	114,747	115,313	933,094
Obligation	593,442	109,592	114,747	115,313	933,094
Expenditure	593,442	109,592	114,747	115,313	933,094
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Direct Personnel Costs	593,442	109,592	114,747	115,313	933,094

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
I. Vessels
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	3,200	3,633	2,777	(856)
22.0 Transportation of Things	900	1,022	781	(241)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	200	227	174	(53)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	2,600	2,952	2,257	(695)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	79,612	90,382	69,085	(21,297)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	69,110	78,460	59,972	(18,488)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	1,300	2,612	1,996	(616)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	101,815	115,590	88,353	(27,237)
31.0 Equipment	665,498	754,398	576,637	(177,761)
32.0 Land and Structures	75,911	86,182	65,875	(20,307)
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	1,000,148	1,135,458	867,907	(267,551)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(602,895)	(507,852)	(314,126)	193,726
Unobligated Balance, end of year	507,852	314,126	249,219	(64,907)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	(95,043)	(193,726)	(64,907)	128,819
Total Requirements	905,105	941,732	803,000	(138,732)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$3,200	\$3,633	\$2,777	(\$856)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. Specifically, this funds transport of personnel in support of training, project management and oversight of the Survey and Design, National Security Cutter, Offshore Patrol Cutter, Cutter Boats, In-Service Vessel Sustainment, Fast Response Cutter and Polar Icebreaker. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$900	\$1,022	\$781	(\$241)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported and other services incident to the transportation of things. Specifically, funding provides for shipment of goods, equipment, supplies and materials to support completion of AC&I projects. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$200	\$227	\$174	(\$53)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. Funding supports lease renewals for facilities (e.g., office space, waterfront/mooring facilities, equipment storage and maintenance facilities, etc.). Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$2,600	\$2,952	\$2,257	(\$695)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. Specifically, funding includes data connectivity costs for Coast Guard shore facilities and cutters, utility costs, including shore facility utilities, cutter and boat fuel requirements, and postal costs. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$79,612	\$90,382	\$69,085	(\$21,297)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) and other agencies within the Federal Government. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$69,110	\$78,460	\$59,972	(\$18,488)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs in support of GPRA and other performance measurement initiatives. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$1,300	\$2,612	\$1,996	(\$616)

Contractual services with the public or another Federal Government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$101,815	\$115,590	\$88,353	(\$27,237)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational and shore support units including tools, spare part inventories for cutters and boats, supporting computer and communication systems, fuel required to conduct Coast Guard operations, janitorial materials, subsistence and administrative supplies. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$665,498	\$754,398	\$576,637	(\$177,761)

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$75,911	\$86,182	\$65,875	(\$20,307)

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
II. Aircraft
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	533	859	242	(617)
22.0 Transportation of Things	150	242	68	(174)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	33	54	15	(39)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	433	698	197	(501)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	13,269	21,379	6,026	(15,353)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	11,118	18,559	5,231	(13,328)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	383	618	174	(444)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	16,969	27,342	7,706	(19,636)
31.0 Equipment	110,750	178,446	50,294	(128,152)
32.0 Land and Structures	13,052	20,385	5,745	(14,640)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	181,199	268,582	75,698	(192,884)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(314,785)	(302,718)	(135,746)	166,972
Unobligated Balance, end of year	302,718	135,746	128,048	(7,698)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	(12,067)	(166,972)	(7,698)	159,274
Total Requirements	\$154,624	\$101,610	\$68,000	\$(33,610)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$533	\$859	\$242	(\$617)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. Specifically, funds transport of personnel in support of training, project management and oversight of the Long Range Surveillance Aircraft (C-130H/J), Maritime Patrol Aircraft and HH-65 Conversion/sustainment project. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$150	\$242	\$68	(\$174)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported and other services incident to the transportation of things. Specifically, funding provides for shipment of goods, equipment, supplies and materials to support completion of aviation projects. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$33	\$54	\$15	(\$39)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. Funding supports lease renewals for facilities (e.g., office space, hangar facilities, equipment storage and maintenance facilities, etc.). Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$433	\$698	\$197	(\$501)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. Specifically, funding includes data connectivity costs for facility utilities, fuel requirements, and postal costs. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$13,269	\$21,379	\$6,026	(\$15,353)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) and other agencies within the Federal Government. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$11,118	\$18,559	\$5,231	(\$13,328)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs in support of GPRA and other performance measurement initiatives. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$383	\$618	\$174	(\$444)

Contractual services with the public or another Federal Government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$16,969	\$27,342	\$7,706	(\$19,636)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational and shore support units including tools, spare part inventories for aircraft, and supporting computer and communication systems, fuel required to conduct Coast Guard operations, janitorial materials, subsistence and administrative supplies. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$110,750	\$178,446	\$50,294	(\$128,152)

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$13,052	\$20,385	\$5,745	(\$14,640)

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
III. Other
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	388	396	255	(141)
22.0 Transportation of Things	109	111	72	(39)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	24	25	16	(9)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	315	322	208	(114)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	9,650	9,859	6,353	(3,506)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	8,377	8,558	5,515	(3,043)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	279	285	184	(101)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	12,341	12,608	8,125	(4,483)
31.0 Equipment	80,545	82,287	53,026	(29,261)
32.0 Land and Structures	9,201	9,400	6,057	(3,343)
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	60,876	123,851	79,811	(44,040)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(215,433)	(128,350)	(60,430)	67,920
Unobligated Balance, end of year	128,350	60,430	37,919	(22,511)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	(87,083)	(67,920)	(22,511)	45,409
Total Requirements	34,147	55,931	57,300	1,369
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$388	\$396	\$255	(\$141)

Travel funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard employees, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$109	\$111	\$72	(\$39)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$24	\$25	\$16	(\$9)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. Funding supports lease renewals for facilities (e.g. office space, waterfront/mooring facilities, equipment storage and maintenance facilities, etc.). Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$315	\$322	\$208	(\$114)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$9,650	\$9,859	\$6,353	(\$3,506)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) and other agencies within the Federal Government. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$8,377	\$8,558	\$5,515	(\$3,043)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs in support of GPRA and other performance measurement initiatives. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$279	\$285	\$184	(\$101)

Contractual services with the public or another Federal Government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$12,341	\$12,608	\$8,125	(\$4,483)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational and shore support units including tools, spare part inventories for cutters, boats, aircraft, and supporting computer and communication systems, fuel required to conduct Coast Guard operations, janitorial materials, subsistence and administrative supplies. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$80,545	\$82,287	\$53,026	(\$29,261)

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$9,201	\$9,400	\$6,057	(\$3,343)

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
IV. Shore and ATON
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	375	87	136	49
22.0 Transportation of Things	105	24	38	14
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	23	5	9	4
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	304	71	111	40
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	9,320	2,166	3,387	1,221
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	8,091	1,880	2,940	1,060
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	269	63	98	35
26.0 Supplies and Materials	11,920	2,770	4,332	1,562
31.0 Equipment	77,795	18,076	28,273	10,197
32.0 Land and Structures	8,888	2,064	3,230	1,166
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	89,801	27,206	42,554	15,348
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(256,034)	(428,859)	(416,153)	12,706
Unobligated Balance, end of year	428,859	416,153	414,179	(1,974)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	(172,825)	(12,706)	(1,974)	10,732
Total Requirements	289,915	14,500	40,580	26,080
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$375	\$87	\$136	\$49

Travel funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard employees, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$105	\$24	\$38	\$14

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. Specifically, funding supports the shipment of military member's household goods in conjunction with Permanent Change of Station (PCS) moves. Funding in FY 2015 reflects travel funding requirements and the continued implementation of internal travel policies consistent with the Administration's Campaign to Cut Waste.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$23	\$5	\$9	\$4

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. Funding supports lease renewals for facilities (e.g. office space, waterfront/mooring facilities, equipment storage and maintenance facilities, etc.). Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$304	\$71	\$111	\$40

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. Specifically, funding includes data connectivity costs for Coast Guard shore facilities, cutters, and aircraft, utility costs including shore facility utilities and cutter, boat and aircraft fuel requirements, and postal costs. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$9,320	\$2,166	\$3,387	\$1,221

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) and other agencies within the Federal Government. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$8,091	\$1,880	\$2,940	\$1,060

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs in support of GPRA and other performance measurement initiatives. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$269	\$63	\$98	\$35

Contractual services with the public or another Federal Government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$11,920	\$2,770	\$4,332	\$1,562

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational and shore support units including tools, spare part inventories for cutters, boats, aircraft, and supporting computer and communication systems, fuel required to conduct Coast Guard operations, janitorial materials, subsistence and administrative supplies. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$77,795	\$18,076	\$28,273	\$10,197

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$8,888	\$2,064	\$3,230	\$1,166

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
V. Personnel and Management
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	45,647	47,076	47,989	913
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	48	47	48	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	248	258	263	5
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	9,934	10,877	11,469	592
11.7 Military Personnel	30,087	32,949	34,742	1,793
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	102	112	119	7
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	11,012	11,353	11,574	221
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	2,539	2,782	2,934	152
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	112	122	128	6
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	99,729	105,576	109,266	3,690
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	34	25	19	(6)
22.0 Transportation of Things	9	7	5	(2)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	2	2	1	(1)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	27	20	16	(4)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	835	622	481	(141)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	725	540	418	(122)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	24	18	14	(4)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	1,068	795	616	(179)
31.0 Equipment	6,968	5,190	4,018	(1,172)
32.0 Land and Structures	795	600	459	(141)
Total, Other Object Classes	10,487	7,819	6,047	(1,772)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	110,216	113,395	115,313	1,918
Full Time Equivalents	721	866	881	15

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Currently, all salaries, benefits, and support for the military and civilian personnel who administer AC&I contracts are funded by the AC&I appropriation, whereas 97 percent of the Coast Guard's personnel costs are funded from the OE appropriation. AC&I has a specific annual appropriation to fund personnel compensation and benefits and government program management related costs. Annual AC&I personnel compensation appropriation, rather than the multi-year project funds, must be used to fund all AC&I related personnel costs. Funding includes the proposed pay raise (1.0 percent for military and 1.0 percent for civilians), medical benefits, other mandatory personnel entitlements.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$34	\$25	\$19	(\$6)

Travel funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard employees, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$9	\$7	\$5	(\$2)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. Specifically, funding supports the shipment of military member's household goods in conjunction with Permanent Change of Station (PCS) moves. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$2	\$2	\$1	(\$1)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. Funding supports lease renewals for facilities (e.g. office space, waterfront/mooring facilities, equipment storage and maintenance facilities, etc.). Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$27	\$20	\$16	(\$4)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. Specifically, funding includes data connectivity costs for Coast Guard shore facilities, cutters, and aircraft, utility costs including shore facility utilities and cutter, boat and aircraft fuel requirements, and postal costs. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$835	\$622	\$481	(\$141)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) and other agencies within the Federal Government. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$725	\$540	\$418	(\$122)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs in support of GPRA and other performance measurement initiatives. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$24	\$18	\$14	(\$4)

Contractual services with the public or another Federal Government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,068	\$795	\$616	(\$179)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational and shore support units including tools, spare part inventories for cutters, boats, aircraft, and supporting computer and communication systems, fuel required to conduct Coast Guard operations, janitorial materials, subsistence and administrative supplies. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$6,968	\$5,190	\$4,018	(\$1,172)

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$795	\$600	\$459	(\$141)

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. Funding in FY 2015 reflects the anticipated need.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	794	721	866
Increases			
AC&I personnel management increase	-	145	15
Subtotal, Increases	-	145	15
Decreases			
AC&I personnel management decrease	(41)	-	-
Subtotal, Decreases	(41)	-	-
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	721	866	881
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(73)	145	15

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

L. Glossary of Abbreviations

Acronym	Definition
AC&I	Acquisition, Construction and Improvements (Appropriation)
APB	Acquisition Program Baseline
AT/FP	Anti-Terrorism Force Protection
AUF	Airborne Use of Force
C3CEN	Command, Control and Communications Engineering Center
C4ISR	Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance
CAS	Cost Accounting Standards
CB-OTH	Cutter Boat – Over the Horizon
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear
CDR	Critical Design Review
CLIN	Contract Line Item Number
COMOPTEVFOR	Commander Operational Test and Evaluation Force
COP	Common Operational Picture
COTR	Contracting Officer Technical Representative
DCAA	Defense Contract Audit Agency
DD	Detailed Design (Phase)
DT&E	Developmental Test and Evaluation (Phase)
DTO	Delivery Task Order
FFP	Firm Fixed Price
FRC	Fast Response Cutter
G&A	General and Administrative
ICGS	Integrated Coast Guard System
INSURV	Board of Inspection and Survey
IOC	Initial Operating Capability
IPT	Integrated Product Team
LLTM	Long Lead-Time Material
LRI	Long Range Interceptor (Small Boat)
LRS	Long Range Surveillance (Aircraft)
MA SI	Major Acquisition Shore Infrastructure
MDA	Maritime Domain Awareness
MEP	Mission Effectiveness Project
MPA	Maritime Patrol Aircraft
MRR	Medium Range Recovery (Aircraft)
MRS	Medium Range Surveillance (Aircraft)
MSP	Mission Systems Pallet
NAIS	Nationwide Automatic Identification System
NAVAIR	Naval Air Systems Command
NAVSEA	Naval Sea Systems Command
NSC	National Security Cutter
NWSC	Naval Surface Warfare Center

Acronym	Definition
OPC	Offshore Patrol Cutter
OT&E	Operational Test and Evaluation (Phase)
PDR	Preliminary Design Review (Phase)
P&D	Production & Deployment (Phase)
P&CD	Production & Contract Design (Phase)
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PRR	Production Readiness Review
RB-M	Response Boat - Medium
SPAWAR	Space & Naval Warfare Systems Center
SRR	Short Range Recovery (Aircraft)
SRP	Short Range Prosecutor (Small Boat)
TAC	Total Acquisition Cost
TOC	Total Ownership Cost
TRR	Test Readiness Review
WLB	Sea Going Buoy Tender
WLM	Coastal Buoy Tender
WMEC	Medium Endurance Cutter
WPB	Patrol Boat
WTGB	Ice Breaking Tug
UAV	Unmanned Air Vehicle

Appendix

(Fully Funded Projects with Unobligated Balances)

U.S. Coast Guard - FY 2015 Congressional Justification

Response Boat - Medium (RB-M)

\$0

Project Description, Justification and Scope

The Response Boat - Medium (RB-M) project was established in October 2001 to replace the aging 41-foot Utility Boats (UTB) (and other large non-standard boats) with standardized assets more capable of meeting the Coast Guard's multi-mission operational requirements. Funding received to date completes the project.

FY2013 Key Events

- Placed order for 4 RB-Ms, for a cumulative total of 170 RB-Ms ordered;
- Received 32 RB-Ms.

FY 2014 Key Events

- Place order for 4 RB-Ms, for a cumulative total of 174 RB-Ms ordered;
- Receive 32 RB-Ms.

FY 2015 Planned Key Events

- Receive RB-Ms.

Funding History

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2002-2010	\$355,380	Ordered and delivered 116 RB-Ms
2011	\$41,916	Ordered 11 RB-Ms
2012	\$110,000	Ordered 40 RB-Ms
2013	\$7,609	Ordered 3 RB-Ms
2014	\$10,000	Ordered 4 RB-Ms
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$524,905</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2002 through FY 2014</i>

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

<i>FY</i>	<i>Cost Category (\$000s)</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2012</i>	<i>FY 2013</i>	<i>FY 2014</i>	<i>Totals</i>
2015	Travel		\$110			\$110
	Antecedent Liability	\$554	\$3,020		\$143	\$3,717
	Program Management		\$6,120			\$6,120
2016	Program Management		\$897			\$897
2017	Antecedent Liability			\$147		\$147
	Program Management			\$170		\$170
<i>Total</i>		<i>\$554</i>	<i>\$10,147</i>	<i>\$317</i>	<i>\$143</i>	<i>\$11,161</i>

Contract Information

<i>Contract Number</i>	<i>Contractor</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Award Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>Start Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>End Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>EVM in Contract</i>	<i>Total Value</i>
HSCG23-06-D-ARB001	Marinette Marine Corporation	FFP	6/30/2006	7/31/2006	6/30/2014	Yes	392,000

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Medium Endurance Cutter Sustainment (MEP)

\$0

Project Description, Justification and Scope

The Coast Guard will complete the Mission Effectiveness Project (MEP) on the 270' WMECs in FY 2014 using funds appropriated in FY 2013. This work includes replacement of major equipment that is the primary source of degraded operational readiness, such as the main propulsion control and monitoring system, small boat davits, oily water separators, air conditioning, refrigeration, and evaporators. The majority of this work will be performed at the Coast Guard YARD in Curtis Bay, MD. Some work items will be completed via homeport dockside availabilities.

The MEP project is a bridging strategy for the WMEC fleet until it is replaced by the OPC fleet. Post-MEP, WMECs have an average equipment reliability rate (in terms of decreased number of major casualties) that is nearly double that of pre-MEP WMECs.

FY 2013 Key Events

- Completed 270-foot WMEC MEP Vessel – TAHOMA;
- Completed 270-foot WMEC MEP Vessel – HARRIET LANE;
- Completed 270-foot WMEC MEP Vessel – SPENCER.

FY 2014 Planned Key Events

- Complete 270-foot WMEC MEP Vessel – CAMPBELL;
- Complete 270-foot WMEC MEP Vessel – SENECA;
- Complete 270-foot WMEC MEP Vessel – FORWARD ;
- Complete 270-foot WMEC MEP Vessel – MOHAWK.

FY 2015 Planned Key Events

- Install Single Point Davits onboard 270-foot WMEC MEP Vessels;
- Complete MPCMS retrofits onboard 270-foot WMEC MEP Vessels.

Funding History

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2010 & Prior	\$202,819	WMEC Mission Effectiveness Projects ³ Legacy Cutter Sustainment Appropriation
2011	\$29,940	WMEC Mission Effectiveness Projects
2012	\$47,000	WMEC Mission Effectiveness Projects
2013	\$15,219	WMEC Mission Effectiveness Projects
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$294,969</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2002 through FY 2013</i>

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

<i>FY</i>	<i>Cost Category (\$000s)</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2012</i>	<i>FY 2013</i>	<i>Totals</i>
2015	Production	\$1,775			\$1,775
	Engineering Change Order		\$120		\$120
	Program Management			\$1,014	\$1,014
	Travel			\$14	\$14
	Initial Spares			\$3,992	\$3,992
	Data			\$200	\$200
2016	Program Management			\$1,721	\$1,721
<i>Total</i>		<i>\$1,775</i>	<i>\$120</i>	<i>\$6,941</i>	<i>\$8,836</i>

Contract Information:

N/A

Work is done primarily at the Coast Guard YARD.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

H-60 Conversion Projects

\$0

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Prior year funding continues to modernize the Coast Guard's fleet of 42 H-60 Jayhawk, Medium Range Recovery (MRR) helicopters as these helicopters rotate through Programmed Depot Maintenance at the CG Aviation Logistics Center (ALC). The H-60 Conversion Project is broken into discrete segments consisting of upgrades that modernize and standardize aging components and sub-systems to stabilize maintenance costs and operational reliability. Prior year appropriations will allow continued installation of Block 2 software for the Avionics Upgrade (DS1) and the two Service Life Extension Project (SLEP) efforts.

FY 2013 Key Events

- Completed H-60T Avionics Upgrades (DS1) and EO/IR Sensor System Upgrades (DS2) on eight airframes.

FY 2014 Planned Key Events

- Deliver Avionics Upgrades (DS1), H-60T EO/IR Sensor System Upgrades (DS2), and Service Life Extension Project work items for aircraft 38-42;
- Continued installation of Service Life Extension Project (SLEP) during regularly scheduled Programmed Depot Maintenance;
- Hold Block 2 Upgrade Phase 1 CDR and Phase 2 PDR;
- Conduct ESS Sweep Width Testing (Round 2, Phase 4) conducted at Air Station Clearwater
- Maintenance Workload Analysis / Follow-on Pilot Workload Analysis;
- Conduct B2U / RNP-RNAV Phase 1 DT&E / OT&E.

FY 2015 Planned Key Events

- Continue installation of Service Life Extension Project (SLEP) during regularly scheduled Programmed Depot Maintenance;
- Conduct B2U / RNP-RNAV Phase 2 DT&E / OT&E;
- Continue Installation of the Block 2 Software Upgrade;
- Achieve Full Operational Capability on 3QFY15.

Funding History

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2010 & Prior	\$275,247	H-60T Avionics Upgrade; Engine Sustainment H-60J Radar/ Electro-Optical/Infrared Sensor Systems; SLEP
2011	\$21,936	H-60T Avionics Upgrade; SLEP; Electro-Optical/Infrared Sensor Systems
2012	\$44,100	H-60T Avionics Upgrade; SLEP; Electro-Optical/Infrared Sensor Systems
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$341,283</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2002 through FY 2012</i>

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Cost Category</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2012</i>	<i>Totals (\$000s)</i>
2015	Aircraft Upgrade	\$2,593	\$200	\$2,793
	Program Management		\$875	\$875
	Travel		\$25	\$25
2016	Aircraft Upgrade		\$3,807	\$3,807
<i>Total</i>		<i>\$2,593</i>	<i>\$4,907</i>	<i>\$7,500</i>

Contract Information

N/A

Work done primarily at the Coast Guard Aviation Logistics Center.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Rescue 21

\$0

Project Description, Justification and Scope

The prior year funds bring Sectors to Final Acceptance, in addition to deployment in the two Alaska Sectors and the three Western Rivers Sectors.

The Rescue 21 project recapitalizes the U.S. Coast Guard's legacy National Distress and Response System (NDRS) equipment, which improves communications, command and control capabilities throughout the coastal continental United States (including the Great Lakes), as well as Hawaii, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Western Rivers and Alaska.

The basic NDRS components include radios, transceivers, towers for antennas, and an interconnecting network. It is the foundation for coastal SAR (search and rescue), and is a critical enabler of efficient and effective command and control for all missions in coastal zones.

FY 2013 Key Events:

- Continued the Full Rate Production contract with General Dynamics C4 Systems (GDC4S) towards Final Acceptance of 14 sectors;
- Commenced deployment in the two Alaska sectors and the three Western Rivers sectors.
- Delivered consoles to Alaska sectors and begin deploying the three new remote sites to cover critical coverage gaps at Middle Cape, Deception Hills and Duffield Peninsula;
- Awarded the Alaska Digital Selective Calling (DSC) contract and commence engineering design and deployment planning;
- Awarded the Western Rivers implementation contract and commence engineering design and deployment planning.

FY 2014 Planned Key Events:

- Deliver General Dynamics C4 Systems (GDC4S) Deployment – Full Rate Production (FRP) gap filler remote sites to resolve remaining coverage gaps and achieve final acceptance in all coastal zone sectors;
- Achieve Conditional Acceptance in three Western River Sectors (Ohio Valley, Lower Mississippi River and Upper Mississippi River) and both Alaska Sectors (Anchorage and Juneau);
- Deploy new remote sites in Alaska.

FY 2015 Planned Key Events:

- Transition R21 deployments to full operations and sustainment.

Funding History:

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2010 & Prior	\$743,899	Phases I and II; award prime contract; deploy IOC, LRIP, FRP
2011	\$35,928	Continue FRP (full rate production) deployment deliveries
2012	\$63,200	Continue deploy FRP; achieve CONUS Conditional Acceptances

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2013	-	Continue FRP deployment
2014	-	Continue FRP deployment
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$843,027</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 1996 through FY 2014</i>

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated):

Fiscal Year	Cost Category	FY 2011	FY 2012	Totals (\$000s)
2015	Program Management	\$480	\$3,585	\$4,065
	Non-Recurring		\$938	\$938
	Procurement		\$1,500	\$1,500
	Data		\$45	\$45
	Test & Evaluation		\$1,609	\$1,609
	Software		\$350	\$350
2016	Program Management		\$2,632	\$2,632
	Engineering Change Order		\$808	\$808
	Non-Recurring		\$336	\$336
Total		\$480	\$11,803	\$12,283

Contract Information

Contract Number	Contractor	Type	Award Date (mo/yr)	Start Date (mo/yr)	End Date (mo/yr)	EVM in Contract	Total Value (\$M)
DTCG23-02-D-NDRS02	General Dynamics C4 Systems	CPFF	9/20/2002	9/20/2002	9/30/2011	Yes	726.867
HSCG23-12-J-AAK146	Motorola Solutions	FFP	9/25/2012	10/01/2013	09/13/2017	No	8.297
HSCG23-13-J-AAK060	General Dynamics One Source	FFP	7/3/2013	7/3/2013	9/15/2017	No	3.212

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS)

\$0

Project Description, Justification and Scope

NAIS is a data collection, processing, and distribution system being implemented in accordance with the Maritime Transportation Security Act. The project provides the necessary capability to ensure the effective exchange of information between AIS-equipped vessels, aircraft, aids to navigation, and shore stations within all major U.S. ports, waterways, and coastal zones. The data collected by NAIS will be shared with other pertinent stakeholders and decision makers in support of maritime security at critical ports. NAIS correlates Advanced Notice of Arrival data with AIS data to identify higher interest vessels.

NAIS is recapitalizing the existing interim capability in 58 ports with the permanent solution design and technology via the core system upgrade. To the extent feasible, NAIS equipment is being co-located with Rescue 21 (R21) infrastructure.

FY2013 Key Events

- Obtained ATO (Authority to Operate); conducted OT&E (operational testing and evaluation) on the first three Sectors (Hampton Roads, Mobile, Delaware Bay) completing the first 8 of 58 ports.
- Equipment acquisition, including procurement of NAIS base station equipment, antennas, networking equipment, annual software licensing, and other shelter and site equipment for 23 Sectors.
- Installed equipment at 22 Sectors (New Orleans, Houston/Galveston, New York, Long Island, Corpus Christi, Baltimore, Miami, Key West, Northern New England, Southeast New England, Boston, Charleston, North Carolina, St Petersburg, Jacksonville, San Francisco, LA/LB, San Diego, Detroit, Buffalo, Puget Sound, Columbia River) that upgraded another 39 of the 58 ports with the permanent system.

FY 2014 Planned Key Events

- Equipment acquisition, including procurement of NAIS base station equipment, antennas, networking equipment, annual software licensing, and other shelter and site equipment for final 7 Sectors.
- Install equipment at 5 Sectors (Sault Ste Marie, Lake Michigan, Upper Mississippi River, Lower Mississippi River, Ohio Valley) that will upgrade another 7 of the 58 ports with the permanent system.

FY 2015 Planned Key Events

- Install equipment at final 2 Sectors (Anchorage and Juneau) that will upgrade the final 2 of the 58 ports with the permanent system.
- Enter sustainment – All equipment is installed.

Funding History:

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$000</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2010 & Prior	\$96,011	Interim capability; permanent transceiver design and development

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$000</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2012	\$5,000	Permanent transceive site surveys, equipment purchase and installation
2013	\$5,508	Continue permanent transceive deployment
2014	\$13,000	Continue permanent transceive deployment
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$119,519</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2004 through FY 2014</i>

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected Obligation by Year Appropriated):

<i>FY</i>	<i>Cost Category (\$000s)</i>	<i>FY 2012</i>	<i>FY 2013</i>	<i>FY 2014</i>	<i>Totals</i>
2015	Government Furnished Equipment			\$5,700	\$5,700
	Travel			\$86	\$86
2016	Program Management	\$21			\$21
2017	Program Management		\$394		\$394
2018	Program Management			\$817	\$817
<i>Total</i>		<i>\$21</i>	<i>\$394</i>	<i>\$6,603</i>	<i>\$7,018</i>

Contract Information:

<i>Contract Number</i>	<i>Contractor</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Award Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>Start Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>End Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>EVM in Contract</i>	<i>Total Value (\$K)</i>
HSCG23-09-C-ADP001	Northrop Grumman Space & Mission Systems Corp.	CPIF/FFP	12/22/2008	12/29/2008	6/12/2018	Yes	20,737

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation



Fiscal Year 2015

Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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**United States Coast Guard
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E):

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) funding allows the Coast Guard to sustain critical mission capabilities through applied research and partnerships with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Department of Defense (DoD), as well as other Federal and private research organizations. The purpose of the RDT&E Program is to help identify and examine existing or impending problems in the Coast Guard's operational, regulatory, and support programs and make improvements through solutions based on scientific and technological advances. RDT&E funding also supports risk-reduction expertise and services in the pre-acquisition process of major and non-major acquisition projects.

B. Budget Activities:

The RDT&E activities sustain program infrastructure and core capabilities, knowledge, skills, experience, and facilities to give the Coast Guard a strong evidence-based foundation for operational and capital investment decision-making. Activities include formulation and oversight of cooperative agreements with relevant professionals in the public and private sectors, such as University Affiliated Research Centers (UARC) and Federally Funded Research & Development Centers (FFRDC). These agreements promote collaboration and leverage expertise and the development of techniques, methods, hardware, and systems that directly contribute to increasing productivity and effectiveness of Coast Guard missions.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The FY 2015 President's Budget requests 96 positions, 96 FTE and \$17.947 million for RDT&E. This request provides necessary resources to develop technologies and systems that improve operational presence and response, as well as perform technology assessments to inform the early stages of the acquisition process.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity
FY 2015 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013 ¹			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015					
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	101	93	\$19,639	101	101	\$19,200	96	96	\$17,947	(5)	(5)	(\$1,253)	-	-	\$91
Subtotal, Discretionary	101	93	\$19,639	101	101	\$19,200	96	96	\$17,947	(5)	(5)	(\$1,253)	-	-	\$91
Total, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	101	93	\$19,639	101	101	\$19,200	96	96	\$17,947	(5)	(5)	(\$1,253)	-	-	\$91
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	101	93	\$19,639	101	101	\$19,200	96	96	\$17,947	(5)	(5)	(\$1,253)	-	-	\$91
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	101	93	\$19,639	101	101	\$19,200	96	96	\$17,947	(5)	(5)	(\$1,253)	-	-	\$91

¹Reflects reprogrammings/transfers, as applicable, and actual FTE.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Research, Development, Test and Evaluation

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	101	93	19,639
2014 Enacted	101	101	19,200
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(1,253)
2015 Current Services	101	101	17,947
2015 Total Request	96	96	17,947
Total Change 2014 to 2015	(5)	(5)	(1,253)

The FY 2015 President's Budget requests \$17.947 million for RDT&E.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request provides \$17.947 million for the Coast Guard to innovate mission capabilities through applied research and partnerships with DHS, DoD, as well as other Federal and private research organizations that include technology transfer CRADAs. The purpose of the RDT&E Program is to identify and examine existing or impending challenges in the Coast Guard's operational, regulatory, and support programs and develop solutions based on scientific and technological advances. RDT&E funding also supports risk mitigation efforts and services in the pre-acquisition process of major and non-major acquisition projects. In addition, the RDT&E program has achieved Full Operational Capability (FOC) with the Modeling and Simulation Center of Expertise. This capability is being readily utilized by Program Offices and is focused on providing solutions to the Coast Guard's most challenging tactical and strategic problems.

Funding for the RDT&E Program is grouped into two categories: Coast Guard Mission Research and Operations & Maintenance (O&M). Mission Research focuses on Acquisition Program support and operational improvements. Mission Research is further subdivided into specific project tasking on an annual basis. O&M funds salaries for in-house scientists, engineers, and operations analysts, facility rent, utilities and contractor costs. The FY 2015 funding request will continue projects such as unmanned systems testing and Arctic capability research. The FY 2015 request funds projects that leverage external resources and partnerships including, co-funding from DHS S&T and other government agencies (OGA), collaboration with University grants targeted to Coast Guard

requirements and Technology Transfer CRADAs with industry. By doing so, the Coast Guard optimizes its application of resources.

FY 2013 Key Events:

Completed 31 projects (listed below) and delivered 41 supporting products:

Project Title	Operational Benefit/Outcome
Develop Search Sweep Width Data for Targets on Ice	Increased efficiency and effectiveness of Search and Rescue (SAR) missions for targets on ice. This will contribute to more lives saved as well as better use of assets tasked with on-ice SAR missions.
Panga Search Planning Tools/Probability of Sighting (POS) Calculation Analysis	Improved effectiveness locating moving marine security threats that are illegally smuggling narcotics, people and weapons.
Navigation 2025 Prototype Implementation	Developed a structured and systematic methodology to prioritize deployment of advanced navigation prototypes without increased risks to marine safety or commerce.
Nationwide Automated Information System (NAIS) Acquisition	Developed Vessel Traffic System (VTS) AIS sites to provide 24/7 surveillance coverage for Coast Guard VTS Areas of Responsibility (AORs). This augmented coverage contributes to maritime domain awareness for port security, law enforcement, search and rescue, and vessel traffic management.
Risk Assessment Methodology to Support Aids to Navigation (ATON) Design Changes	Developed methodology to create Electronic Navigation Performance Standards to evaluate potential changes to current design standards that incorporate recent advances of Electronic Navigation components.
Ballast Water Treatment	Developed protocol for testing ballast water treatment technologies. Key to Coast Guard approval of a ballast water treatment system based on the efficacy of the system in removing, killing, or neutralizing organisms.
Develop Guidance to Verify Ballast Water Discharge Standards Compliance	Developed a plan to guide effective oversight and verification of federal ballast water discharge standards.
Analysis Support for the Mandated Periodic & Practicability Reviews of Ballast Water Standards	Provided analysis on the status and capabilities of commercial facilities engaged in testing ballast water treatment technologies.
Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) Ballast Water (BW) Other - Corrosion Scoping	Determined impact of commercially available ballast water treatments for ballast tank corrosion. Vital to informing vessel owners on impacts of various ballast water treatment systems.
Asian Carp Towboat/Barge Sampling Study	Completed analysis to inform regulation/monitoring of barge traffic in the vicinity of the electric dispersal barriers to ensure public safety.
Reduced WMEC 270 Propulsion Fuel Consumption	Developed operating parameters to reduce energy consumption and emissions on 270-ft medium endurance cutters; directly reduced fuel costs 3-5%.

Project Title	Operational Benefit/Outcome
Boat Crew Communication Capabilities Study	Identified potential improvements to boat crew communication systems.
Mobile 10-print Biometric Field Test	Evaluated a mobile biometrics system that communicates with the US-VISIT IDENT database to identify a mobile system for operational use.
Maritime Trace Narcotic Identification/Verification	Evaluated methods to identify trace levels of narcotics for use in Counter Drug operations.
Point Defense Analysis	Evaluated present and future Coast Guard point defense mission requirements supporting Port, Waterway, Coastal Security (PWCS) capabilities.
Arctic Craft Investigation	Provided analysis of assets for Coast Guard operators that could effectively operate in the Arctic and other cold weather areas.
Arctic Shield 2012 Capabilities Documentation	Evaluated alternatives for enhancing Arctic communications, oil recovery system use, and future Technology Demonstrations.
Operational Risk Assessment Model (ORAM) Domestic Icebreaking (DOMICE) Model Improvement	Improved accuracy of a DOMICE simulation model used to assess the effects from seasonal reallocation of Coast Guard domestic icebreaking assets, e.g. 140-ft WTGBs. The model is being used by operational commanders to optimize allocation of DOMICE assets.
Operational Testing of Electro-optical System Suite (ESS)	Evaluated ESS on the MH-60T and MH-65C/D aircraft and integration of optimal infrared (IR) sensor settings improved effectiveness and maximized operation of ESS for night search missions.
Support for MH-65 Radar Replacement	Evaluated cost-effective weather radar replacements for MH-65 aircraft.
USCG Airborne Radar Lateral Range Curves for Search and Rescue Optimal Planning System (SAROPS)	Provided Coast Guard SAR mission planners with up-to-date radar search performance data available within the SAROPS tool to reduce flight hour costs while improving mission effectiveness in terms of lives and property saved.
Laser Deposited Nonskid (LDN) Analysis	Validated utility of new technology for Coast Guard application, providing the potential funding savings in recurring maintenance.
Underwater Imaging System Transition Evaluation	Evaluated costs and benefits of adding organic underwater imaging systems as a Coast Guard capability.
ESS GEO-Point Accuracy Testing	Evaluated the impact of post-maintenance calibration on target geo-positioning accuracy for Coast Guard aircraft.
MH-65 Automatic Flight Control System (AFCS) Sustainability Study	Developed cost estimates of future repairs/overhauls of obsolete AFCS components.

Project Title	Operational Benefit/Outcome
Tactical Flotation & Buoyancy	Significantly increased safety of tactical operators by implementing a flotation system for unconscious or incapacitated members to survive for longer periods of time compared to current capabilities.
Maritime Security Operations Mission Analysis Report	Provided mission analysis to support potential Acquisition Decision Events (ADE).
Analysis of Solid State Marine Radar	Analysis of opportunities and challenges associated with new technology in marine radar systems.
Support for Joint Technology Demonstrations with Joint Task Force North (JTFN) to develop Command, Control, Communications, Computer, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) capabilities	Demonstrated, under a CRADA, the use of other Blue Force Surveillance Assets to provide early warning (trip line) information to Coast Guard operations.

Other FY 2013 Completed Key Events:

Unmanned Systems

- Completed Phase 2A small unmanned aerial system (sUAS) demo onboard USCGC BERTHOLF;

Arctic Operations

- Completed anti-icing technology roadmap;
- Conducted Arctic mobility and oil-in-ice response testing using unmanned technologies during operation Arctic Shield 2013.

Pre-Acquisition Exploration for the Surface Fleet

- Conducted operational testing of shoulder-launched entanglement system;
- Quantified potential operational performance improvements through implementation of advanced solid-state marine radar.

Oil in Ice/Oil Spill Detection and Response

- Completed sensor design for detection and collection of oil in the water column (down to a depth of 10,000 feet);
- Attained Initial Operating Capability (IOC) of Joint Maritime Test Detachment (JMTD) in-situ burn pan for conducting the nation's only open-air oil fire boom research;
- Continued development of prototypes for a flexible interoperable communications/information system, process, and procedures to enhance information transfer vital to response personnel during an incident of national significance (i.e., oil spill).

Modeling & Simulation

- Completed accreditation of Coast Guard Search and Rescue Visual Analytics (cgSARVA) analysis tool;
- Attained Full Operational Capability (FOC) of Coast Guard's modeling and simulation Center-Of-Expertise (COE);
- Accredited Port Resiliency for Operational & Tactical Enforcement to Combat Terrorism (PROTECT) for port, waterways and coastal security patrols and transitioned schedule development to modeling and simulation COE;
- Implemented PROTECT at Sector Los Angeles/Long Beach;
- Developed Port/Waterway closure economic risk assessment methodology;

- Developed baseline prototype of Assistant Randomization Monitoring Over Routes (ARMOR) Fish Living Marine Resources (LMR) scheduling model;
- Completed phase one Verification & Validation of Coastal Operations Analytical Suite of Tools (COAST) model.

Sensor Optimization, Automation, and Visualization

- Completed Non-Compliant Vessel (NCV) video recorder evaluation to support Over the Horizon (OTH) boat operations;
- Completed NCV Contraband Marker technology selection and initial evaluation;
- Completed additional alternative precise timing tests using Coast Guard LORAN towers (backup to GPS time) under a CRADA with UrsaNav;
- Completed phase one demonstration of tactical data link range enhancement technologies under a CRADA with Engility;
- Performed a baseline comparison of iceberg surveillance and detection using alternative assets.

Intelligence/Cyber

- Conducted demonstrations of advanced communications intelligence technology;
- Conducted cyber-research test collection of wireless access point vulnerabilities in a typical port.

Alternative Energy/Environmental Analysis

- Conducted testing of alternative fuel with gasoline and diesel engine manufacturers under CRADAs with Honda, Mercury Marine, and Cummins.

FY 2014 Planned Key Events:

Unmanned Systems

- Complete Phase 2B sUAS sensor/modeling demonstration;
- Continue preparations for Vertical Take-Off and Landing (VTOL) UAS flight demonstration;
- Conduct market research, initial collision risk assessment, and technology demonstrations of unmanned maritime systems;
- Conduct initial technology demonstrations for Robotic Aircraft for Maritime Public Safety (RAMPS) collaboration project with DHS S&T Borders and Maritime Security Division.

Arctic Operations

- Continue arctic mobility, command and control, and oil-in-ice response testing using unmanned technologies during operation Arctic Shield 2014;
- Initiate new CRADAs with private sector to examine technologies in the Arctic of mutual interest, e.g., new navigational safety information and ice radar.

Pre-Acquisition Exploration for the Surface Fleet

- Continue polar icebreaker pre-acquisition analysis (requirements/cost/performance).

Oil in Ice/Oil Spill Detection and Response

- Conduct oil spill detection and response research;
- Evaluate Oil-in-Ice response and recovery technologies as part of Arctic Shield 2014.

Modeling & Simulation

- Recapitalize legacy Coast Guard Maritime Operational Effectiveness System (CGMOES) hardware.

Sensor Optimization, Automation, and Visualization

- Conduct mobile asset tracking and reporting technology demonstration in support of incident of national significance response.

Intelligence/Cyber

- Continue demonstrations of advanced intelligence technology.

Alternative Energy/Environmental Analysis

- Continue alternative energy analysis.

FY 2015 Planned Key Events:

Unmanned Systems

- Complete VTOL UAS flight demonstration;
- Complete RAMPS technology demonstration.

Arctic Operations

- Complete Arctic communications technology assessments;
- Complete Alternative Asset Iceberg Reconnaissance demonstration;
- Demonstrate next generation Arctic Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) systems;
- Continue arctic mobility, command and control, and oil-in-ice response testing using unmanned technologies as part of operation Arctic Shield 2015.

Pre-Acquisition Exploration for the Surface Fleet

- Complete testing and deployment of NCV contraband marker;
- Begin testing of Exclusion Zone technology.

Oil in Ice/Oil Spill Detection and Response

- Complete oil sands products response technology demonstration;
- Continue detection and collection of oil within-the-water column technology development/demonstrations;
- Continue oil-in-ice response and recovery technologies as part of Arctic Shield 2015.

Modeling & Simulation

- Complete development of ARMOR Fish/CD Patrol Schedule Model;
- Complete COAST model development support plan;
- Complete the Ergonomics Analysis of Communications Centers (COMMCENs);
- Complete the transition to the next generation of CGMOES.

Sensor Optimization, Automation, and Visualization

- Complete mobile asset tracking and reporting technology demonstration in support of incident of national significance response;
- Develop TTPs for optimizing the use of existing Coast Guard airborne sensors to support oil spill response operations;
- Upgrade Rescue 21 system to rapidly transfer multi-mode communications (E-911).

Intelligence/Cyber

- Develop cost-effective strategies for protecting critical infrastructure facilities within U.S. maritime ports from cyber attack.

Alternative Energy/Environmental Analysis

- Complete diesel outboard engine development and testing;
- Complete testing of gasoline and diesel fuel alternatives.

FUNDING HISTORY

Research and Development Program Funding by Appropriation

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$</i>
2010	24,745
2011	27,697
2012	27,779
2013	19,639
2014	19,200

Total 119,085

Available Funding Spend Plan (FY 2015 Request)

Notes: (1) Program Area Spend Plans include government staff subject matter expertise salaries and direct project costs.

(2) Facilities, Support, and Operations include support and contracting staff salaries, facilities leases and operation costs.

Program Area	Title	Project Objective
Unmanned Systems FY15 Request \$1,300,000	Autonomous Submerged Persistent Presence	Demonstrate capability of autonomously monitoring vessel traffic for an extended period of time.
	Robotic Aircraft for Maritime Public Safety (RAMPS)	Identify/characterize the risk, benefits and limitations of operating tactical (hand-held) UAS for Coast Guard assets and other DHS first responders.
Arctic Operations FY15 Request \$2,174,000	Arctic Communications Technology Assessments	Increased communications capability in the Arctic to improve mission performance.
	Alternative Asset Iceberg Reconnaissance Demonstration	Evaluate potential efficiencies in the International Ice Patrol's mission.
	Arctic Next Generation MDA System	Evaluate next generation systems to improve MDA.
	Arctic Operations Support 2014/2015	Characterize the effects of the Arctic environment on Coast Guard mission execution.
Pre-Acquisition Exploration for the Surface Fleet FY15 Request \$1,396,000	Non-Compliant Vessel (NCV) Contraband Marker	A method to effectively tag and track jettisoned contraband for later recovery.
	Define and Communicate Exclusion Zones	Capability to physically mark and clearly communicate the boundaries of an exclusion area during High-Interest-Vessel escorts, including both fixed and moving security zones.
	Compel Compliance Technologies	Capability to compel compliance from small vessels via non-lethal means. New capability/technology to mitigate adversary counter-tactics.
	Small Boat Operational Testing Agent	A more cost effective and flexible Developmental Testing and Evaluation (DT&E) capability to address small boat fleet technology refreshes.

Program Area	Title	Project Objective
Oil in Ice/Oil Spill Detection and Response FY15 Request \$1,090,000	Oil Sands Products Response	Develop better decision tools and recovery/mitigation tools for responding to spilled oil sands products.
	Detection and Collection of Oil within the Water Column	Accurate detection and mitigation of sub-surface oil within the water column up to a depth of 10,000 feet.
Modeling & Simulation (M&S) FY15 Request \$1,131,000	Develop ARMOR Fish/Counter Drug (CD) Patrol Schedule Model	Living Marine Resources/CD Patrol scheduling efficiency and effectiveness improvements.
	Support Development of Coastal Operations Analytical Suite of Tools (COAST)	Accredited M&S tools that support operational and programmatic decision making within the Coastal Zone, Great Lakes or Inland Waters.
	Ergonomics Analysis of Communications Centers (COMMCENS)	Improve COMMCEN performance through ergonomic design.
	CGMOES Next Generation	A robust capability for campaign-level Coast Guard-wide asset allocation and force structure decision support.
Sensor Optimization, Automation and Visualization FY15 Request \$475,000	Mobile Asset Tracking and Reporting Device	A flexible interoperable communication/information system to enhance the Coast Guard's ability to respond to Incidents of National Significance.
	Airborne Oil Spill Remote Sensing and Reporting	Develop TTPs for optimizing the use of existing Coast Guard airborne sensors to support oil spill response operations.
	Rescue 21 (R21) for E911- Next Generation, SAR and Public Safety Access Portal	Force-multiply existing R21 system to rapidly transfer multi-mode communications.
Intelligence/Cyber FY15 Request \$1,250,000	Water-side Wireless Access Point (WAP) Monitoring Capabilities	Improved operational doctrine/CONOPS/TTPs.

Program Area	Title	Project Objective
Alternative Energy/ Environmental Analysis FY15 Request \$272,000	Diesel Outboard Development	Maximize efficiency by shifting the Coast Guard away from the use of two fuels (gasoline and diesel) instead of one in its fleet of surface assets.
	Operational Testing of Alternative Fuels	The means to meet mandated future greenhouse gas emissions and energy reduction targets.
Strategic Analysis FY15 Request \$353,000	University Programs, Office of Naval Research, Joint Non-lethal Weapons Directorate, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Exploration and leveraging opportunities to gather and apply information from other research organizations to meet Coast Guard needs.
Other Projects FY15 Request \$206,000		
R&D Center Facility Support, and Operations FY15 Request \$8,300,000		
TOTAL FY2015 \$17,947,000		

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

Fiscal Year	Program Area	FY 2014	FY 2015	Totals (\$000)
2015	Unmanned Systems	\$100	\$1,300	\$1,400
	Arctic Operations	\$150	\$2,174	\$2,324
	Pre-Acquisition Exploration for the Surface Fleet		\$1,396	\$1,396
	Oil in Ice/Oil Spill Detection and Response	\$100	\$1,090	\$1,190
	Modeling and Simulation	\$200	\$1,131	\$1,331
	Sensor Optimization, Automation and Visualization	\$50	\$475	\$525
	Intelligence/Cyber	\$30	\$1,250	\$1,280
	Alternative Energy/Environmental Analysis		\$272	\$272
	Strategic Analysis	\$60	\$353	\$413
	Other Projects	\$56	\$206	\$262
	Facilities, Support and Operations	\$700	\$7,771	\$8,471
2016	Facilities, Support and Operations		\$529	\$529
Total		\$1,446	\$17,856	\$19,302

CONTRACT INFORMATION

Contract Number	Contractor	Type	Award Date (mo/yr)	Start Date (mo/yr)	End Date (mo/yr)	EVM in Contract	Total Ceiling Value (\$000s)
HSCG32-10-D-R00021 - RDDSS	Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC)	Cost Plus Fixed Fee	03/17/2010	03/17/2010	03/16/2015	No	15,910
HSCG32-13-D-R00002 - SETA	Booz Allen Hamilton Incorporated	Cost Plus Fixed Fee	01/11/2013	04/18/2013	04/17/2018	No	39,792
HSCG32-12-D-R00003 - ORMMSS	Systems Planning and Analysis, Inc.	Cost Plus Fixed Fee	09/21/2012	09/21/2012	09/20/2017	No	7,831
TBD - ADMIN	TBD – will compete and award renewal contract in FY14	Time & Material	05/31/2014	06/01/2014	05/31/2019	No	TBD

NOTES:

RDDSS - Research, Design, and Development Support Services

SETA - Systems Engineering and Technical Assistance

ORMMSS - Operations Research and Mathematical Modeling Support Services

ADMIN - Administrative Management/Technical Support Services

Program Schedule

<u>Program Area</u>	<u>Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter</u>		<u>Cost</u>
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2015			
Unmanned Systems.....			1,300,000
Autonomous Submerged Persistent Presence	FY14:Q1	FY15:Q4	
Robotic Aircraft for Maritime Public Safety (RAMPS)	FY14:Q1	FY15:Q4	
Arctic Operations.....			2,174,000
Arctic Communications Tech Assessments	FY13:Q1	FY15:Q2	
Alternative Asset Iceberg Reconnaissance Demo	FY13:Q2	FY15:Q2	
Arctic Next Generation MDA System	FY14:Q1	FY16:Q4	
Arctic Operations Support 2014	FY14:Q1	FY15:Q2	
Arctic Operations Support 2015	FY15:Q1	FY16:Q2	
Pre-Acquisition Exploration for the Surface Fleet			1,396,000
Non-Compliant Vessel (NCV) Contraband Marker	FY12:Q1	FY15:Q4	
Define and Communicate Exclusion Zones	FY14:Q1	FY16:Q4	
Compel Compliance Technologies	FY14:Q1	FY15:Q4	
Small Boat Operational Testing Agent	FY14:Q1	FY15:Q4	
Oil in Ice/Oil Spill Detection and Response			1,090,000
Oil Sands Products Response	FY14:Q1	FY15:Q4	
Detection and Collection of Oil within the Water Column	FY11:Q1	FY17:Q2	

Program Schedule (Cont'd)

Modeling & Simulation			1,131,000
Develop ARMOR Fish/CD Patrol Schedule Model	FY13:Q3	FY15:Q2	
Support Development of COAST	FY13Q1:	FY15:Q3	
Ergonomics Analysis of COMMCENS	FY13:Q1	FY15:Q4	
CGMOES Next Generation	FY13:Q3	FY15:Q4	
Sensor Optimization, Automation and Visualization			475,000
Mobile Asset Tracking and Reporting Device	FY11:Q4	FY15:Q2	
Airborne Oil Spill Remote Sensing and Reporting	FY14:Q1	FY15:Q4	
Rescue 21 for E911- Next Generation, SAR and Public Safety Access Portal	FY14:Q1	FY15:Q4	
Intelligence.....			1,250,000
Water-side WAP Monitoring Capabilities for Critical Port Infrastructure Protection	FY13:Q4	FY15:Q4	
Alternative Energy/Environmental Analysis.....			272,000
Diesel Outboard Development	FY14:Q1	FY15:Q4	
Operational Testing of Alternative Fuels	FY11:Q2	FY15:Q1	
Strategic Analysis	FY15:Q1	FY15:Q4	353,000
Other Projects	FY15:Q1	FY15:Q4	206,000

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Coast Guard

Justification of Proposed Changes in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Appropriation Language

For necessary expenses for applied scientific research, development, test, and evaluation; and for maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment; as authorized by law; [\$19,200,000,]\$17,947,000¹ to remain available until September 30, [2016]2017,² of which \$500,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712(a)(5)): Provided, That there may be credited to and used for the purposes of this appropriation funds received from State and local governments, other public authorities, private sources, and foreign countries for expenses incurred for research, development, testing, and evaluation. (*Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

Explanation for Proposed Change:

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$19,200,000,] <u>\$17,947,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ...[2016] <u>2017</u> ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	101	93	\$19,639
FY 2014 Enacted	101	101	\$19,200
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2014 Annualization of Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$25
2014 Annualization of Military Pay Raise	-	-	\$4
Civilian Retirement Contribution	-	-	\$91
2015 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$55
2015 Military Pay Raise	-	-	\$9
Total, Increases	-	-	\$184
Decreases			
Program Support	-	-	(\$1,437)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$1,346)
FY 2015 Current Services	101	101	\$17,947
FY 2015 Request	96	96	\$17,947
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	(5)	(5)	(\$1,253)

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	101	93	\$19,639
FY 2014 Enacted	101	101	\$19,200
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$184
Decreases	-	-	(\$1,437)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$1,346)
FY 2015 Current Services	101	101	\$17,947
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	96	96	\$17,947
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	(5)	(5)	(\$1,253)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	101	101	\$19,200	-	-	(\$1,346)	-	-	-	96	96	\$17,947	(5)	(5)	(\$1,253)
Total	101	101	\$19,200	-	-	(\$1,346)	-	-	-	96	96	\$17,947	(5)	(5)	(\$1,253)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Summary of Reimbursable Resources (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source:	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Other Federal Agencies	-	-	\$705	-	-	\$2,058	-	-	\$2,058	-	-	-
Department of Army	-	-	\$200	-	-	\$200	-	-	\$200	-	-	-
Department of Navy	-	-	-	-	-	\$200	-	-	\$200	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security	-	-	\$130	-	-	\$1,500	-	-	\$1,500	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$1,035	-	-	\$3,958	-	-	\$3,958	-	-	-

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
GLRI BW Other - Asian Carp Tow Boat/Barge Sampling Study	-	-	\$26	-	-	\$805	-	-	\$805	-	-	-
JMTD/NAVY Joint Project and Support	-	-	-	-	-	\$200	-	-	\$200	-	-	-
GLRI BWT Shipboard Approval Tests (41012)	-	-	-	-	-	\$103	-	-	\$103	-	-	-
AIS Transmit (Army Corps of Engineers)-Inland River Work (2413)	-	-	\$200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GLRI BW Other - Practicability (410133)	-	-	\$379	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Joint Department (DHS) RDT&E Projects (7400009) (99922)	-	-	\$130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GLRI BW Other - CSSC Risk (3329)	-	-	-	-	-	\$250	-	-	\$250	-	-	-
Mobile 10-Print Biometric Field Test (5682)	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,500	-	-	\$1,500	-	-	-
Shipboard Compliance of Ballast Water Discharge Standards (410131)	-	-	-	-	-	\$900	-	-	\$900	-	-	-
Response to Oil in Ice (4701)	-	-	\$300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recovery of Heavy Oil (4153)	-	-	-	-	-	\$200	-	-	\$200	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	\$1,035	-	-	\$3,958	-	-	\$3,958	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$7,853	\$7,853	\$7,645	(\$208)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$55	\$55	\$53	(\$2)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$22	\$22	\$21	(\$1)
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	\$501	\$501	\$501	-
11.7 Military Personnel	\$1,415	\$1,452	\$1,385	(\$67)
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$5	\$5	\$5	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,155	\$2,155	\$2,189	\$34
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	\$124	\$127	\$121	(\$6)
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$5	\$5	\$5	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$12,135	\$12,175	\$11,925	(\$250)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$498	\$531	\$109	(\$422)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$30	\$35	\$6	(\$29)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$653	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$14	\$16	\$3	(\$13)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$80	\$92	\$16	(\$76)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$5,472	\$7,400	\$494	(\$6,906)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$729	\$740	\$995	(\$255)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$2,488	\$2,671	\$1,362	(\$1,309)
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$58	\$67	\$12	(\$55)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$53	\$61	\$11	(\$50)
31.0 Equipment	\$71	\$82	\$14	(\$68)
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$10,146	\$11,695	\$3,022	(\$8,673)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$22,281	\$23,870	\$14,947	(\$8,923)
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$9,645)	(\$8,670)	(\$4,000)	\$4,670
Unobligated Balance, end of year ¹	\$8,670	\$4,000	\$7,000	\$3,000
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$21,306	\$19,200	\$17,947	(\$1,253)
Full Time Equivalents	93	101	96	(5)

1. Unobligated balances include offsetting collections.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
Military
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
O-6	2	2	2	-
O-5	1	1	1	-
O-4	3	3	3	-
O-3	7	7	7	-
CWO	1	1	1	-
E-7	2	2	1	(1)
E-6	3	3	3	-
E-4	1	1	1	-
E-3	1	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	21	21	20	(1)
Total Perm. Employment EOY	21	21	20	(1)
Headquarters Military Positions	2	2	2	-
U.S. Field Military	19	19	18	(1)
Total, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation:	21	21	20	(1)
Full Time Equivalents	17	21	20	(1)
Average Grade, Officer Positions	4	4	4	-
Average Salary, Officer Positions	118,860	123,721	127,434	3,713
Average Salary, Enlisted Positions	65,534	69,380	68,601	(779)
Average Grade, Enlisted Positions	6	6	5	(1)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
Civilian
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
GS-15	4	4	4	-
GS-14	14	14	14	-
GS-13	32	32	32	-
GS-12	21	21	20	(1)
GS-11	1	1	1	-
GS-9	3	3	-	(3)
GS-8	1	1	1	-
GS-7	2	2	2	-
GS-6	1	1	1	-
Other Graded Positions	1	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	80	80	76	(4)
Unfilled Positions EOY	2	2	-	(2)
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	78	78	76	(2)
Headquarters	5	5	5	-
U.S. Field	75	75	71	(4)
Total, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation:	80	80	76	(4)
Full Time Equivalents	76	80	76	(4)
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	133,823	130,009	132,863	2,854
Average Grade, GS Positions	12	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	7,853	7,853	7,645	(208)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	55	55	53	(2)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	22	22	21	(1)
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	501	501	501	-
11.7 Military Personnel	1,415	1,452	1,385	(67)
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	5	5	5	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	2,155	2,155	2,189	34
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	124	127	121	(6)
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	5	5	5	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	12,135	12,175	11,925	(250)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	498	531	109	(422)
22.0 Transportation of Things	30	35	6	(29)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	653	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	14	16	3	(13)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	80	92	16	(76)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	5,472	7,400	494	(6,906)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	729	740	995	255
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	2,488	2,671	1,362	(1,309)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	58	67	12	(55)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	53	61	11	(50)
31.0 Equipment	71	82	14	(68)
Total, Other Object Classes	10,146	11,695	3,022	(8,673)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(9,648)	(8,670)	(4,000)	4,670
Unobligated Balance, end of year	8,670	4,000	7,000	3,000
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	21,306	19,200	17,947	(1,253)
Total Requirements	21,306	19,200	17,947	(1,253)
Full Time Equivalents	93	101	96	(5)

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Mission Statement

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) funding allows the Coast Guard to sustain critical mission capabilities through applied research and partnerships with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Department of Defense (DoD), as well as other Federal and private research organizations. The purpose of the Research and Development (R&D) Program is to help identify and examine existing or impending problems in the Coast Guard's operational, regulatory, and support programs and make improvements through solutions based on scientific and technological advances. RDT&E funding also supports risk-analysis and services in the pre-acquisition process of major and non-major acquisition projects.

CG-RDT&E-25

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	7,853	7,853	7,645	(208)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	55	55	53	(2)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	22	22	21	(1)
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	501	501	501	-
11.7 Military Personnel	1,415	1,452	1,385	(67)
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	5	5	5	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	2,155	2,155	2,189	34
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	124	127	121	(6)
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	5	5	5	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	12,135	12,175	11,925	(250)

Salaries and Benefits provides compensation directly related to Coast Guard active duty military and civilian personnel duties. The FY 2015 request includes reduction costs of 5 FTE and an increase for a 1.0 percent proposed pay raise for military and civilian personnel. The increase in civilian benefits is due to a rise in government normal cost contribution for Federal Employee Retirement System personnel based on actuarial projections, as required by OMB A-11, Section 32.3.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$498	\$531	\$109	(\$422)

Travel funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard employees, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The FY 2015 request reflects travel funding requirements including implementation of new travel policies in support of the Administration's Campaign to Cut Waste.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$30	\$35	\$6	(\$29)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in the process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2015 request reflects anticipated needs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$14	\$16	\$3	(\$13)

Payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2015 request reflects the decrease for payments to non-Federal sources.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$80	\$92	\$16	(\$76)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2015 request reflects the anticipated reduction for R&D related projects.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$5,472	\$7,400	\$494	(\$6,906)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2015 request reflects anticipated needs and reflects the Department's strategic sourcing initiatives to leverage the purchasing power of the entire Department.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$729	\$740	\$995	\$255

Other services include contractual services with non-federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2015 request reflects anticipated needs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$2,488	\$2,671	\$1,362	(\$1,309)

The FY 2015 request reflects anticipated needs for the planned projects described in Section III.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$58	\$67	\$12	(\$55)

Contractual services with the public or another Federal Government account for the board, lodging and care of persons. The FY 2015 request reflects anticipated needs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$53	\$61	\$11	(\$50)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. The FY 2015 request reflects anticipated needs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$71	\$82	\$14	(\$68)

This object class covers the purchase of R&D materials for technology demonstrations, testing and evaluations and their progress. The FY 2015 request reflects anticipated needs.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	94	93	101
Increases			
Program Increases	-	8	-
Subtotal, Increases	-	8	-
Decreases			
Program Decreases	(1)	-	(5)
Subtotal, Decreases	(1)	-	(5)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	93	101	96
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(8)	8	(5)

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard

Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution



Fiscal Year 2015

Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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**United States Coast Guard
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution:

The Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution (MERHCF) funds accrual of the Coast Guard's military Medicare-eligible health benefit contribution to the Department of Defense (DoD) Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund. Contributions are for future Medicare-eligible retirees currently serving on active duty in the Coast Guard, as well as retiree dependents and their potential survivors. The authority for the Coast Guard to make this payment on an annual basis was provided in P.L. 108-375, the 2005 Defense Appropriations Act. While this expenditure requires no annual action by Congress, it is scored as discretionary spending.

B. Budget Activities:

There are no budget activities directly related to providing this benefit to active duty personnel and their dependents.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Coast Guard estimates that its contribution will be \$158.930 million for FY 2015. The total adjustment-to-base is a decrease of \$27.028 million which includes \$8.988 million adjustments for FY 2015 Initiatives, and \$18.040 million in savings associated with TRICARE reform. In the FY 2015 Budget, DoD proposes a multi-year plan to replace the current three TRICARE plans with a consolidated TRICARE Health Plan. In 2015, the proposal would increase co-pays for pharmaceuticals and implement an enrollment fee for new TRICARE-for-Life beneficiaries (as proposed in the FY 2014 Budget). This request will be paid to the DoD Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund to support the benefits outlined above. The Coast Guard's annual budget estimate for MERHCF is calculated by multiplying the projected average for strength (FTE) by DoD actuary projected cost rates.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Coast Guard

Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity

(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2013 ¹ Revised Enacted		FY 2014 Enacted		FY 2015 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2015					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution	-	\$201,610	-	\$185,958	-	\$158,930	-	(27,028)	-	-	-	(27,028)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	201,610	-	185,958	-	158,930	-	(27,028)	-	-	-	(27,028)
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	201,610	-	185,958	-	158,930	-	(27,028)	-	-	-	(27,028)

¹Reflects reprogrammings/transfers, as applicable and actual FTE.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	201,610
2014 Enacted	-	-	185,958
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(27,028)
2015 Current Services	-	-	158,930
2015 Total Request	-	-	158,930
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(27,028)

The Coast Guard estimates that its contributions will be \$158.930 million in FY 2015

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution will fund accrual of the Coast Guard's military Medicare-eligible health benefit contribution to the DoD Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund. Contributions are for future Medicare-eligible retirees, retiree dependents, and survivors in the Coast Guard. Adjustments-to-Base include \$18.040 million in savings associated with TRICARE reform. In the FY 2015 Budget, DoD proposes a multi-year plan to replace the current three TRICARE plans with a consolidated TRICARE Health Plan. In 2015, the proposal would increase co-pays for pharmaceuticals and implement an enrollment fee for new TRICARE-for-Life beneficiaries (as proposed in the FY 2014 Budget).

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$201,610
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$185,958
Adjustments-to-Base			
Decreases			
Adjustment for FY 2015 Initiatives	-	-	(\$8,988)
2015 Tricare Reform	-	-	(\$18,040)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$27,028)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(\$27,028)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$27,028)
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	\$158,930
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$158,930
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	(\$27,028)

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$201,610
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$185,958
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Decreases ¹	-	-	(\$27,028)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$27,028)
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	\$158,930
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$158,930
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	(\$27,028)

1. Includes Tricare Reform Proposals

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution	-	-	\$185,958	-	-	(\$27,028)	-	-	-	-	-	\$158,930	-	-	(\$27,028)
Total	-	-	\$185,958	-	-	(\$27,028)	-	-	-	-	-	\$158,930	-	-	(\$27,028)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	\$201,610	\$185,958	\$158,930	(\$27,028)
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$201,610	\$185,958	\$158,930	(\$27,028)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$201,610	\$185,958	\$158,930	(\$27,028)
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$201,610	\$185,958	\$158,930	(\$27,028)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	201,610	185,958	158,930	(27,028)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	201,610	185,958	158,930	(27,028)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	201,610	185,958	158,930	(27,028)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution Mission Statement

The Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution will fund accrual of the Coast Guard's military Medicare-eligible health benefit contribution to the Department of Defense Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund. Contributions are for future Medicare-eligible retirees, retiree dependents, and survivors in the Coast Guard.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	201,610	185,958	158,930	(27,028)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	201,610	185,958	158,930	(27,028)

This decrease reflects adjustments for FY 2015 Initiatives and savings from TRICARE reform initiatives.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*United States Coast Guard
Retired Pay*



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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**United States Coast Guard
Retired Pay**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Retired Pay:

The Retired Pay (RP) appropriation provides payments as identified under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plans, and other retired personnel entitlements identified under prior-year National Defense Authorization Acts. This appropriation includes payment for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents.

B. Budget Activities:

There are no budget activities directly related to providing this benefit to retired military personnel and their dependents.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The FY 2015 President's Budget includes \$1.449 billion for Retired Pay. The total adjustment-to-base is a decrease of \$10.549 million, which includes \$9.374 million for FY 2015 Actuarial Adjustments and \$1.175 million in savings associated with TRICARE reform. In the FY 2015 Budget, DoD proposes a multi-year plan to replace the current three TRICARE plans with a consolidated TRICARE Health Plan. In 2015, the proposal would increase co-pays for pharmaceuticals and implement an enrollment fee for new TRICARE-for-Life beneficiaries (as proposed in the FY 2014 Budget). This request supports the benefits outlined above and remains available until expended. The Retired Pay appropriation is scored as a mandatory appropriation.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Coast Guard

Retired Pay

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2013 ¹		FY 2014		FY 2015		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2015					
	Revised Enacted		Enacted		Request		Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Retired Pay	-	\$1,423,000	-	\$1,460,000	-	\$1,449,451	-	(10,549)	-	-	-	(10,549)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	1,423,000	-	1,460,000	-	1,449,451	-	(10,549)	-	-	-	(10,549)
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	1,423,000	-	1,460,000	-	1,449,451	-	(10,549)	-	-	-	(10,549)

¹Reflects reprogrammings/transfers, as applicable, and actual FTE.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Retired Pay
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Retired Pay

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	1,423,000
2014 Enacted	-	-	1,460,000
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(10,549)
2015 Current Services	-	-	1,449,451
2015 Total Request	-	-	1,449,451
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(10,549)

The Coast Guard request includes \$1.449 billion for FY 2015.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Retired Pay (RP) appropriation provides payments as identified under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plans and other retired personnel entitlements identified under the National Defense Authorization Act. It also provides payment for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents. Adjustments-to-Base include \$1.175 million in savings associated with TRICARE reform. In the FY 2015 Budget, DoD proposes a multi-year plan to replace the current three TRICARE plans with a consolidated TRICARE Health Plan. In 2015, the proposal would increase co-pays for pharmaceuticals and implement an enrollment fee for new TRICARE-for-Life beneficiaries (as proposed in the FY 2014 Budget)

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Justification of Proposed Changes in Retired Pay
Appropriation Language**

For retired pay, including the payment of obligations otherwise chargeable to lapsed appropriations for this purpose, payments under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plans, payment for career status bonuses, concurrent receipts and combat-related special compensation under the National Defense Authorization Act, and payments for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents under chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, [\$1,460,000,000]\$1,449,451,000¹ to remain available until expended. (*Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

Explanation for Proposed Change:

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$ 1,423,000,000] <u>\$1,449,451,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
Retired Pay
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$1,423,000
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$1,460,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Decreases			
Actuarial Adjustments	-	-	(\$9,374)
2015 Tricare Reform	-	-	(\$1,175)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$10,549)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(\$10,549)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$10,549)
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	\$1,449,451
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$1,449,451
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	(\$10,549)

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Retired Pay
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$1,423,000
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$1,460,000
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Decreases ¹	-	-	(\$10,549)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$10,549)
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	\$1,449,451
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$1,449,451
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	(\$10,549)

1.Includes Tricare Reform Proposals

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Retired Pay	-	-	\$1,460,000	-	-	(\$10,549)	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,449,451	-	-	(\$10,549)
Total	-	-	\$1,460,000	-	-	(\$10,549)	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,449,451	-	-	(\$10,549)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Retired Pay Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$1,224,297	\$1,479,724	\$1,233,836	(\$42,264)
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$1,224,297	\$1,479,724	\$1,233,836	(\$42,264)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$209,136	\$183,900	\$215,615	\$31,715
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$209,136	\$183,900	\$215,615	\$31,715
Total, Direct Obligations	\$1,433,433	\$1,663,624	\$1,449,451	(\$10,549)
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$214,057)	(\$203,624)	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$203,624	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$1,423,000	\$1,460,000	\$1,449,451	(\$10,549)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Retired Pay
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	1,224,297	1,479,724	1,233,836	(42,264)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	1,224,297	1,479,274	1,233,836	(42,264)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	209,136	183,900	215,615	31,715
Total, Other Object Classes	209,136	183,900	215,615	31,715
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(214,057)	(203,624)	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	203,624	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	1,423,000	1,460,000	1,449,451	(10,549)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Retired Pay Mission Statement

Retired Pay will provide payments as identified under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plans, payments for career status bonuses, concurrent receipts and combat related special compensation identified under prior-year National Defense Authorization Acts.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	1,224,297	1,479,724	1,233,836	(42,264)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	1,224,297	1,479,724	1,233,836	(42,264)

Accounts for cost-of-living adjustments for all retirement and most survivor annuities, including benefits authorized by prior-year National Defense Authorization Acts. The FY 2015 Request decrease reflects actuarial cost projections.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$209,136	\$183,900	\$215,615	\$31,715

Increase is based on the projections for retiree medical benefits including TRICARE reform initiatives. Once a member becomes eligible for Medicare, the Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund (MERHCF) is responsible for these benefits.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard
Boat Safety



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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**United States Coast Guard
Boat Safety**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Boat Safety:

The Boat Safety (BS) program applies preventive means and strategies to minimize loss of life, personal injury, property damage and environmental impact associated with the use of recreational boats. The program directly supports the Coast Guard's Maritime Prevention Program by promoting safe and enjoyable use of public U.S. waterways.

B. Budget Activities:

Boat Safety activities include: overseeing manufacturer compliance with Coast Guard regulations; grant making to states and national non-profit boating safety organizations; conducting surveys to measure recreational boating activity; continuing the Boat Responsibly national outreach and awareness initiative; promulgating safety regulations; and measuring life jacket wear rates, including the effectiveness of voluntary and mandatory efforts to increase life jacket usage.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The FY 2015 Budget includes 14 positions, 14 FTE and \$111.842 million to carry out the program in FY 2015. The total adjustments-to-base include a 1% pay raise for civilians.

In its role as the designated National Recreational Boating Safety (RBS) Program Coordinator, the Coast Guard is charged with managing dedicated user fee funding to support the National Recreational Boating Safety Program provided from the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund. Under the provisions of the Sportfishing and Recreational Boating Safety Act of 2005 (Subtitle A, Title X, P.L. 109-59), the Coast Guard receives a percentage distribution of total trust fund receipts from the preceding fiscal year (i.e., FY 2015 funding will be a percentage of FY 2014 trust fund receipts). These amounts are available until expended, but are limited in purpose and amount in accordance with existing statute.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Coast Guard Boat Safety

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2013 ¹		FY 2014		FY 2015		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2015					
	Revised Enacted		Enacted		Request		Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Boat Safety	10	\$114,729	10	\$105,873	14	\$111,842	4	5,969	-	-	4	5,969
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	10	114,729	10	105,873	14	111,842	4	5,969	-	-	4	5,969
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	10	114,729	10	105,873	14	111,842	4	5,969	-	-	4	5,969

¹Reflects reprogrammings/transfers, as applicable, and actual FTE.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Boat Safety
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Boat Safety

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	10	10	114,729
2014 Enacted	10	10	105,873
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	4	4	5,969
2015 Current Services	14	14	111,842
2015 Total Request	14	14	111,842
Total Change 2014 to 2015	4	4	5,969

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This account provides grants for the development and implementation of a coordinated national recreational boating safety program. Boating safety statistics reflect the success in meeting the program's objectives. Pursuant to the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act-A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU, P.L. 109-59), the Boat Safety program receives 18.5 percent of the funds collected in the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund.

The FY 2015 budget reflects the anticipated level of funding that would be available from the trust fund for boating safety. This funding level is based on current estimates of trust fund receipts from the Office of Tax Analysis at the Department of the Treasury (adjusted to reflect amendments of current law enacted in P.L. 109-59). The estimated total distribution from the trust fund for boating safety in FY 2015 is \$111.842 million. Of that amount, \$5.500 million is available for use by the Coast Guard to coordinate and execute new and enhanced National RBS Program activities. The balance is authorized for the State RBS Federal Financial Assistance Program established by 46 U.S.C. 13101, et seq., minus not more than five percent for national boating safety activities of national non-profit public service organizations, and not more than two percent for Coast Guard expenses to administer State RBS programs.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security

Boat Safety

FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	10	10	\$114,729
FY 2014 Enacted	10	10	\$105,873
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2014 Annualization of Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$3
2015 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$8
Civilian Retirement Contribution	-	-	\$18
Trust Fund Receipt Adjustment	-	-	\$5,940
Trust Fund Receipt Personnel	4	4	-
Total, Increases	4	4	\$5,969
Total Other Adjustments	4	4	\$5,969
Total Adjustments-to-Base	4	4	\$5,969
FY 2015 Current Services	14	14	\$111,842
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	14	14	\$111,842
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	4	4	\$5,969

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Boat Safety
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	10	10	\$114,729
FY 2014 Enacted	10	10	\$105,873
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	4	4	\$5,969
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	4	4	\$5,969
FY 2015 Current Services	14	14	\$111,842
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	14	14	\$111,842
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	4	4	\$5,969

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Boat Safety	10	10	\$105,873	4	4	\$5,969	-	-	-	14	14	\$111,842	4	4	\$5,969
Total	10	10	\$105,873	4	4	\$5,969	-	-	-	14	14	\$111,842	4	4	\$5,969

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Boat Safety Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,142	\$1,142	\$1,500	\$358
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$278	\$278	\$404	\$126
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$1,421	\$1,421	\$1,905	\$484
Other Object Classes				
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$3,461	\$8,935	\$8,507	(\$428)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$114,747	\$101,080	\$101,830	\$750
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$118,208	\$110,015	\$110,337	\$322
Total, Direct Obligations	\$119,629	\$111,436	\$112,242	\$806
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$10,863)	(\$5,963)	(\$400)	\$5,563
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$5,963	\$400	-	(\$400)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$114,729	\$105,873	\$111,842	\$5,969
Full Time Equivalents	10	10	14	4

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Coast Guard

Boat Safety

Civilian

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
GS-15	1	1	1	-
GS-14	3	3	3	-
GS-13	5	5	9	4
GS-7	1	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	10	10	14	4
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	10	10	14	4
Headquarters	8	8	12	4
U.S. Field	2	2	2	-
Total, Boat Safety:	10	10	14	4
Full Time Equivalents	10	10	14	4
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	146,700	141,150	141,771	621
Average Grade, GS Positions	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Boat Safety
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	1,142	1,142	1,500	358
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1	1	1	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	278	278	404	126
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	1,421	1,421	1,905	484
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	3,461	8,935	8,507	(428)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	114,747	101,080	101,830	750
Total, Other Object Classes	118,208	110,015	110,337	322
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(10,863)	(5,963)	(400)	5,563
Unobligated Balance, end of year	5,963	400	-	(400)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	-	(5,563)	(400)	5,163
Total Requirements	114,729	105,873	111,842	5,969
Full Time Equivalents	10	10	14	4

Boat Safety Mission Statement

The Boat Safety (BS) program is designed, through preventive means, to minimize loss of life, personal injury, property damage and environmental impact associated with the use of recreational boats. The program directly supports the Coast Guard's Marine Safety mission by promoting safe and enjoyable use of public U.S. waterways. In its role as the designated National Recreational Boating Safety (RBS) Program Coordinator, the Coast Guard is charged with managing dedicated user fee funding to support the National RBS Program provided from the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund (formerly Aquatic Resources Trust Fund). Under the provisions of the Sportfishing and Recreational Boating Safety Act of 2005 (Subtitle A, Title X, P.L. 109-59), the Coast Guard receives a percentage distribution of total trust fund receipts from the preceding fiscal year (i.e., FY 2015 funding will be a percentage of FY 2014 trust fund receipts).

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	1,142	1,142	1,500	358
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1	1	1	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	278	278	404	126
Total, Salaries & Benefits	1,421	1,421	1,905	484

Salaries and Benefits provide compensation directly related to Coast Guard civilian personnel duties. The FY 2015 request includes costs for 14 FTE and a 1.0 percent proposed pay raise for civilians. The increase in civilian pay is due to a rise in government normal cost contribution for Federal Employee Retirement System personnel based on actuarial projections, as required by OMB A-11, Section 32.3.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$3,461	\$8,935	\$8,507	(\$428)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2015 request reflects anticipated changes to the revenues from trust fund receipts. Non-Federal services for boating safety activities will be decreased across all States.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$114,747	\$101,080	\$101,830	\$750

Under the provisions of the Sportfishing and Recreational Boating Safety Act of 2005 (Subtitle A, Title X, P.L. 109-59), the Coast Guard receives a percentage distribution of total trust fund receipts. The FY 2015 request reflects anticipated needs to non-federal sources.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	10	10	10
Increases			
Increase #1: Boat Safety Personnel Management	-	-	4
Subtotal, Increases	-	-	4
Decreases			
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	10	10	14
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	-	4

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard
Maritime Oil Spill Program



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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**United States Coast Guard
Maritime Oil Spill Program**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Maritime Oil Spill Program:

The Maritime Oil Spill Program operates under the authority of Title I of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), as amended, which provides for the use of the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) to pay for Federal response to oil spills and claims for uncompensated removal costs and damages resulting from such spills. The Maritime Oil Spill Program directly supports the Coast Guard's Marine Environment Protection mission and Maritime Response Program.

B. Budget Activities:

In Section Seven of Executive Order 12777, the President delegated management responsibility of the OSLTF to the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating. Upon re-delegation by the Secretary, the Commandant of the Coast Guard delegated responsibility to the National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC), which oversees the OSLTF.

The NPFC:

- Provides funding for Federal removal actions in response to a discharge or a substantial threat of discharge of oil to navigable waters of the United States;
- Compensates claimants for OPA removal costs or damages;
- Provides funding to natural resource trustees for Natural Resource Damage Assessments (NRDA);
- Administers the OSLTF.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Coast Guard estimates that expenditures from this account will total \$101.000 million in FY 2015. These estimated expenditures consist of a \$50.000 million transfer for immediate Federal oil spill response, an estimated \$1.000 million payment to the Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute, and an estimated \$50.000 million to compensate claimants for uncompensated OPA removal costs and damages, including natural resource damages.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Coast Guard

Maritime Oil Spill Program

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity

(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2013 ¹		FY 2014		FY 2015		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2015					
	Revised Enacted		Enacted		Request		Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Maritime Oil Spill Program	-	\$130,117	-	\$299,741	-	\$101,000	-	(198,741)	-	-	-	(198,741)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	130,117	-	299,741	-	101,000	-	(198,741)	-	-	-	(198,741)
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	130,117	-	299,741	-	101,000	-	(198,741)	-	-	-	(198,741)

¹Reflects reprogrammings/transfers, as applicable and actual FTE.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Maritime Oil Spill Program
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Maritime Oil Spill Program

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	130,117
2014 Enacted	-	-	299,741
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(198,741)
2015 Current Services	-	-	101,000
2015 Total Request	-	-	101,000
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(198,741)

The FY 2015 President's Budget includes \$101.000 million to carry out the program in FY 2015.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Maritime Oil Spill Program uses the OSLTF to pay response costs incurred by the Coast Guard and other Federal agencies, adjudicate claims, and provide funding to support the Oil Spill Recovery Institute located in Prince William Sound, Alaska. NPFC's administrative costs are funded within the Coast Guard's Operating Expenses appropriation.

OPA section 5006(b) directs the NPFC to make annual payments to the Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute for the interest on a portion of the OSLTF balance.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
Maritime Oil Spill Program
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$130,117
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$299,741
Adjustments-to-Base			
Decreases			
Claims and Response Adjustments	-	-	(\$198,741)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$198,741)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(\$198,741)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$198,741)
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	\$101,000
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$101,000
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	(\$198,741)

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Maritime Oil Spill Program
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$130,117
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$299,741
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(\$198,741)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$198,741)
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	\$101,000
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$101,000
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	(\$198,741)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Maritime Oil Spill Program	-	-	\$299,741	-	-	(\$198,741)	-	-	-	-	-	\$101,000	-	-	(\$198,741)
Total	-	-	\$299,741	-	-	(\$198,741)	-	-	-	-	-	\$101,000	-	-	(\$198,741)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Maritime Oil Spill Program Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Other Object Classes				
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$150,882	\$312,585	\$101,000	(\$211,585)
Total, Other Object Classes	150,882	\$312,585	\$101,000	(\$211,585)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$150,882	\$312,585	\$101,000	(\$211,585)
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$73,924)	(\$53,159)	(\$40,315)	\$12,844
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$53,159	\$40,315	\$40,315	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$130,117	\$299,741	\$101,000	(\$198,741)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Maritime Oil Spill Program
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	150,882	312,585	101,000	(211,585)
Total, Other Object Classes	150,882	312,585	101,000	(211,585)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(73,924)	(53,159)	(40,315)	12,844
Unobligated Balance, end of year	53,159	40,315	40,315	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$130,117	\$299,741	\$101,000	(\$198,741)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Maritime Oil Spill Program Mission Statement

The Maritime Oil Spill Program fund will provide a source of funds for removal costs and damages resulting from oil spills, or the substantial threat of a spill, into navigable waters of the U.S. In accordance with the provisions of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, the President may make available up to \$50 million annually from the Fund for oil spill removal activities. The Fund also pays all eligible claims for removal costs and damages resulting from oil spills.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$150,882	\$299,741	\$101,000	(\$198,741)

The FY 2015 Maritime Oil Spill Program includes a \$50 million transfer for immediate Federal oil spill response activities, an estimated \$1 million payment to the Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute, and an estimated \$50 million to compensate claimants for uncompensated OPA removal costs and damages including natural resources damages.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard

General Gift Funds



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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**United States Coast Guard
General Gift Funds**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for General Gift Funds:

The Coast Guard General Gift Fund is authorized under 10 U.S.C. § 2601, which provisions for such funds within the Department of Defense and the Coast Guard. The General Gift Fund is a vehicle that authorizes the Commandant of the Coast Guard to accept gifts and donations for the benefit of museums, chapels, and other organizations under the jurisdiction of the Coast Guard. The Coast Guard is also authorized to accept gifts to be used for the benefit of service members who are wounded, injured or taken ill while in the line of duty, as well as for those members' dependents and survivors.

B. Budget Activities:

The General Gift Fund indirectly supports Coast Guard activities.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Coast Guard estimates \$80,000 in bequests from various sources to the General Gift Fund in FY 2015.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Coast Guard

Gift Fund

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2013 ¹		FY 2014		FY 2015		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2015					
	Revised Enacted		Enacted		Request		Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Gift Fund	-	\$1,605	-	\$80	-	\$80	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	1,605	-	80	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	1,605	-	80	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹Reflects reprogrammings/transfers, as applicable, and actual FTE.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

N/A

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Coast Guard

Gift Fund

FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$1,605
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$80
Adjustments-to-Base			
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	\$80
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$80

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Gift Fund
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$1,605
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$80
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	\$80
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$80
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	-

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Gift Fund	-	-	\$80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$80	-	-	-
Total	-	-	\$80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$80	-	-	-

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Gift Fund Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Other Object Classes				
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$730	\$948	\$42	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$754	\$838	\$38	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$1,484	\$1,786	\$80	(\$1,706)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$1,484	\$1,786	\$80	(\$1,706)
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$1,585)	(\$1,706)	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$1,706	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements¹	\$1,605	\$80	\$80	-

¹This presentation corrects errors in the 2015 Request data tables.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Gift Fund
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$730	\$948	\$42	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$754	\$838	\$38	-
Total, Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$1,585)	(\$1,706)		-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$1,706			-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	-	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	\$1,605	\$80	\$80	-

¹ This presentation corrects errors in the 2015 Request data tables.

Gift Fund Mission Statement

This fund, maintained from gifts, devises or bequests, is used for purposes as specified by the donor in connection with or benefit to the Coast Guard training program, as well as all other programs and activities permitted by law (10 U.S.C. 2601).

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$730	\$948	\$42	-

Other services include contracts with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. This request reflects consideration of prior-year unobligated balances.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$754	\$838	\$38	-

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. The FY 2015 request reflects the anticipated need for supplies and material cost.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*United States Coast Guard
Supply Fund*



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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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**United States Coast Guard
Supply Fund**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Supply Funds:

The Supply Fund, in accordance with 14 U.S.C. § 650, finances the procurement of uniform clothing, commissary provisions, general stores, technical material, and fuel for vessels over 180 feet in length. The fund is normally financed by reimbursements from the sale of goods.

B. Budget Activities:

Supply Fund activities include funding the procurement of uniforms, commissioning provisions, stores, materials, and fuel. These activities indirectly support Coast Guard missions.

C. Budget Request Summary:

Not Applicable.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Coast Guard Supply Fund

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2013 ¹		FY 2014		FY 2015		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2015					
	Revised Enacted		Enacted		Request		Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Supply Fund	-	\$126,874	-	\$175,692	-	\$175,692	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	126,874	-	175,692	-	175,692	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	126,874	-	175,692	-	175,692	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹Reflects reprogrammings/transfers, as applicable, and actual FTE.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

N/A

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Supply Fund

FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$126,874
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$175,692
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	\$175,692
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$175,692
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	-

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Supply Fund
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$126,874
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$175,692
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	\$175,692
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$175,692
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	-

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Supply Fund	-	-	\$175,692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$175,692	-	-	-
Total	-	-	\$175,692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$175,692	-	-	-

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Supply Fund
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Collections by Source:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
U.S. Coast Guard	-	-	\$126,874	-	-	\$175,692	-	-	\$175,692	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$126,874	-	-	\$175,692	-	-	\$175,692	-	-	-

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Supply Projects	-	-	\$126,874	-	-	\$175,692	-	-	\$175,692	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	\$126,874	-	-	\$175,692	-	-	\$175,692	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Supply Fund Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$131,527	\$180,383	\$175,692	(\$4,691)
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$131,527	\$180,383	\$175,692	(\$4,691)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$131,527	\$180,383	\$175,692	(\$4,691)
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$9,344)	(\$4,691)	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	(\$4,691)	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$126,874	\$175,692	\$175,692	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Supply Fund
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$131,527	\$180,383	\$175,692	(\$4,691)
Total, Other Object Classes	131,527	180,383	175,692	(4,691)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$9,344)	(\$4,691)	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	(\$4,691)	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$126,874	\$175,692	\$175,692	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Supply Fund Mission Statement

The Coast Guard supply fund, in accordance with 14 U.S.C. § 650, finances the procurement of uniform clothing, commissary provisions, general stores, technical material, and fuel for vessels over 180 feet in length. The funds is normally financed by reimbursements from sale of goods.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$131,527	\$180,383	\$175,692	(\$4,691)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. The FY 2015 estimate of reimbursables reflects the anticipated need for supplies and material cost.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*United States Coast Guard
Yard Fund*



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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**United States Coast Guard
Yard Fund**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Yard Funds:

The Coast Guard Yard, which is located in Curtis Bay, MD, provides mission-essential logistics and engineering support, e.g., cutter drydocking, maintenance and repair. The Yard Fund is a revolving account supported by the Coast Guard's Operating Expenses and Acquisition, Construction & Improvements appropriations to pay for personnel and materials required for Coast Guard projects and work orders completed by the Coast Guard Yard.

B. Budget Activities:

Yard Fund activities include logistics and engineering support for Coast Guard vessels. These activities indirectly support Coast Guard missions.

C. Budget Request Summary:

Not Applicable.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Coast Guard

Yard Fund

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2013 ¹		FY 2014		FY 2015		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2015					
	Revised Enacted		Enacted		Request		Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Yard Fund	-	\$100,091	-	\$150,000	-	\$150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	100,091	-	150,000	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	100,0091	-	150,000	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹Reflects reprogrammings/transfers, as applicable, and actual FTE.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Yard Fund
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Yard Fund

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	100,091
2014 Enacted	-	-	150,000
2015 Current Services	-	-	150,000
2015 Total Request	-	-	150,000
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	-

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Yard Fund

FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$100,091
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$150,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	\$150,000
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$150,000

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Yard Fund
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$100,091
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$150,000
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	\$150,000
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$150,000
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	-

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Yard Fund	-	-	\$150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$150,000	-	-	-
Total	-	-	\$150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$150,000	-	-	-

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Yard Fund
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Collections by Source:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
U.S. Coast Guard	606	504	\$96,332	606	517	\$150,000	606	517	\$150,000	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	606	504	\$96,332	606	517	\$150,000	606	517	\$150,000	-	-	-

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Coast Guard Yard Projects	606	504	\$96,332	606	517	\$150,000	606	517	\$150,000	-	-	-
Total Obligations	606	504	\$96,332	606	517	\$150,000	606	517	\$150,000	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Yard Fund Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$30,016	\$31,314	\$31,314	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$6	\$64	\$64	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$6,583	\$6,696	\$6,696	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	\$317	\$272	\$272	-
11.7 Military Personnel	\$870	\$737	\$737	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$3	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$10,168	\$10,447	\$10,447	-
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	\$108	\$87	\$87	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$3	\$3	\$3	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$48,074	\$49,620	\$49,620	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$235	\$489	\$489	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$45	\$93	\$93	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$2,973	\$6,184	\$6,184	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$11	\$26	\$26	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$16,918	\$35,190	\$35,190	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$28,076	\$58,398	\$58,398	-
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$48,258	\$100,380	\$100,380	-
Total, Direct Obligations	\$96,332	\$150,000	\$150,000	-
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$96,332	\$150,000	\$150,000	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Yard Fund
Reimbursable Military
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
O-6	1	1	1	-
O-5	2	2	2	-
O-4	2	2	2	-
O-3	3	3	3	-
O-2	1	1	1	-
O-1	1	1	1	-
CWO	2	2	2	-
Total Permanent Positions	12	12	12	-
Total Perm. Employment EOY	12	12	12	-
U.S. Field Military	12	12	12	-
Total, Yard Fund:	12	12	12	-
Full Time Equivalents	12	12	12	-
Average Salary, Officer Positions	115,539	120,155	124,964	4,809
Average Grade, Officer Positions	3	3	3	-
Average Grade, Enlisted Positions	5	5	5	-

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Yard Fund
Reimbursable Civilian
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
GS-15	1	1	1	-
GS-14	4	4	4	-
GS-13	15	15	15	-
GS-12	27	27	27	-
GS-11	20	20	20	-
GS-9	6	6	6	-
GS-8	2	2	2	-
GS-7	8	8	8	-
GS-6	2	2	2	-
GS-5	3	3	3	-
GS-3	1	1	1	-
Other Graded Positions	505	505	505	-
Total Permanent Positions	594	594	594	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	69	69	69	-
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	504	524	524	-
Headquarters	6	6	6	-
U.S. Field	588	588	588	-
Total, Yard Fund:	594	594	594	-
Full Time Equivalents	492	505	505	-
Average Personnel Costs, ES Positions	-	-	-	-
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	54,896	53,839	50,565	(3,274)
Average Grade, GS Positions	11	11	11	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Yard Fund
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	30,016	31,314	31,314	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	6	64	64	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	6,583	6,696	6,696	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	317	272	272	-
11.7 Military Personnel	870	737	737	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	3	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	10,168	10,447	10,447	-
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	108	87	87	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	3	3	3	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	48,074	49,620	49,620	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	235	489	489	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	45	93	93	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	2,973	6,184	6,184	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	11	26	26	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	16,918	35,190	35,190	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	28,076	58,398	58,398	-
Total, Other Object Classes	48,258	100,380	100,380	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	96,332	150,000	150,000	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Yard Fund Mission Statement

This fund finances the industrial operation of the Coast Guard Yard, Curtis Bay, MD (14 U.S.C. 648). The, Coast Guard Yard finances all direct and indirect costs for its operations out of advances from Coast Guard and other agency appropriations that are placed in the fund.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Secret Service



Fiscal Year 2015
One-Time Exhibits
Congressional Justification

i. Summary of FY Budget Estimates by Appropriation without Emergency Funding

Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
 Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Appropriation
 Total Appropriations
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Operating Expenses	6,606	6,572	1,506,545	6,606	6,572	1,533,497	6,667	6,572	1,585,970	61	-	52,473	61	-	19,734	-	-	32,739
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	-	-	51,768	-	-	51,775	-	-	49,935	-	-	(1,840)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,840)
Mandatory	-	-	245,000	-	-	255,000	-	-	260,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	6,606	6,572	1,803,313	6,606	6,572	1,840,272	6,667	6,572	1,895,905	61	-	55,633	61	-	19,734	-	-	30,899
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	6,606	6,572	1,803,313	6,606	6,572	1,840,272	6,667	6,572	1,895,905	61	-	55,633	61	-	19,734	-	-	30,899

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Projects Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013						FY 2014						FY 2015					
	Revised Enacted						Enacted						Request					
	PPA Homeland Percentage		PPA Non Homeland Per Centage		Total		PPA Homeland Percentage		PPA Non-Homeland Per Centage		Total		PPA Homeland Percentage		PPA Non Homeland Per Centage		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Operating Expenses	5,988	\$1,376,982	584	\$129,563	6,572	\$1,506,545	5,972	\$1,401,617	600	\$131,789	6,572	\$1,533,406	5,985	\$1,449,481	587	\$136,489	6,572	\$1,585,970
Protection	4,090	943,948	-	-	4,090	943,948	4,027	919,928	-	-	4,027	919,928	4,077	973,119	-	-	4,077	973,119
Protection of persons and facilities	3,513	841,823	-	-	3,513	841,823	3,513	848,263	-	-	3,513	848,263	3,533	874,885	-	-	3,533	874,885
National Special Security Event Fund	-	4,259	-	-	-	4,259	-	4,500	-	-	-	4,500	-	4,500	-	-	-	4,500
Presidential candidate nominee protection	63	31,236	-	-	63	31,236	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	25,500	-	-	30	25,500
Protective intelligence activities	514	66,630	-	-	514	66,630	514	67,165	-	-	514	67,165	514	68,234	-	-	514	68,234
Investigations [and Field operations]	1,358	255,051	452	85,016	1,810	340,067	1,405	276,351	468	92,026	1,873	368,377	1,368	273,003	455	93,753	1,823	366,756
Domestic field operations	1,294	226,150	431	75,383	1,725	301,533	1,341	246,968	447	82,232	1,788	329,200	1,319	247,194	439	85,201	1,758	332,395
International field office administration and operations	49	22,963	16	7,654	65	30,617	49	23,108	16	7,703	65	30,811	49	25,809	16	8,552	65	34,361
Forensic support and grants to missing and exploited children	15	5,938	5	1,979	20	7,917	15	6,275	5	2,091	20	8,366	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administration	313	133,563	78	33,429	391	166,992	313	158,308	78	30,656	391	188,964	313	156,506	78	32,685	391	189,191
Headquarters, management and administration	313	133,563	78	33,429	391	166,992	313	158,308	78	30,656	391	188,964	313	156,506	78	32,685	391	189,191
Training	217	43,563	54	10,903	271	54,466	217	46,176	54	8,942	271	55,118	217	46,001	54	9,867	271	55,868
Rowley training center	217	43,563	54	10,903	271	54,466	217	46,176	54	8,942	271	55,118	217	46,001	54	9,867	271	55,868
Information Integration & Technology Transformation	10	857	-	215	10	1,072	10	854	-	165	10	1,019	10	852	-	184	10	1,036
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	-	48,921	-	2,847	-	51,768	-	48,453	-	3,322	-	51,775	-	47,094	-	2,841	-	49,935
Information Integration & Technology Transformation	-	44,918	-	2,614	-	47,532	-	43,388	-	3,007	-	46,395	-	42,010	-	2,545	-	44,555
James J. Rowley Training Center	-	4,003	-	233	-	4,236	-	5,065	-	315	-	5,380	-	5,084	-	296	-	5,380
Retired pay (mandatory - trust fund):	-	-	-	245,000	-	245,000	-	-	-	255,000	-	255,000	-	260,000	-	-	-	260,000
Total	5,988	1,425,903	584	377,410	6,572	1,803,313	5,972	1,450,070	600	390,111	6,572	1,840,181	5,985	1,756,575	587	139,330	6,572	1,895,905

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports and Evaluations

N/A

iv: Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

Department of Homeland Security

United States Secret Service

Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity

(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2015 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1,585,970
-Protection of persons and facilities	N/A	N/A	N/A	874,885
-National special security events	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,500
-Presidential candidate nominee protection	N/A	N/A	N/A	25,500
-Protective intelligence activities	N/A	N/A	N/A	68,234
-Headquarters, management and administration	N/A	N/A	N/A	189,191
-Information Integration and Technology Transformation	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,036
-Rowley training center	N/A	N/A	N/A	55,868
-Domestic field operations	N/A	N/A	N/A	332,395
-International field office administration, operations and training	N/A	N/A	N/A	34,361
Acquisition, Construction, & Improvements	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 49,935
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation		-	-	\$ 1,635,905

The Secret Service is established in 18 U.S.C. 3056 and 18 U.S.C. 3056A.

18 U.S.C. 1029 and 1030 specifically authorized the Service to investigate offenses under those sections.

Department of Homeland Security

United States Secret Service
Operating Expenses



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

United States Secret Service Operating Expenses

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Operating Expenses:

The United States Secret Service has statutory authority to carry out two primary missions: protection of the President, Vice-President, visiting heads of state / foreign governments, former Presidents and their spouse (for life) and investigation of financial, cyber crimes. The Secret Service protects and investigates threats against the President and Vice President, their families, former Presidents and their spouses, visiting foreign heads of state or government, presidential and vice presidential candidates/nominees; and other individuals as directed by the President; protects the White House Complex, Vice President's Residence, foreign missions, and other buildings within Washington, D.C.; and leads the security planning and coordination for designated National Special Security Events.

The Secret Service also investigates violations of laws relating to counterfeiting of obligations and securities of the United States; financial crimes that include, but are not limited to, access device fraud, financial institution fraud, identity theft, mortgage fraud, bank fraud, and computer/cyber fraud; and computer-based attacks on financial, banking, telecommunications, and other critical infrastructure.

B. Budget Activities:

The Secret Service's Operating Expenses appropriation provides for the annualization of prior-year funding, fiscal adjustments, and budget activity related to Secret Service programs, projects and activities (PPA).

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Secret Service requests 6,667 positions, 6,572 FTE, and \$1,585,970,000 for FY 2015. The request includes a total of \$31,600,000 in program increases as well as program decreases of (\$11,866,000). This level of funding includes the following program changes:

- 2016 Presidential Campaign - \$21,500,000
- Former Obama Protective Detail - \$4,000,000 (20 FTE)
- Purchase of Presidential Parade Limousine - \$6,100,000
- Support for Missing and Exploited Children - (\$8,366,000)
- National Computer Forensics Institute (NCFI) - (\$3,500,000)

Adjustment to base increases, totaling \$61,236,000, include the following:

- FY 2015 pay raise - \$12,508,000
- Presidential Candidate Nominee Protection-Campaign Labor Shift - \$4,000,000 (30 FTE)
- Retirement Contributions Costs - \$3,900,000
- Overseas Building Operations Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) - \$1,900,000
- Annualization of FY 2014 Pay Raise - \$2,749,000
- WCF adjustment for GSA Rent and Government-Wide Mandated Services - \$185,000
- Mission Support Restoration - \$35,994,000 - The FY 2015 budget requests \$36.0M in added base funding to restore critical mission support functions such as vehicle replacement and maintenance, fuel purchasing, mission-critical travel, and permanent change-of-station (PCS) moves to a level that supports the Service's current operational pace. Funding for these costs is consistent with historically-required levels and prevents degradation of Secret Service assets while promoting effective stewardship of Secret Service resources.

In addition to a minor pay inflation technical adjustment to sustain the Secret Service's current 6,572 FTE footprint, the Mission Support Restoration is comprised of the following increases:

Travel <i>(dollars in thousands)</i>		
FY2014 Enacted	FY2015 Request	Mission Support Increase
\$59,914	\$82,461	+\$22,547
Justification: FY 2015 Mission Support Restoration request funds the Secret Service's travel budget at a total of \$82.5 million. This amount represents the Service's inflation-adjusted 8-year average expenditure for non-campaign travel activities, net of a 5 percent estimated efficiency. USSS travel costs are largely exogenously determined by protective mission needs. FY 2015 funding is designed to hedge against the risk of unexpectedly rigorous travel responsibilities by using historical data to inform the budgeted level.		

Permanent Change of Station (PCS) Moves <i>(dollars in thousands)</i>		
FY2014 Enacted	FY2015 Request	Mission Support Increase
\$15,330	\$23,125	+\$7,795
Justification: FY 2015 Mission Support Restoration adjustment funds the Secret Service's PCS move budget at a total of \$23.1 million. This amount represents Service projections of what is necessary to fund PCS moves at a level that supports core protective mission responsibilities as well as the professional development of the Service's special agent workforce. The requested total is net of a 20 percent PCS		

efficiency that reflects DHS and the Service's commitment to reduce the cost of mission critical non-pay activities to the extent allowed by operational requirements.

Vehicle Fleet Restoration (dollars in thousands)		
FY2014 Enacted	FY2015 Request	Mission Support Increase
\$10,000	\$14,000	+\$4,000
Justification: FY 2015 Mission Support Restoration funding restores the Secret Service's vehicle replacement budget to a total of \$14.0 million. This level supports the maintenance and replacement of 540 Service vehicles each year, maintaining an 8-year replacement cycle. The FY 2015 total supports a USSS fleet size comparable to the Service's 8-year average for vehicles per FTE.		

Fuel and Oil Costs (dollars in thousands)		
FY2014 Enacted	FY2015 Request	Mission Support Increase
\$9,000	\$10,176	+\$1,176
Justification: FY 2015 Mission Support Restoration adjustment funds the Secret Service's fuel and oil budget at a total of \$10.2 million. This level fully supports projected cost inflation and usage consistent with prior year actual data.		

These increases are distributed across the Service's PPAs according to identified mission need.

Adjustment to base decreases, totaling \$28,498,000 in efficiencies and reallocations, include the following:

- Domestic Field Operations-Campaign Labor Shift - (\$4,000,000)
- Telecomm contract efficiencies - (\$2,200,000)
- Cyber Security Presidential Protection Measures Reduction to O&M - (\$3,700,000)
- Operational Mission Support (OMS) - (\$16,594,000)
- Domestic Field Offices Efficiencies - (\$2,004,000)

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Secret Service Operating Expenses

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Protection	4,124	4,090	\$943,948	4,061	4,027	\$919,928	4,172	4,077	\$973,119	111	50	\$53,191	81	20	\$31,600	30	30	\$21,591
Protection of persons and facilities	3,547	3,513	\$841,823	3,547	3,513	\$848,263	3,628	3,533	\$874,885	81	20	\$26,622	81	20	\$10,100	-	-	\$16,522
National Special Security Event Fund	-	-	\$4,259	-	-	\$4,500	-	-	\$4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Presidential candidate nominee protection	63	63	\$31,236	-	-	-	30	30	\$25,500	30	30	\$25,500	-	-	\$21,500	30	30	\$4,000
Protective intelligence activities	514	514	\$66,630	514	514	\$67,165	514	514	\$68,234	-	-	\$1,069	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,069
Domestic field operations	1,725	1,725	\$301,533	1,788	1,788	\$329,291	1,758	1,758	\$332,395	(30)	(30)	\$3,104	-	-	(\$3,500)	(30)	(30)	\$6,604
International field office administration and operations	65	65	\$30,617	65	65	\$30,811	65	65	\$34,361	-	-	\$3,550	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,550
Forensic support and grants to missing and exploited children	20	20	\$7,917	20	20	\$8,366	-	-	-	(20)	(20)	(\$8,366)	(20)	(20)	(\$8,366)	-	-	-
Headquarters, management and administration	391	391	\$166,992	391	391	\$188,964	391	391	\$189,191	-	-	\$227	-	-	-	-	-	\$227
Rowley training center	271	271	\$54,466	271	271	\$55,118	271	271	\$55,868	-	-	\$750	-	-	-	-	-	\$750
Information Integration & Technology Transformation	10	10	\$1,072	10	10	\$1,019	10	10	\$1,036	-	-	\$17	-	-	-	-	-	\$17
Subtotal, Discretionary	6,606	6,572	\$1,506,545	6,606	6,572	\$1,533,497	6,667	6,572	\$1,585,970	61	-	\$52,473	61	-	\$19,734	-	-	\$32,739
Total, Operating Expenses	6,606	6,572	\$1,506,545	6,606	6,572	\$1,533,497	6,667	6,572	\$1,585,970	61	-	\$52,473	61	-	\$19,734	-	-	\$32,739
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	6,606	6,572	\$1,506,545	6,606	6,572	\$1,533,497	6,667	6,572	\$1,585,970	61	-	\$52,473	61	-	\$19,734	-	-	\$32,739
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	6,606	6,572	\$1,506,545	6,606	6,572	\$1,533,497	6,667	6,572	\$1,585,970	61	-	\$52,473	61	-	\$19,734	-	-	\$32,739

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Protection of persons and facilities
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Protection of persons and facilities

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	3,547	3,513	841,823
2014 Enacted	3,547	3,513	848,263
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	16,522
2015 Current Services	3,547	3,513	864,785
2015 Program Change	81	20	10,100
2015 Total Request	3,628	3,533	874,885
Total Change 2014 to 2015	81	20	26,622

The United States Secret Service requests 3,628 positions, 3,533 FTE, and \$874.9 million in FY 2015 for the Protection of persons and facilities PPA.

Adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$7.2 million for 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$2.3 million for retirement contributions
- Increase \$1.6 million to annualize the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$25.7 million for Mission Support Restoration
- Decrease of \$3.7 million for the Cyber Security Presidential Protection Measures program
- Decrease of \$16.6 million for the Operational Mission Support (OMS) program

Program changes:

- Increase of \$4.0 million for the Former Obama Protective Detail (20 FTE)
- Increase of \$6.1 million for purchase of Presidential Parade Limousine

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Secret Service provides for the physical safety and security of the President; Vice President; their families; former Presidents and their spouses (for life); visiting foreign dignitaries; major Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates and their spouses and children; and other individuals as designated by 18 U.S.C. § 3056. The Secret Service also secures designated facilities (18 U.S.C. § 3056A), and certain major events. This program is comprised of three distinct activity areas: (1) Protection of persons, (2) Protection of facilities, and (3) Protection of events.

Protection of Persons

The Secret Service is world-renowned for the physical protection it provides to the nation's highest elected leaders, other government officials, and visiting foreign dignitaries. Pursuant to Title 18 U.S.C. § 3056, the Secret Service is authorized by law to protect the following individuals:

- the President, the Vice President (or other individuals next in order of succession to the Office of the President), the President-elect, and Vice President-elect;
- the immediate families of the above individuals;
- Former President and their spouses (for life);
- Former Vice Presidents, their spouses and their children who are under 16 years of age, for a period of not more than six months after the date the former Vice President leaves office;
- visiting foreign heads of foreign states or governments and their accompanying spouses; and
- other distinguished foreign visitors to the United States and official representatives of the United States performing special missions abroad.

On January 10, 2013, the President signed the Former Presidents Protection Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-257), which amended the federal criminal code to eliminate certain limitations on the length of Secret Service protection for former Presidents and their spouses and children. The Act authorizes the Secret Service to protect: (1) former Presidents and their spouses for their lifetimes, except that protection of a spouse shall terminate in the event of remarriage; and (2) children of a former President who are under age 16. Permanent protectees, such as the President and Vice President, have details of special agents permanently assigned to them. Other protectees, such as visiting heads of state or governments and their accompanying spouses, are staffed with special agents on temporary assignment from Secret Service investigative field offices or headquarters.

For protective visits of the President and Vice President, teams of Secret Service personnel travel in advance to conduct site security surveys to assess the venue to be visited, personnel and equipment requirements, as well as determining the location of hospitals and primary motorcade and evacuation routes in the event of an emergency. Before a protectee arrives in any city, state, or country, the lead advance special agent and their team, in conjunction with the local Secret Service field office, develops and coordinates the overall security plan with local, state, and federal law enforcement and public safety representatives participating with the visit. Intelligence information is shared, and emergency contingency plans are established. Prior to the arrival of the protectee, all aspects of the security plan are implemented, to ensure a safe and secure environment.

The assistance of partners in the military, as well as federal, state, and local law enforcement, and public safety organizations is a vital part of the entire security operation. During protective visits, Secret Service and local law enforcement personnel primarily focus their security efforts on the middle and outer perimeter of the secure site. Special agents permanently assigned to a permanent protective detail focus on the inner security perimeter. A Secret Service command post is the primary communication center for protective activities from which emergencies are monitored and critical information is shared with law enforcement agencies participating with the protective visit. Additionally, communication security rooms are established at each protective venue.

In FY 2013, Secret Service protective details, investigative field office personnel, and headquarters personnel achieved 100 percent incident-free protection during domestic and international travel stops¹.

Selected Protectees - Number of Travel Stops*

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
President	323	352	364	336	466	318
First Lady	222	176	195	240	324	194
POTUS Family	243	161	141	147	126	146
Vice President	284	405	395	336	442	452
Second Lady	144	192	201	201	232	247
VPOTUS Family	214	117	226	269	283	428
Formers**	1,416	1,545	1,673	1,469	1,304	1304
Total	2,846	2,948	3,195	2,998	3,177	3,089

*Does not include foreign dignitaries, off the record trips, or in-towns, not requiring a 7-day advance.

** Formers includes Presidents, Vice Presidents, First and Second Lady

In today's threat environment, the Secret Service is committed to using its resources to provide the most effective protection possible and integrates cutting-edge technology and personnel within its protective mission.

Using advanced protective countermeasures, the Secret Service executes security operations that prevent, deter, minimize, and respond to threats. The protective environment is enhanced by specialized resources within the Secret Service including the Airspace Security Branch, Counter Sniper Team, Counter Assault Team, Emergency Response Team, Counter Surveillance Division, Hazardous Agent Mitigation and Medical Emergency Response Team, Explosive Detection Unit, Magnetometer Operations Unit, and the Critical Systems Protection (CSP) program. CSP monitors the interaction between physical and cyber environments, providing a real-time picture of potential threats that could have a negative impact on the physical security of a site, as the result of a cyber intrusion. Additionally, CSP includes the systematic audit and technical assessment of various critical infrastructures that support 100 percent of all venues visited by President and Vice President.

Operational Mission Support

The Secret Service's Operational Mission Support program supports advanced protective countermeasure projects for high-priority hazardous materials detection systems, audio countermeasures, physical perimeter security enhancements at the White House Complex, and other permanent protective sites, temporary Presidential sites, and cyber-protection activities to address known and evolving threats directed toward the agency's protective interests.

The Secret Service plans, designs, develops, installs, and maintains intrusion detection equipment, camera and lighting, and fire and life-safety systems at all protected sites. In addition, the Secret Service developed and maintains a comprehensive program to mitigate threats associated with Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or Explosives hazards (CBRNE).

¹ Includes U.S. and U.S. Territories

The Secret Service completed the installation of the Officer Post Messaging and Alert System (OPM&A) at the White House Complex which consists of the Physical Security Information Management System (PSIMS), an enhanced crash notification system, an enhanced White House Incident Notification System (WHINS), and the Mass Notification System (MNS).

The Secret Service also continued to upgrade the infrastructure (underground conduits, manholes, power supplies, fiber optic cabling, connections to existing equipment rooms, etc) that supports a number of Secret Service countermeasures programs (camera system, alarm system, emergency lighting system, officer post messaging system) on the White House Complex.

The Secret Service continued to replace existing x-ray machines at protected facilities based on a five-year replacement cycle. This is done in coordination with upgrading officer booths at these facilities and addresses new requirements identified by Uniformed Division (UD) management.

White House Mail Screening Facility

The Secret Service provides management and oversight of the mail screening security program responsible for screening all incoming mail, parcels, and gifts destined for the White House Complex (WHC). The goal of the program is to detect any chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive (CBRNE) hazards at a remote location in order to contain, mitigate, and investigate any vulnerability posed by these threats. The screening of all items going to the WHC is deemed a security function, and items are screened at a high threat level. This program previously functioned at a repurposed military warehouse located in Edgewood, Maryland.

In 2010, the Secret Service assumed permanent and sole responsibility of its own newly-constructed mail screening facility in Washington, D.C. The Secret Service's White House Mail Screening Facility (WHMSF) receives all delivered mail and other items destined for the WHC for screening. Upon receipt, security personnel and technical specialists utilize strict protocols to sample the mail for contamination by targeted threat agents and monitor the environment for potentially hazardous substances. Any items determined to contain possible contaminants are quarantined and subjected to further analysis, and appropriate mitigation procedures are implemented. Once screened items are identified as negative for hazards, they are released back to the WHC for administrative mail processing and distribution.

Establishment of the new WHMSF allowed the Secret Service to consolidate operational elements under one roof and within an existing Secret Service secured perimeter. The WHMSF houses a processing area containing fume hoods, a chemical and biological laboratory, a forensics laboratory, laundry room, warehouse, and management offices, each of which were located in separate buildings prior to construction. The WHMSF also allows the Secret Service to assume effective and full control of the critical aspects of the mail screening process.

CBRNE protection features of the WHMSF include biological sample collectors, chemical agent air monitors, reinforced walls and relief panels for explosive blast mitigation, and radiation detectors. Epoxy painted walls and sealed openings are countermeasures to prevent contamination migration and assist with decontamination while an in-house laboratory provides the Secret Service with an enhanced level of daily oversight for analytical functions. Redundant instrumentation and equipment is maintained to ensure continuity of operation and valuable experiments; standards and samples are stored under secure temperature-

monitored conditions. The in-house laboratory allows the Secret Service to be fully responsible for quality assurance.

Protection of Facilities

Pursuant to Title 18 U.S.C. § 3056A, the Secret Service is authorized to protect, in part, the following facilities:

- the White House;
- any building in which Presidential offices are located (Treasury Building, New Executive Office Building, Old Executive Office Building);
- the Treasury Building and grounds;
- the Vice President's residence and grounds; and
- 548 foreign diplomatic missions located in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area.

Protection of these facilities is carried out by the Secret Service's Uniformed Division Officers. Utilizing magnetometer screening operations, these officers process thousands of staff members, other workers, tourists, members of the press and appointments into the White House Complex on a daily basis. Officers assigned to the White House Complex and Vice President's residence provide protection through the effective use of fixed posts, foot beats, bicycle patrols, roving vehicular patrols, and cameras.

Number of Processings by Secret Service Uniformed Officers in FY 2013

Public Members Screened	Protective Venues
2,468,889	960

Technicians assigned to the Counter Sniper Units, Explosive Detection Units and the Emergency Response Teams also provides specialized security in and around the White House Complex. The White House Vehicle Inspection Teams and the Counter Surveillance Division augment the Uniformed Division's work in securing the White House Complex and other protected sites.

Uniformed Division officers assigned to protect foreign diplomatic missions in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area perform their duties by patrolling the embassy district in marked police vehicles, motorcycles, bicycles, and on foot. These officers also handle demonstrations at diplomatic locations, assist in motorcade movements, operate fixed protective posts, investigate and process crime scenes, and consult with diplomatic officials regarding security matters related to their embassies, chanceries, and personnel.

Protection of Events

When developing the overall security plan, the Secret Service consistently implements three layers of security. An outer perimeter, a middle perimeter and an inner perimeter. A critical element of the outer and middle perimeters is the use of magnetometer and portable x-rays. Whether it is a permanent protective site, such as the White House Complex, the Vice President's residence, or a temporary protective site, such as a Presidential commencement address at a university or college, the Uniformed Division is responsible for the prevention, deterrence, and detection of all items that may be deemed a threat and utilizes walk-through metal detectors, handheld metal detectors, portable x-ray machines, physical searches of hand-carried items, and explosive detection units. From FY 2008 to FY 2013,

Uniformed Division officers screened approximately 14 million people in support of the Secret Service protection mission.

Uniformed Division Magnetometer Unit Screenings

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	Total
Number of guests screened in support of protected sites	3,321,375	3,963,327	931,939	854,382	2,115,262	2,468,889	13,655,174

In addition to the protection of persons and facilities, this PPA provides funding for major protective events that do not receive a National Special Security Event designation. In years past, these events included meetings of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank in Washington, D.C., and meetings of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in New York, NY. The UNGA is one of the most significant annual protective events, requiring the agency to provide simultaneous protection of heads of state or government, as well as the President, Vice President, and other Secret Service protectees that may be in attendance.

Fiscal Year	Event	Head-of-Government/ Head of State	Spouses
2013	UNGA 68	124	80
2012	UNGA 67	160	50
2011	UNGA 66	132	55
2010	UNGA 65	125	52
2009	UNGA 64	191	62
2008	UNGA 63	116	61

Summary

The above requested amount provides funding for operational security which directly supports the 2010 DHS Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) Objective 1.3.4, Protecting Government Leaders, Facilities, and Special Events. The funding specifically permits the Secret Service to provide or acquire the security assets needed to successfully execute the protection mission.

Funding this activity supports the accomplishment of the following Secret Service strategic and management performance measures:

- 100 percent of total Secret Service protection activities that are incident-free for protection of our national leaders, foreign dignitaries, designated protectees, during travel or at protected facilities.
- 100 percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely (campaign protectees).
- 100 percent of protective travel instances that fall within estimated costs.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
National Special Security Event Fund
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: National Special Security Event Fund

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	4,259
2014 Enacted	-	-	4,500
2015 Current Services	-	-	4,500
2015 Total Request	-	-	4,500
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	-

The United States Secret Service requests 0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$4.5 million in FY 2015 for the National Special Security Event (NSSE) Fund PPA.

Justification for no-year funding

The Secretary of Homeland Security is responsible for designating all NSSEs. The designation of NSSEs is somewhat unpredictable; some NSSEs are known years in advance while others are designated with only weeks or even days' notice. To support Secret Service responsibilities associated with these events, the 2015 Budget specifically requests no-year funding for NSSEs to establish a base level of funding for unanticipated events. These events are unpredictable, and limiting availability of funding will require the Service to either lapse or reprogram funds intended for other programs in order to address an event designated as an NSSE outside of the normal budgetary cycle.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Under the authorities granted by Presidential Decision Directive 62 (1998); the Homeland Security Act (2002); Homeland Security Presidential Directives 5, 7 (2003) and 15 (2007); 18 U.S.C. § 3056 (amended 2005); National Security Presidential Directive 46/Homeland Security Presidential Directive 15 (2007); and Presidential Policy Directive 22 (2013), the Secret Service is the lead agency for planning, coordinating, and implementing security operations at designated NSSEs. These events represent some of the most complex and logistically complicated protective operations undertaken by the Secret Service, often requiring anywhere from 3 to 18 months of planning. The support of multiple federal departments and coordination with numerous state and local law enforcement and public safety jurisdictions is essential to the success of these events. The Secret Service deploys personnel and resources from across the United States to support NSSE security operations.

Once an event is designated an NSSE, the Secret Service begins the collaborative process of developing a security plan that will create a safe and secure environment for Secret Service protectees, other dignitaries, event participants, and the general public, while safeguarding people's lawful freedoms of speech, assembly, and petition of the government. A central component of this collaboration is the establishment of an Executive Steering Committee (ESC) and as many as 24 subcommittees comprised of command level representatives from the Secret Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, other federal law enforcement agencies, state and local law enforcement, and public safety counterparts representing the areas impacted by the events.

The ESC oversees the development, coordination, and implementation of the security plan and resolves any concerns raised by the various subcommittees. Subcommittees are staffed by interagency subject matter experts and are charged with developing specific aspects of the security plan including tactical training and field exercises, credentialing, airspace security, and venue security. To further enhance interagency collaboration, the Secret Service establishes a Multi-Agency Communications Center (MACC) staffed by senior level command officials at all NSSEs to give participating law enforcement and public safety agencies the ability to monitor, coordinate, and immediately share critical and security information from a central location.

Excluding quadrennial campaign-related NSSEs, such as the party nominating conventions, Presidential inaugurations and annual State of the Union Addresses, the Secret Service has planned, coordinated, and implemented operational security plans for 17 NSSEs over the past 14 years; an average of 1.2 NSSEs per year since 1998. Based on the average cost of an NSSE, the \$4.5 million included in the budget request for NSSEs is intended to support the operational security costs associated with one unanticipated event, or the start-up costs required to support multiple events.

Summary

The above requested amount provides funding for operational security which directly supports the 2010 DHS Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) Objective 1.3.4, Protecting Government Leaders, Facilities, and Special Events.

Funding this activity supports the accomplishment of the following Secret Service strategic and management performance measures:

- 100 percent of total Secret Service protection activities that are incident-free for protection of our national leaders, foreign dignitaries, designated protectees, during travel or at protected facilities.
- 100 percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely (campaign protectees).
- 100 percent of protective travel instances that fall within estimated costs.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Protective intelligence activities
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Protective intelligence activities

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	514	514	66,630
2014 Enacted	514	514	67,165
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	1,069
2015 Current Services	514	514	68,234
2015 Total Request	514	514	68,234
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	1,069

The United States Secret Service requests 514 positions, 514 FTE and \$68.2 million in FY 2015 for the Protective intelligence activities PPA.

Adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$698 thousand for the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$153 thousand to annualize the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$217 thousand for retirement contributions

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3056, the Secret Service maintains a protective intelligence program to ensure the safety of Secret Service protectees, protected facilities, and protected events.

The Secret Service's protective intelligence program is conducted in collaboration with the intelligence community; federal, state, and local law enforcement; the Department of Defense; and concerned citizens. The ultimate goal of the protective intelligence program is the identification, prevention, and mitigation of threats toward Secret Service protectees, protected facilities, or protected events.

The Office of Strategic Intelligence and Information oversees the protective intelligence mission. These personnel are charged with conducting, guiding, and providing oversight for all protective intelligence activities.

Protective Intelligence and Assessment Division

The Protective Intelligence and Assessment Division (PID) within the Office of Strategic Intelligence and Information designates special agents and intelligence research specialists who analyze, evaluate, disseminate, and manage information about individuals, groups, and activities that pose potential risks to Secret Service interests. PID personnel provide threat assessments, briefings, and other information pertinent to protective intelligence activities. Responsibilities also include training, and behavioral research to internal and external components on the prevention of targeted violence and identification of pre attack-related behaviors.

To support protective intelligence operations of the Secret Service, PID conducts the following activities:

- Maintains a 24-hour operations center to process, evaluate, and refer for investigation/resolution (to Secret Service field offices) threat information relating to our Secret Service protectees, protected facilities, or protected events received from all sources. All relevant classified and unclassified information is then disseminated to appropriate Secret Service internal operational components through human and electronic communication.
- Operates a cyber awareness program to identify potential behaviors of interest occurring online. In particular, PID personnel identify and assess potentially serious or concerning social media or online behaviors associated with the locations and schedules of the President, Vice President, former Presidents, and major events.
- Conducts threat assessments regarding the potential exposure to danger for protected individuals, venues, and infrastructures protected by the Secret Service. These assessments offer a description of the current threat environment. Threat assessments review elements intrinsic and extrinsic to the protected individual, recent intelligence, and situational developments. The PID has established assessment methodology on both the pre attack behaviors and target side of the protective equation.
- Reviews hundreds of thousands of cables received daily from the intelligence community each year for information that may potentially affect Secret Service protectees, protected facilities, or protected events, while maintaining an elaborate detailee program of Secret Service agents with law enforcement and the intelligence community, to gain direct background information and when necessary, operational assistance in resolving threats. During protective advances, a PID special agent is assigned to the advance team and works directly with the local law enforcement community to identify and share intelligence information. Additionally, PID supports all protectee trips with a headquarters element.
- Provides consultation, training, and behavioral research to internal and external components on the prevention of targeted violence and identification of attack-related behaviors through the National Threat Assessment Center. Assists Secret Service special agents in evaluating the risk an individual may pose to Secret Service protectees, protected facilities, or protected events.
- Provides training on the evaluation of terrorist groups, techniques, and practices to internal and external public and private entities through the Critical Protective Analysis Group.

From 2008 to 2013, the Secret Service provided protective intelligence functions for 39,587 domestic and international travel stops an average of over 7,917 per year. During this same time frame, PID prepared 4,526 threat assessments and opened 23,796 protective intelligence investigations--an average of 5,664 per year.

Summary

The above requested amount provides funding for operational security which directly supports the 2010 DHS Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) Objective 1.3.4, Protecting Government Leaders, Facilities, and Special Events.

Funding this activity supports the accomplishment of the following Secret Service strategic and management performance measures:

- 100 percent of total Secret Service protection activities that are incident-free for protection of our national leaders, foreign dignitaries, designated protectees, during travel or at protected facilities.
- 100 percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely (campaign protectees).
- 100 percent of protective travel instances that fall within estimated costs.
- Information sharing measures include both internal and external briefings and intelligence products. Information sharing events include: National Threat Assessment Center briefings, Targeted Violence Information Sharing System (TAVISS) briefings, agency alerts, specialty desk briefings and other training, spot reports, suspicious activity reporting, advisories, permanent protectee threat assessments, major events assessments, and certain other assessment products. Sharing information about threats, hazards, and protective actions will allow for the internal and external coordination needed to prevent successful attacks.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Presidential candidate nominee protection
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Presidential candidate nominee protection

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	63	63	31,236
2014 Enacted	-	-	-
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	30	30	4,000
2015 Current Services	30	30	4,000
2015 Program Change	-	-	21,500
2015 Total Request	30	30	25,500
Total Change 2014 to 2015	30	30	25,500

The United States Secret Service requests 30 positions, 30 FTE, and \$25.5 million in FY 2015 for the Presidential candidate nominee protection PPA.

Adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$4 million (30 FTEs) to shift existing base labor resources from the Domestic field operations PPA to support staffing requirements for the 2016 Presidential Campaign

Program change:

- Increase of \$21.5 million for the 2016 Presidential Campaign

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

As authorized in 18 U.S.C § 3056 the Secret Service protects major Presidential candidates and Vice Presidential candidates, and spouses of eligible candidates within 120 days of the general presidential election.

Funding is requested for the start-up costs of the 2016 Presidential Campaign. During FY 2015, the Secret Service will provide specialized training for its workforce and will procure screening and detection equipment, armored vehicles, and supplies to support the increase in protective mission requirements. Sufficient lead time is critical to properly conduct service-wide training, acquire specialized protective equipment and pre-position these assets at Secret Service field offices.

Summary

Funding associated with this PPA directly supports the 2014 DHS Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) Objective 1.3.4, Protecting Government Leaders, Facilities, and Special Events. The funding specifically permits the Secret Service to provide or acquire the security measures needed to protect designated campaign sites, candidates and their families.

Funding this activity supports the accomplishment of the following Secret Service strategic and management performance measures:

- 100 percent of total Secret Service protection activities that are incident-free for protection of our national leaders, foreign dignitaries, designated protectees, during travel or at protected facilities.
- 100 percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely (campaign protectees).
- 100 percent of protective travel instances that fall within estimated costs.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Domestic field operations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Domestic field operations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	1,725	1,725	301,533
2014 Enacted	1,788	1,788	329,291
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	(30)	(30)	6,604
2015 Current Services	1,758	1,758	335,895
2015 Program Change	-	-	(3,500)
2015 Total Request	1,758	1,758	332,395
Total Change 2014 to 2015	(30)	(30)	3,104

The United States Secret Service requests 1,758 positions, 1,758 FTE and \$332.4 million in FY 2015 for the Domestic field operations PPA.

Adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$3.1 million for 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$679 thousand to annualize the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$963 thousand for retirement contributions
- Increase of \$7.9 million for Mission Support Restoration
- Decrease of \$4.0 million (30 FTEs) to shift existing base resources to the Presidential Candidate Nominee Protection PPA to support staffing requirements for the 2016 Presidential Campaign
- Decrease of \$2.0 million for domestic field operations efficiencies

Program changes:

- Decrease of \$3.5 million for the National Computer Forensic Institute

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

In 1865, the Secret Service was created to investigate and prevent counterfeiting. Today the agency's investigative mission has evolved from enforcing counterfeiting laws to safeguarding the payment and financial systems of the United States from a wide range of financial and computer-based crimes.

To combat these crimes, the Secret Service has adopted a proactive approach, using advanced technologies and capitalizing on the power of task force partnerships. Today, computer experts,

forensic specialists, investigative experts and intelligence analysts provide rapid response and critical information in support of financial analysis, infrastructure protection and criminal investigations. Specifically, the Secret Service is charged with investigating access device fraud (18 U.S.C. 1029); identify theft (18 U.S.C. 1028), computer fraud (18 U.S.C. 1030), and bank fraud / mortgage fraud (18 U.S.C. 1344).

The Secret Service currently operates 43 domestic field offices, 60 resident offices, 13 resident agencies, and 26 domiciles, strategically positioned to support the protective and execute the investigative missions. While the budget request for the Secret Service Domestic field offices reflects the resources needed to support the investigative mission, field offices play an integral role in protecting the President, Vice President, other protectees, critical infrastructure, and events of national significance. At the same time, field offices conduct investigations to identify, locate, and apprehend criminal organizations and individuals targeting the nation's critical financial infrastructure and payment systems involved in counterfeiting of U.S. currency; access device fraud (including credit and debit fraud); cyber intrusion; identity crimes; bank fraud; and illicit financing operations.

The Secret Service is recognized worldwide for its investigative expertise and for its aggressive and innovative approach to the detection, investigation and prevention of financial crimes. As payment methods have changed over the years – from coin and paper currency, to checks, credit cards, and now, online transactions – the scope of the Secret Service's investigations have expanded. Today, criminal trends show an increased use of cyber attacks through phishing emails, account takeovers, malicious software, hacking attacks and network intrusions resulting in significant data breaches and the theft of credit and debit card account numbers and Personal Identifying Information.

To protect the nation's financial infrastructure from cyber and financial criminals, the Secret Service has adopted a multi-pronged approach that includes: Collaborating through an established network of 45 Financial Crimes Task Forces and 33 Electronic Crimes Task Forces; providing computer-based training to enhance the investigative skills of special agents through the Electronic Crimes Special Agent Program; providing computer-based training to state and local law enforcement partners with the necessary computer-based training, tools, and equipment to enhance their investigative skills through the National Computer Forensics Institute; establishing a Computer Emergency Response Team in coordination with Carnegie Mellon University; and maximizing partnerships with international law enforcement counterparts through overseas field offices.

A key component of the Secret Service investigative mission is to raise awareness of issues related to counterfeit, financial fraud, and electronic crimes, both in the law enforcement community and among the public. The Secret Service works to educate consumers, providing training to law enforcement personnel through a variety of programs and initiatives. Local field offices routinely provide community outreach seminars and public awareness training on the subjects of counterfeit currency, financial fraud, identity crimes, and cyber crime when speaking to school groups, civic organizations, and private industry. In addition, the Secret Service provides training to state and local law enforcement. This training includes formal and informal classes, which occur at field office sponsored seminars, police academies, the Secret Service-led National Computer Forensic Institute in Hoover, Alabama, and other various settings.

The Secret Service, in concert with its established partners – public and private, domestic and international, law enforcement and civilian – continues to play a critical role in preventing, detecting, investigating, and mitigating the effects of increasingly complex financial and electronic crimes, perpetrated by domestic and international criminals. The Secret Service investigates these crimes,

develops cases for prosecution, and brings offenders to justice to safeguard our nation's financial infrastructure and payment systems.

The following charts provide detailed statistics regarding arrests and cases closed by Secret Service domestic field offices:

Arrests made by Domestic Field Offices

Category	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	Total
Counterfeit	2,517	2,688	2,531	2,418	2,433	14,841
Cyber Crimes	919	910	923	924	738	5,445
Non-Cyber Financial Crimes	4,100	4,091	4,266	3,821	3,690	24,068
Other Crimes	146	171	193	261	304	1,227
Protective Intelligence	103	125	73	70	69	551
Total	7,785	7,985	7,986	7,494	7,234	46,132

*Data reflect entries in Master Central Index, as of 3 Dec 2013. In-Custody Response cases have been deleted.

**Fiscal Years reflect the date the record was closed in Master Central Index.

***Data include overseas investigations made by domestic field offices (e.g, Miami, Honolulu, etc.)

Cases Closed by Domestic Field Offices

Category	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	Total
Counterfeit	2,521	3,057	3,052	2,783	2,249	15,686
Cyber Crimes	1,085	928	907	833	842	5,611
Non-Cyber Financial Crime	4,091	4,379	4,726	4,869	5,159	26,973
Other Crimes	618	559	562	640	788	3,739
Non-Criminal	11,808	11,374	12,162	8,466	5,830	61,954
Protective Intelligence	2,748	2,674	2,530	2,486	2,051	15,142
Protective Survey	7,197	6,115	5,929	6,595	6,547	39,866
Total	30,068	29,086	29,868	26,672	23,466	168,971

*Data reflect entries in Master Central Index, as of 3 Dec 2013. In-Custody Responses and Runouts (field office receiving a counterfeit note, but not enough evidence exists to open a case) have been deleted.

**Fiscal Years reflect the date the record was closed in Master Central Index.

***Data include overseas investigations made by domestic field offices (e.g, Miami, Honolulu, etc.)

Potential lose value for cases closed by Domestic Field Offices

Category	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	Total
Cyber Crimes	\$197,387	\$7,008,406	\$1,587,503	\$409,385	\$885,168	\$ 10,482,693
Non-Cyber Financial Crime	\$1,575,811	\$6,190,558	\$2,754,541	\$1,814,207	\$3,614,383	\$ 18,953,271
Total	\$1,773,198	\$13,198,964	\$4,342,044	\$2,223,592	\$4,499,551	\$ 29,435,964

*Data reflect entries in Master Central Index, as of 3 Dec 2013. In-Custody Responses have been deleted.

**Fiscal Years reflect the date the record was closed in Master Central Index.

*** In Thousands

***Data include overseas investigations made by domestic field offices (e.g, Miami, Honolulu, etc.)

Cyber Crime Investigations

Today, our modern financial system depends heavily on information technology for convenience and efficiency. Accordingly, criminals have adapted their methods and are increasingly using cyberspace to exploit our Nation's financial payment system by engaging in fraud and other illicit activities. This is not a new trend; criminals have been committing cyber financial crimes since at least 1970². Criminal trends show an increased use of phishing emails, account takeovers, malicious software, hacking attacks and network intrusions resulting in significant data breaches.

Secret Service investigations have resulted in the arrest and successful prosecution of cyber criminals involved in the largest known data breaches, including those of TJ Maxx, Dave & Buster's, Heartland Payment Systems, and others. Over the past four years, Secret Service cyber crime investigations have resulted in over 4,900 arrests and prevented over \$11.24 billion in potential fraud losses. Through work with Secret Service partners at the Department of Justice (DOJ), in particular the local U.S. Attorney Offices, the Computer Crimes and Intellectual Property section (CCIPS), the International Organized Crime Intelligence and Operations Center (IOC-2), and others, the Secret Service will continue to bring the cyber criminals that perpetrate major data breaches to justice. In FY 2013, Secret Service cyber crime investigations resulted in 840 arrests and prevented \$1.3 billion in potential losses.

The Secret Service is committed to safeguarding the nation's financial payments systems. Responding to the increase in cyber crime and growing levels of sophistication criminals employ, requires significant resources and greater collaboration among law enforcement and its public and private sector partners. Accordingly, the Secret Service continues to dedicate significant resources to improving investigative techniques, remaining innovative in its approach, and providing training for its law enforcement partners.

Additionally, the Executive Branch has identified cyber security as one of the most serious economic and national security challenges we face as a nation. The Secret Service is committed to identifying and dismantling cyber criminals as mentioned in the White House Transnational Organized Crime Strategy in 2011. The Secret Service objective is to secure the National Protection Framework as stated in the Blueprint for a Secure Cyber Future Strategy of 2011. Secret Service personnel in the field are multi-faceted- the cyber investigator is the advance agent for a protective assignment; the identity crimes investigator is conducting protective intelligence investigations; the counterfeit investigator is facilitating the security of a National Special Security Event.

Electronic Crimes Special Agent Program

A central component of the Secret Service's cyber crime investigative efforts is the Electronic Crimes Special Agent Program (ECSAP). This program is comprised of 180 Active Computer Forensic Examiners (ECSAP-CF) and 80 Active Network Intrusion Investigators (ECSAP-NITRO). ECSAP agents are computer investigative specialists and among the most highly-trained experts in law enforcement, qualified to conduct examinations on all types of electronic evidence. They not only serve in an investigative capacity, they also help protect components of our critical

² Beginning in 1970, and over the course of three years, the chief teller at the Park Avenue branch of New York's Union Dime Savings Bank manipulated the account information on the bank's computer system to embezzle over \$1.5 million from hundreds of customer accounts. This early example of cyber crime not only illustrates the long history of cyber crime, but the difficulty companies have in identifying and stopping cyber criminals in a timely manner—a trend that continues today.

infrastructure by providing substantive insight regarding vulnerabilities that may be exploited by criminal elements.

ECSAP training is divided into three levels. The basic level provides special agents with hands-on experience with computer hardware, operating systems, cell phones, tablets, Global Positioning Systems, networking fundamentals, email investigations, legal issues, and search and seizure. Since 2008, this level of training has been part of the Secret Service's core curriculum for all newly hired special agents. The next level provides special agents with the necessary skills and equipment that will allow them to respond to and investigate network intrusions. At this level, special agents receive hands-on experience with computer hardware, device imaging solutions, forensic analysis tools, legal issues and report generation for law enforcement officers performing as cyber incident responders and digital evidence examiners. At the third level of training, special agents are able to investigate and forensically obtain legally-admissible digital evidence utilized in the prosecution of electronic crimes cases, as well as criminally-focused protective intelligence cases.

In FY 2013, ECSAP-trained special agents processed 694 terabytes of digital evidence. As the Secret Service has established itself as a leader in cyber crime investigations, the nationwide demand among local law enforcement and private sector partners for investigative or prevention-based assistance from Secret Service's ECSAP-trained special agents has grown significantly.

Electronic Crimes Task Forces

The Secret Service currently operates 33 Electronic Crimes Task Forces (ECTFs), including two international task forces in Rome, Italy and London, England. The ECTF model is unique in that it brings together federal, state, and local law enforcement, and also prosecutors, private industry, and academia. Information about vulnerabilities, emerging technologies, and preventative measures is openly shared within a trusted environment. The common purpose is the prevention, detection, mitigation, and aggressive investigation of cyber attacks on our nation's financial and critical infrastructures.

Today, membership in our ECTFs includes 3000 private sector partners; 2200 international, federal, state and local law enforcement partners; and 200 academic partners. All ECTF partners benefit from the resources, information, expertise and advanced research provided by our international network of members while focusing on issues with significant regional impact.

Cell Phone Forensic Facility

The Secret Service has an established partnership with the Tulsa Digital Forensic Laboratory Center of Information Security, to create and co-locate within the Cell Phone Forensic Facility at the University of Tulsa. The facility enables training, forensic examinations, and research on mobile devices. The ongoing research into these new devices, operating systems, and mobile device technologies provides valuable tools in the Secret Service's fights against cyber crime. Furthermore, the facility expands the capabilities of law enforcement to pursue a broader range of digital forensics. Since 2008, approximately 6,500 mobile device forensic examinations have been conducted. In FY 2013, over 1,490 mobile device forensic examinations were conducted.

Counterfeit Investigations

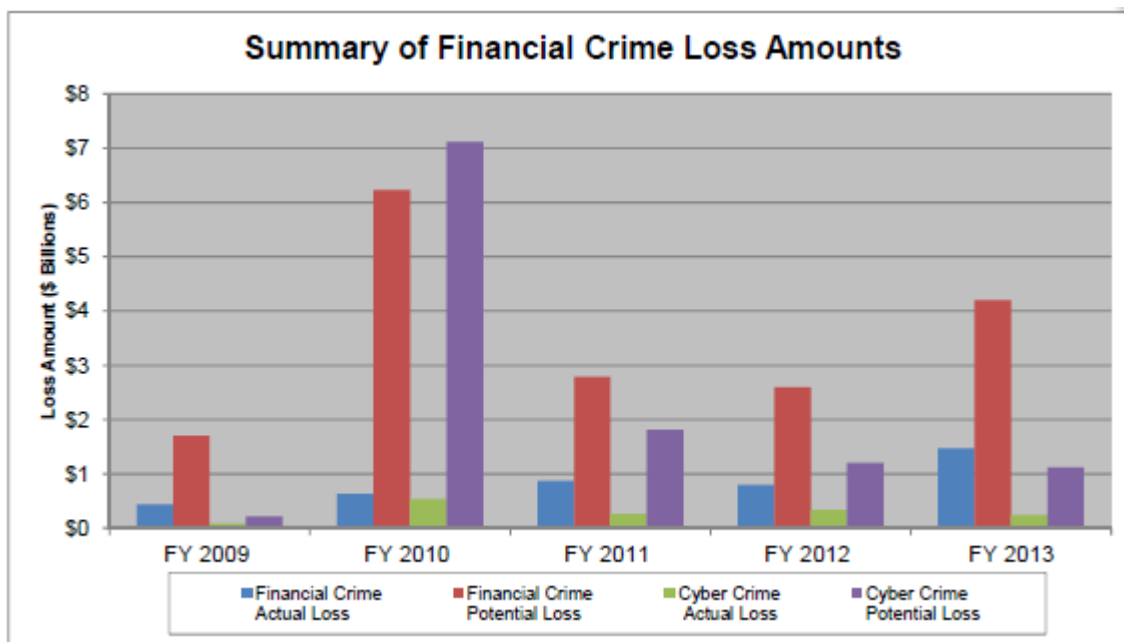
In FY 2013, the Secret Service recovered approximately \$156 million in counterfeit U.S. currency, arrested more than 2,660 criminals as a result of counterfeit investigations and suppressed 250 counterfeit manufacturing plants domestically.

The Secret Service continues to adapt to the trends in counterfeiting, currently influenced by computer-based technologies. The widespread availability of high quality scanning and printing devices for home use has provided more individuals the opportunity to manufacture a passable counterfeit note with relative ease. In FY 2013, digitally processed counterfeit notes accounted for 57 percent of the total domestic passing activity of counterfeit currency.

Financial Crimes Task Forces

The Secret Service has established unique and vital partnerships with state, local, and other federal law enforcement agencies through years of collaboration on Secret Service investigative and protective endeavors. These partnerships enabled the Secret Service to establish a national network of Financial Crimes Task Forces (FCTFs) to combine the resources of the private sector and other law enforcement agencies in an organized effort to combat threats to our financial payment systems and critical infrastructures. In FY 2013, the Secret Service established three additional FCTFs: Richmond, Virginia; Salt Lake City, Utah and Tucson, Arizona, bringing the total number to 45 FCTF's located across the country. FCTFs often operate in conjunction with Secret Service Electronic Crimes Task Forces and are frequently co-located and managed to leverage the overall expertise and experience of the membership of both task forces.

Criminal groups involved in financial crimes routinely operate outside traditional jurisdictional boundaries. By working closely with other federal, state, and local law enforcement representatives, as well as foreign law enforcement facilitated through the Secret Service's foreign field offices, the Secret Service is able to provide a comprehensive network of information sharing, resource sharing, and technical expertise that bridges jurisdictional boundaries.



Mortgage Fraud Investigations

The Fraud Enforcement and Recovery Act (FERA) of 2009 (P.L. 111-21) enhanced and strengthened the federal government's ability to investigate and prosecute mortgage and corporate fraud, including the Secret Service's role in the investigation of these crimes within federal assistance programs and financial institutions. FERA also authorized additional funding for the Secret Service for investigations involving federal assistance programs and financial institutions. The Secret Service currently participates in 33 mortgage fraud task forces around the country.

The following chart provides data regarding Secret Service investigations and the subsequent potential and actual loss to the American public:

Mortgage Fraud Cases and Arrests

FY	Cases Closed	Actual Loss	Potential Loss	Federal Arrests	State Arrests	Foreign Arrests	Total Arrests
FY2013	206	\$749,203,650	\$1,177,195,102	174	34	10	218

* Data reflect entries in Master Central Index as of 3 December 2013.

** Data do not include In-Custody Responses, headquarters (except Criminal Investigations Division) or administratively closed cases.

Identity Crimes through Tax Refund Fraud

The Secret Service identified a significant increase in federal income tax refund fraud schemes involving identity theft occurring across the country, particularly in the southeastern part of the United States. These schemes involve organized operations using another person's identifying information stolen from various locations, to include recent death notices found on internet sites, to submit large numbers of fraudulent federal tax refund applications.

In many instances, these crimes not only defraud the federal government, they also victimize innocent taxpayers by impeding their ability to get a legitimate refund from the government. Fraudulent filings may also cause the government to initiate an adverse enforcement action against the innocent taxpayer.

These organized schemes generally involve criminals purchasing a debit card to facilitate the Internal Revenue Service issuance of the refund to that card. However, the traditional acceptance of an actual Treasury check still occurs. The Secret Service knows tax refund fraud has been around for decades, but due to the use of online tax preparation, the subsequent anonymity of the process, and the option of having a refund issued on a debit card, it is exponentially easier for criminals to accomplish this type of fraud. During the course of one case in central Florida, a joint investigation involving federal, state, and local law enforcement partners revealed a tax refund scheme involving over \$928 million in fraud loss to the U.S. Department of Treasury.

Support of the Protective Mission

In today's threat environment, Secret Service employees are challenged more than ever before. The Secret Service is committed to using its resources to provide the most effective protection possible and, in doing so, seeks to integrate technology and highly trained personnel within its protective mission.

By design, special agents are assigned to field offices to conduct criminal investigations and provide manpower, on a temporary basis, to fulfill the Secret Service's mission of protecting the President, Vice-President, visiting heads of state and government and former President's. Special agents

assigned to field offices provide a “surge capacity” of protective staffing, without which the Secret Service could not accomplish its protective mandate in a cost-effective manner. Secret Service Field Offices have long standing and established relationships with the local, state and Federal law enforcement agencies in their district and play a critical role in protective advances. Field offices facilitate the advance work done prior to the visit of any Secret Service protectee and provide the staffing to secure each protected site. In FY 2013, Secret Service field offices facilitated over 6,000 domestic protective visits, over 90 visits to U.S. territories and over 350 foreign visits by Secret Service protectees.

Summary

The budget is strategically aligned with the goals and objectives set forth in the Department of Homeland Security’s (DHS) 2014 Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR), with funding specifically targeted to preventing terrorism and enhancing security; protecting critical infrastructure; protecting government leaders, facilities, and special events; safeguarding and securing cyber space; and preventing cyber crime and other malicious uses of cyber space.

The above requested amount provides funding for Secret Service domestic field operations in a strategic context specifically aligned with the missions and goals set forth by the 2014 DHS QHSR Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security, Mission 4: Safeguarding and Securing Cyber Space, Objective 1.3.2 Protect Critical Infrastructure, Objective 4.1.3, Prevent Cyber Crime and Other Malicious Uses of Cyber Space; and Mission 6: Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise.

Funding this activity supports the accomplishment of the following Secret Service strategic and management performance measures:

- Percent of currency identified as counterfeit
- Financial crimes loss prevented through a criminal investigation (in billions) (non-Cyber)
- Amount of dollar loss prevented by Secret Service cyber investigations (in millions)
- Number of financial accounts recovered (in millions)
- Terabytes of data forensically analyzed and protected from future malicious use
- Number of law enforcement individuals trained in cyber crime and cyber forensics both domestically and overseas
- Number of hours of training provided to law enforcement individuals in cyber crime and cyber forensics both domestically and overseas

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
International field office administration and operations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: International field office administration and operations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	65	65	30,617
2014 Enacted	65	65	30,811
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	3,550
2015 Current Services	65	65	34,361
2015 Total Request	65	65	34,361
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	3,550

The United States Secret Service requests 65 positions, 65 FTE and \$34.4 million in FY 2015 for the International field office administration and operations PPA.

Adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$166 thousand for the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$37 thousand to annualize the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$52 thousand for retirement contributions
- Increase of \$1.9 million for overseas building operations
- Increase of \$1.4 million for Mission Support Restoration

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Secret Service operates 24 international offices in support of both the protective and investigative missions. The effective relationship that the Secret Service has developed with our international partners is attributed to our long-standing commitment to work with the host nation in a cooperative environment both during a protective visit in their country and over the course of an investigative case. This environment fosters relationships built on trust and mutual respect, and results in the sharing of information and best practices.

In support of the Secret Service's protection mission, the agency's international offices conducted nearly 300 protective security advances to numerous countries visited by Secret Service protectees in FY 2013. Special agents assigned to these offices orchestrate the visits of the President, Vice President, Former Presidents and other protectees on overseas travel. This involves collaboration between respective U.S. embassies, Regional Security Officers, and various foreign national entities. The entire security plan is facilitated through the partnerships that are developed between Secret Service international offices and the host government. The

success of the Secret Service's protective mission is enhanced by the strategic placement of international offices throughout the world.

Summary of Protective Foreign Travel Stops by Protectee (FY 2009-2013)

Protectee	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	Total
President	31	14	18	9	22	94
First Lady	21	6	19	1	9	56
POTUS Family	17	4	22	1	20	64
Vice President	22	24	19	12	17	94
Second Lady	10	15	12	0	13	50
VPOTUS Family	9	53	31	19	44	156
Formers*	116	194	116	144	102	672
Total¹	226	310	237	186	227	1,186

*Formers include Presidents, Vice Presidents, First and Second Lady

In FY 2013, Secret Service international offices assisted their law enforcement counterparts in securing the arrest of more than 1,065 criminal suspects implicated in counterfeiting, financial crimes, and cyber crime cases, including the seizure of over \$64.1 million in counterfeit U.S. currency, preventing its introduction into worldwide circulation; and providing assistance in financial crime investigations that identified approximately \$167 million in actual loss.

Number and Type of International Arrests

Fiscal Year	Counterfeit	Cyber	Financial Crime	Other	Total
FY 2011	383	306	366	1	1063
FY 2012	377	452	273	9	1151
FY 2013	325	353	385	2	1065

* Data reflects entries in Master Central Index (MCI) as of 11/04/2013; dates reflect the established date of the record.

** "Other" reflects subjects tried for violations outside of the Secret Service core mandate.

Cyber Crime Investigations

Advances in computer technology and greater access to personally identifiable information (PII) via the Internet have created a virtual marketplace for transnational cyber criminals to share stolen information and criminal methodologies. As a result, the Secret Service has observed a marked increase in the quality, quantity, and complexity of cyber crimes targeting private industry and critical infrastructure. These crimes include network intrusions, hacking attacks, malicious software, and account takeovers leading to significant data breaches affecting every sector of the world economy.

Through its international offices, the Secret Service continues to enhance national security through multi-lateral investigations that mitigate and prevent the damages inflicted by cyber criminals on our nation's financial institutions. Currently, Secret Service personnel assigned in Europe participate in three Cyber Crime Working Groups (the Baltics, The Netherlands, and Ukraine), two Electronic Crimes Task Forces (ECTFs) (London, England and Rome, Italy), and the European Commission on Cyber Crime (EC3), located in The Hague. These groups serve as partners in the

international law enforcement community to exchange criminal intelligence regarding organized criminal groups targeting the American public, private entities, or financial infrastructure.

As part of the Secret Service's international ECTF program, the Secret Service partnered with law enforcement representatives from other countries to identify areas of mutual investigative interests to combat cyber crime targeting the interconnected financial systems. For example, Dmitriy Smilianets and Vladimir Drinkman were arrested in June 2012 as part of a multi-year investigation Secret Service investigation while they were traveling in the Netherlands thanks to the assistance of Dutch law enforcement. The alleged total fraud loss from their cyber crimes exceeds \$105 million. These international Secret Service activities have ensured that criminal organizations engaged in sophisticated and complex cyber crime are investigated and disrupted, and their leaders arrested, indicted, and prosecuted.

Counterfeit Investigations

The Secret Service remains committed to suppressing the counterfeiting of U.S. currency around the world. The threat of counterfeit currency to the financial system of the United States from criminal groups abroad has grown over recent years. Advances in technology, as well as "Official Dollarization," or the adoption of the U.S. dollar by a country as its legal tender, have intensified the threat. There are currently 15 dollarized countries and six countries which operate semi-official dollarized economies. In these countries, the U.S. dollar is legal tender and is preferred to the domestic currency for paying wages, taxes, and everyday expenses. In response to the threat, the Secret Service has focused on strategic international investigations targeting counterfeiters and their distribution networks.

A three-pronged approach must be taken to combat currency counterfeiting:

- 1) continual currency design enhancements;
- 2) strong law enforcement efforts; and
- 3) public education.

The new security features of the redesigned currency have not reached their full effectiveness. Working with the imaging industry, the U.S. government has incorporated features that should make the production of counterfeit currency more difficult. As the new imaging technology saturates the market, a greater level of protection will be achieved with a reduction in the overall level of digital counterfeit production.

Counterfeiting is a global issue. In FY 2013, over \$156.9 million in counterfeit U.S. currency was passed and seized both foreign and domestically; however, *less than 1/100th of 1 percent* of the value of all U.S. currency in circulation is reported as counterfeit. The \$100 note is the most widely-circulated and most often counterfeited denomination outside the United States. Since 1996, every denomination of U.S. currency, except the \$1 and \$2 Federal Reserve Notes (FRN), has been redesigned and enhanced with security features to help combat counterfeiting.

The worldwide release of the redesigned \$100 (FRN) on October 8, 2013 was the last note to be changed and incorporates some unique security features including a 3-D security ribbon, the color shifting bell in the inkwell, and enhanced intaglio printing.

The Federal Reserve Bank estimates that approximately \$1.19 trillion in genuine U.S. currency is in circulation worldwide. Counterfeiting undermines the integrity of a nation's currency and can have long-lasting economic ramifications. The counterfeiting of the U.S. dollar is a global problem due to the widespread use of U.S. currency.

The extent of unofficially dollarized countries is difficult to measure. Unofficially dollarized refers to countries in which citizens hold a great deal of their monetary assets in U.S. dollars, even though it is not of legal tender. It is estimated that there are approximately 17 countries (Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Nigeria, the Philippines, Peru, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine, Vietnam, and Zimbabwe) that fall into this category. In response to the threat, the Secret Service has focused on strategic international investigations targeting counterfeiters and their distribution networks.

Project South America is the combined oversight of Secret Service-vetted, anti-counterfeit efforts in both Colombia and Peru. The specific goal of Project South America is to continue to provide the necessary training, strategic development, and infrastructure improvement to our foreign law enforcement partners to reduce the production, sale, and distribution of counterfeit U.S. currency within Colombia and Peru and to other countries. Since 1986, the Secret Service has recovered over \$720 million in South American-produced counterfeit.

As technology advances it usually becomes better, cheaper and more accessible to the general population. While the advancement of technology is usually deemed a good thing, a small group will exploit the technology. The advancement of computers, computer software, and printers has made it easy for anyone to produce counterfeit currency.

Since its inception as Project Colombia in May 2001, law enforcement has made 847 arrests in Colombia, conducted 130 plant suppressions, and seized approximately \$345 million of counterfeit notes in Colombia, resulting in a 95 percent reduction in Colombian counterfeit currency passed in the United States. In FY 2013, Project Colombia partners seized approximately \$27.9 million in counterfeit U.S. currency, arrested 32 suspects, and suppressed one counterfeit printing plant.

With the success of the Secret Service anti-counterfeiting enforcement in Colombia, counterfeiters and international organized crime began moving their operations to Peru. The Peruvian note family has expanded dramatically with a total recorded activity reaching nearly over \$23 million in FY 2012 and more than \$33 million in FY 2013 (worldwide). Since 2003, the Secret Service has tracked more than \$164.8 million in Peruvian-produced counterfeit. In response, the Secret Service formed the Peruvian Counterfeit Task Force (PCTF), a collaborative effort between the Secret Service and Peruvian law enforcement. Since its inception in Lima, Peru on March 15, 2009, the Peruvian Counterfeit Task Force (PCTF) has yielded 123 arrests, 15 counterfeit plant suppressions, and the seizure of more than \$58.7 million in counterfeit United States currency. In July 2012, the Secret Service opened the Lima, Peru Resident Office (RO). In FY 2013, the Lima RO, in conjunction with PCTF, successfully seized approximately \$16.4 million in counterfeit U.S. currency, assisted with the arrests of 19 Peruvian nationals, and suppressed three significant counterfeit plant operations.

Personnel Recovery and Other Training

The Secret Service maintains a relationship with the International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs), with locations in Budapest, Hungary; Bangkok, Thailand; San Salvador, El Salvador; Gaborone, Botswana; and a Regional Training Center in Lima, Peru. The Secret Service works

with ILEAs to provide a critical opportunity to forge new relationships with international law enforcement partners and to share expertise in areas of protection, and criminal investigations in counterfeit currency, credit card fraud, and cyber crimes.

Prior to placing special agents in a Secret Service international offices, the Secret Service trains agents on the risks associated with the environment they are entering. This specialized training is primarily conducted through the Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) Personnel Recovery Program, where 22 employees have received training since 2010. The course is for special agents and supervisors who are either assigned to international or domestic offices with foreign countries under their jurisdiction. The training prepares them for any security incident, including kidnappings, terrorist attacks, natural disasters, or aircraft or motor vehicle accident, either with or without a protectee.

Summary

The requested funding supports Secret Service international field operations in a strategic context specifically aligned with the missions and goals set forth by the 2014 DHS QHSR Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security, Objective 1.3.2 Protect Critical Infrastructure; Mission 4: Safeguarding and Securing Cyber Space, Objective 4.1.3, Prevent Cyber Crime and other Malicious Uses of Cyber space; and Mission 6: Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise.

Funding this activity supports the accomplishment of the following Secret Service strategic performance measures:

- Percent of currency identified as counterfeit
- Financial crimes loss prevented through a criminal investigation (in billions, non-cyber)
- Amount of dollar loss prevented by Secret Service cyber investigations (in millions)
- Number of financial accounts recovered (in millions)
- Terabytes of data forensically analyzed and protected from future malicious use
- Number of law enforcement individuals trained in cyber crime and cyber forensics, both domestically and overseas
- Number of hours of training provided to law enforcement individuals in cyber crime and cyber forensics both domestically and overseas

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Forensic support and grants to missing and exploited children
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Forensic support and grants to missing and exploited children

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	20	20	7,917
2014 Enacted	20	20	8,366
2015 Current Services	20	20	8,366
2015 Program Change	(20)	(20)	(8,366)
2015 Total Request	-	-	-
Total Change 2014 to 2015	(20)	(20)	(8,366)

The United States Secret Service requests no funding in FY 2015 for the Support for Missing and Exploited Children PPA.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The funding request for forensic support and grant to missing and exploited children is being consolidated within the Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs to better focus critical resources on Secret Service core mission programs. Grant funding support for National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) will continue within the Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs.

In FY 2013, the Secret Service made 192 arrests and conducted 414 polygraph exams related to missing and exploited child cases. Additionally in support of the missing and exploited children program, the Secret Service conducted 209 computer exams related to missing and exploited child cases, held 38 "Operation Safe Kids" events, and fingerprinted over 1,500 children.

The Secret Service will reallocate funding to continue forensic and investigative support for missing and exploited children cases within the Service's Domestic Field Operations PPA.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Headquarters, management and administration
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Headquarters, management and administration

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	391	391	166,992
2014 Enacted	391	391	188,964
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	227
2015 Current Services	391	391	189,191
2015 Total Request	391	391	189,191
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	227

The United States Secret Service requests 391 positions, 391 FTEs and \$189.2 million in FY 2015 for the Headquarters, management and administration PPA.

Adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$811 thousand for the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$178 thousand to annualize 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$185 thousand for the Working Capital Fund (WCF)
- Increase of \$253 thousand for retirement contributions
- Increase of \$1.0 million for Mission Support Restoration
- Decrease of \$2.2 million for telecommunications contract efficiencies

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This program develops and administers Secret Service-wide policies, plans, and procedures in budget, finance, accounting, financial systems, statements, relocation and travel services, acquisition and contracting, human capital, and workforce planning. This program also provides management and program analysis support to all operational and administrative programs, manages the strategic planning process, ensures that Secret Service offices and programs comply with policies and regulations while operational mission areas continue to function efficiently and effectively; provides information technology governance, investment planning and strategy, legal advice and counsel, and manages government and public affairs. These functions assist the Service's leadership in formulating the strategic vision and direction.

The **Office of the Director** leads roughly 6,500 employees in the mission of the Secret Service, safeguarding the nation's financial infrastructure and payment systems to preserve the integrity of the economy, and to protect national leaders, visiting heads of state and government, designated sites, and National Special Security Events.

Attorneys within the **Office of Chief Counsel** answer questions regarding Secret Service criminal investigations, handle Federal Tort Claims Act and other administrative claims, and provide advice on ethics, Freedom of Information Act / Privacy Act matters, adverse actions, security clearance determinations, asset forfeiture, garnishments, appropriations, procurement, legislation, and policy matters.

The **Office of Government and Public Affairs** is comprised of four divisions that interface with the Liaison Division, the Congressional Affairs Program, the Public Affairs Program, and the Homeland Security Program.

The **Office of Professional Responsibility** ensures that Secret Service offices and programs comply with Secret Service policies and federal regulations, and helps operational mission areas continue to function efficiently and effectively.

Through sound management practices, the **Human Capital Division** recruits, develops, and retains a diverse and well-qualified workforce necessary for meeting the challenges of the 21st century.

The **Office of the Chief Information Officer** plays a critical leadership role in driving reforms to control Information Technology (IT) system development risks and ensure positive mission outcomes, best manage technology strategy, investment planning and spending, and succeed in achieving measurable outcomes in agency performance.

The **Office of the Chief Financial Officer** creates an environment in which the Secret Service leadership has financial information to make and implement sound programmatic decisions in support of the agency's protective and investigative responsibilities. Additionally, OCFO provides budgeting, financial statement preparation, and automated financial information to all internal and external stakeholders.

The Secret Service **Acquisition and Contracting** staff oversee non-major and major acquisition and investment governance, establishment of acquisition policies, and an acquisition professional training and certification processes.

The **Administrative Operations Division** plans, develops, and administers policies and procedures related to facility and property management, and performs associated activities for a variety of real and personal property management areas to support Secret Service Headquarters, domestic, and international field offices.

The **Program Management** activity supports the accomplishment of Secret Service core missions through analysis, consultation, and decision support. Using performance data and statistical systems, this activity analyzes and reports on data from twelve databases to inform organizational change and inform decision making.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

Information Technology Infrastructure Program

Information Technology (IT) infrastructure is the information and communication backbone of the Secret Service. IT provides the foundation for all mission-critical IT-related systems, supports secure sharing of information within the Secret Service, and provides direct access to law enforcement, Department of Defense, and other government agencies. This investment covers the Operations & Maintenance support of the IT Infrastructure, ensuring that it is constantly available to support Secret Service protective and investigative missions and operations. The Secret Service IT Infrastructure provides critical operations and maintenance support to maintain the status quo while Secret Service modernizes the IT Infrastructure under Information Integration and Technology Transformation (IITT). See the Comprehensive Acquisition Status Report (CASR) for a full description.

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
37,479	32,436	31,704

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Mission Need
Network Program (1,731)	N/A	Routine Maintenance, software, and hardware for the IT Network
Telephone Program (2,261)	N/A	Telephones for personnel
Radio Program (2,261)	N/A	Radios for personnel
PC Replacement Program (100)	N/A	Equipment and supplies for PC replacement
LAN Program (3,244)	N/A	Maintenance, software and hardware for LAN
Information Assurance Program (730)	N/A	IA Support and Cyber Security
Mainframe Program (3,590)	N/A	Maintenance, software and hardware for Mainframe
Enterprise Applications Program (1,870)	N/A	Software licenses and other HW/SW
Cell Phone Airtime (4,110)	N/A	Cell phone airtime

Enterprise Financial Management System

The Enterprise Financial Management System (TOPS) is in steady state operation and supports the DHS goal of improving financial management and enables the mission of preventing terrorism and enhancing security. TOPS meets the requirements of OMB Circular A-123, Management's Responsibility for Internal Control; Appendix A Internal Control over Financial Reporting and OMB Circular A-127 Financial Management Systems. TOPS is a comprehensive, integrated financial system

that is required to meet critical operational and reporting requirements of the Secret Service and DHS. TOPS has been designated a center of excellence within DHS and supports closure of a DHS gap for improving financial performance. Stakeholders benefit from the integrated financial systems ability to automate and streamline business processes enabling managers to plan and execute core mission activities. Based upon the DHS designation and an operational analysis, the system is meeting or exceeding expectations.

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)
3,514	3,581	3,649

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Mission Need
Enterprise Financial Management System, (Travel Manager, Oracle, Prism, Sunflower) (3,649)	N/A	TOPS is a comprehensive, integrated financial system.

Summary

This program is aligned with the Secret Service missions and goals set forth by the 2014 DHS QHSR. Funding for this activity supports the accomplishment associated with the full range of Secret Service strategic and management performance measures.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Rowley training center
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Rowley training center

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	271	271	54,466
2014 Enacted	271	271	55,118
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	750
2015 Current Services	271	271	55,868
2015 Total Request	271	271	55,868
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	750

The United States Secret Service requests 271 positions, 271 FTE and \$55.9 million in FY 2015 for the Rowley training center PPA.

Adjustments to Base

- Increase of \$490 thousand for the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$108 thousand to annualize the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$152 thousand for retirement contributions

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The James J. Rowley Training Center (RTC) serves as the primary training academy for the Secret Service. RTC is a federally-accredited academic institution, meeting the standards established by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation (FLETA) Board. The Instructional Development Program, Special Agent Basic Training Course, Uniformed Division Officer Basic Training Course, and Firearms Instructor Training Course are also fully accredited by FLETA. The academy meets reaccreditation standards.

The curriculum provided by RTC instructors is for newly hired special agents, Uniformed Division officers, special officers and physical security specialists. Training includes investigative and protective methodologies, firearms marksmanship, control tactics, emergency vehicle operation, emergency medicine, physical fitness techniques, financial and cyber crime detection and investigation, physical/site/event protection, and water survival training.

As Secret Service employees progress through their career, RTC provides specialized/advanced training for continuing education to meet the emerging needs of the agency as it relates to the protective and investigative missions (e.g., financial crimes, protective intelligence, etc.). This “in-service” curriculum consists of comprehensive training in specialized operational and protective tactics, financial crime, cyber-based investigations, and employee and managerial development.

From FY 2008 to FY 2013, RTC personnel conducted 2,436 specialized skills courses, totaling 76,749 students. Also during this period, RTC conducted 30 Special Agent Training basic classes totaling 679 Special Agents trainees and 37 Uniformed Division basic classes totaling 638 Officer trainees.

Below is a breakout of the number of Special Agent and Uniformed Division classes and trainees per year.

Basic Class Totals from 2008 to 2013				
Fiscal Year	Special Agent Basic Classes	Total Special Agent Trainees	Uniformed Division Basic Classes	Total Uniformed Division Trainees
2008	8	177	7	113
2009	8	185	11	168
2010	8	176	11	181
2011	5	117	6	130
2012	0	0	1	23
2013	1	24	1	23
TOTALS	30	679	37	638

In FY 2013, the RTC conducted 409 specialized/in-service training courses totaling 12,662 personnel and trained in excess of 1,698 inter and intra-agency and international law enforcement counterparts as a means of enhancing and improving Secret Service partnerships. In addition, RTC completed the below canine explosive detection courses:

- Explosive Detection Training (EDT): Conducted 3 EDT classes each 24 weeks long
- Personnel Screening by Canine / Homicide Bomber Detection (PSC / HBD): Conducted 2 PSC/HBD classes each 2 weeks long
- Explosive Detection Training Revalidation Training: Conducted weekly

- Personnel Screening by Canine / Homicide Bomber Detection Revalidation Training: Conducted 30 classes
- Emergency Response Training: Conducted 15 classes

Also in FY 2013, RTC achieved 12,108 employee weapon re-qualifications. To support the diverse training needs of the Secret Service, RTC delivered online training courses to employees across the globe with 104,244 completed in FY 2013.

Summary

This program is aligned with the Secret Service missions and goals set forth by the 2010 DHS QHSR. Funding for this activity supports the accomplishment associated with the full range of Secret Service strategic and management performance measures.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Information Integration & Technology Transformation
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Information Integration & Technology Transformation

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	10	10	1,072
2014 Enacted	10	10	1,019
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	17
2015 Current Services	10	10	1,036
2015 Total Request	10	10	1,036
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	17

The United States Secret Service requests 10 positions, 10 FTE and \$1.0 million in FY 2015 for the Information Integration and Technology Transformation (IITT) PPA.

Adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$11 thousand for the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$2 thousand to annualize the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$4 thousand for retirement contributions

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Secret Service's IITT program was initiated to modernize its enterprise-wide IT environment focusing on four capability areas:

- Enabling (e.g., infrastructure, architecture)
- Communications (e.g., WHCA Interoperability, worldwide tactical communications, classified messaging)
- Control (e.g., Security)
- Mission Support (applications supporting mission operations).

Requested funding supports the positions hired for IITT that cover the core staff responsible for the management of the Information Integration and Technology Transformation (IITT) program, with a special emphasis on managing the Information Technology (IT) Infrastructure Modernization, Database Architecture, Cyber Security, and Information Assurance projects (Enabling Capabilities). IITT program management activities require permanent personnel resources to:

- Deliver improved IT and communications capabilities to Secret Service field offices, special agents, and Uniformed Division officers in direct support of the dual mission;
- Oversee the design and implementation of the Secret Service's modernized network architecture;
- Conduct technical reviews on requirements, design, test, and production readiness for emerging IITT projects;
- Prepare acquisition documentation required by the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) management directives;
- Conduct Risk Working Group meetings to analyze, control and manage program risk information and mitigate impacts to cost, schedule and performance;
- Achieve planned Acquisition Decision Events critical to program success;
- Conduct Executive Steering Group meetings between DHS leadership and the Secret Service's Component Acquisition Executive and Chief Information Officer;
- Complete Program or Project Management Reviews with DHS and Secret Service leadership;
- Prepare procurement documents for required software, hardware, IT licenses, and IT services.

Due to the sensitivity of the information exchanged on Secret Service IT systems, the management of the IITT program, as well as day-to-day IT infrastructure support of the protection and investigative missions must be performed by Secret Service personnel. Ensuring success requires a core program staff with experience in implementing acquisition policies and procedures directed by DHS in Management Directive 102-01, which establishes consolidated acquisition management policy and standards and practices across all DHS components and offices. These resources are essential to comply with DHS Acquisition Policy, Federal Acquisition Regulations, and Congressional mandates, such as the Clinger-Cohen Act, concerning the development and acquisition of IT systems. This funding specifically enables the Secret Service to provide essential information technology.

Summary

This program is aligned with the Secret Service missions and goals set forth by the 2014 DHS QHSR. Funding for this activity supports the accomplishment associated with the full range of Secret Service strategic and management performance measures..

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: 2016 Presidential Campaign
PPA: Presidential candidate nominee protection
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$21,500

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							30	30	4,000
Program Increase							-	-	21,500
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30	25,500

Description of Item

Funding is requested for the start-up costs of the 2016 Presidential Campaign. During FY 2015, the Secret Service will provide specialized training for its workforce and will procure screening and detection equipment, armored vehicles, and supplies to support the increase in protective mission requirements. Sufficient lead time is critical to properly conduct service-wide training, acquire specialized protective equipment, and pre-position these assets at Secret Service field offices.

Justification

The Secret Service is mandated by law (Title 18 U.S.C. § 3056) to provide protection and security for “major presidential and vice presidential candidates, and their spouses. During presidential campaigns, the Secret Service experiences a significant increase in its protective workload as it provides protection for the designated candidates/nominees, in addition to its other protective responsibilities.

During FY 2015, Secret Service personnel will need to travel to Washington, D.C. and other regional locations to receive specialized protective training. The Secret Service plans to train other Department of Homeland Security agents/officers to assist with campaign protection requirements.

In order to ensure the integrity of protective sites during the presidential campaign, unique protective identification/credentials are required. Specialized credentialing equipment and supplies will be purchased to produce secure photograph identification/credentials for distribution as needed.

Vehicles will be purchased for use as protective limousine and follow-up security vehicles for protective details. Each vehicle requires communications equipment, emergency lights, and other protective equipment. The vehicles will be strategically positioned at Secret Service field offices throughout the country in preparation for use by candidate/nominee details.

State-of-the-art screening and detection systems, magnetometers and x-ray systems, medical and rescue equipment, and other protective supplies are required to support the increase in mission requirements. This specialized equipment is critical to the overall success of campaign protective operations.

The Secret Service does not have base funding to cover the costs associated with the increase in protective mission responsibilities associated with a Presidential campaign. As a result, funding is requested to address the identified requirements.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The quadrennial Presidential Campaign is one of the largest cost-drivers in the Secret Service mission due to the significant amount of equipment and labor required to provide necessary protection to all designated protectees. This work is in addition to the regular work of the agency and is performed by the same personnel in addition to their existing duties. Statute 18 USC §3056 specifies 180 days' worth of work for the Secret Service related to the campaign; however, the reality is significantly longer. Changes in the threat environment and candidates' campaigns have resulted in candidates receiving protection as early as 18 months before the General Election. As the length of the campaign grows over time, the Secret Service must begin preparations even earlier than before to ensure the success of the mission.

The Campaign appears to be a single-year event in the minds of the public, but it requires work across three fiscal years to execute.

During FY 2015, significant preparation must be completed. Specialized protective equipment cannot be purchased off the shelf and must be ordered far enough in advance that it can be manufactured, delivered, tested and prepositioned in time for campaign travel. In addition, thousands of agents and officers need to be trained and prepared to support campaign protection.

The bulk of the campaign takes place during FY 2016. Equipment is delivered, tested, modified, and prepositioned across the country. Training continues for hundreds of personnel. An unknown number of candidates and their families will be traveling extensively across all fifty states, often visiting more than one location each day. As a result, equipment and personnel is continually moved, "leapfrogging" from the previous stop to tomorrow's stop in order to secure each site before the protectees' arrival. The Democratic and Republican National Conventions (typically designated as NSSes) occur at the end of the fiscal year, resulting in an overlap with the preparations for the annual U.N. General Assembly.

FY 2017 begins with an unknown number of Presidential and Vice-Presidential debates) and six weeks of intensive campaign travel as the nominees prepare for Election Day. During the next 11 weeks, the President-Elect, Vice President-Elect, and their families receive enhanced protection during the transition period. Finally, on January 20, 2017, hundreds of additional personnel are required to secure the Inauguration of the newly elected President. This is the largest NSSE of the campaign, attracting a million or more spectators and numerous VIPs from across the country.

The number of candidates expected to run is anticipated to be higher than the 2012 campaign, since there will be no incumbent presidential candidate. The Presidential Protection Division (PPD) assets are dedicated to protecting the President. While an increase in presidential travel in support of the campaign is expected, PPD assets are not available to the other candidates. Therefore, additional equipment and FTE are required to support the travel anticipated by the candidates.

Additionally, the 22nd Amendment of the Constitution guarantees there will be a change of administrations in January 2017. This will unquestionably increase protection costs for the Secret Service compared to the 2012 campaign, as a new permanent protective detail is established, staffed, and equipped to continue protecting Former President Obama and his family when he leaves office.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Former President Obama Protective Detail
PPA: Protection of persons and facilities
Program Increase: Positions 81, FTE 20, Dollars \$4,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							81	20	4,000
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	20	4,000

Description of Item

By law, 18 USC 3056, the Secret Service is mandated to provide protection to all Former Presidents and their spouses for life. Consequently, the Secret Service is required to establish a permanent, post-presidency protective division for President Obama at the end of his term in office. The Obama Protective Division (OPD), must be fully staffed, trained, and positioned by January 20, 2017. The OPD will also be responsible for the protection of the former First Lady and at least one minor children.

To fully staff OPD, new agents must be recruited, undergo a lengthy application / background process, complete the required training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) and subsequent training at the James J. Rowley Training Center (JJRTC), and report to specific field offices where they will replace senior agents that will ultimately make up the OPD. To meet this timeline, the Secret Service must begin training these new agents in the fourth quarter of FY 2015.

Justification

The Obama Protective Division will require approximately Special Agent (SA) personnel to staff the permanent detail, conduct advances, coordinate security plans with counterparts, and provide other protective support. In addition, administrative, professional, and technical (APT) personnel will be required to provide residence security, as well as administrative and threat analysis support to the protective division. Funding under this request allows the Secret Service to initiate staffing of OPD in the fourth quarter of FY 2015 with approximately 81 Special Agents (SA). These individuals will be trained and deployed by the fourth quarter of FY 2016, which is the beginning of the high operational tempo associated with the nominating conventions and the final months of the 2016 Presidential

Campaign. The funding will only support the pay and benefits of these personnel but not their required equipment. The Service defers all equipment and remaining personnel costs to FY 2016.

Impact on Performance (Relationship to Strategic Goals)

This funding will directly support QHSR Mission Objective 1.3.4 “protect government leaders, facilities, and special events” and directly impact the performance measure *Percent total protection activities that are incident-free for protection of our national leaders, foreign dignitaries, designated protectees and others during travel or at protected facilities*. This funding will provide initial support for hiring special agents to backfill the establishment of the new protective detail for the Obama family after the President leaves office. Without this funding, these special agents will have to be reassigned from the domestic field offices.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: Presidential Primary Parade Limousine Program
PPA: Protection of persons and facilities
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$6,100

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	6,100
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,100

Description of Item

The vehicle transporting the President of the United States essentially becomes the Oval Office when he is traveling beyond the perimeter of the White House Complex. The President's primary limousine is designed to mitigate terrorist's offensive capabilities. These limousines play an important role in the overall protection of the Service's protectees. Components and sub-systems of the primary limousines contain integrated techniques and specific modifications to the standard armored automotive technologies.

The Service has defined the required number of POTUS limousines as twelve (12), this allows for six (6) sets of limousines to be available for all POTUS trips. The limousines are deployed in tandem as a primary and spare limousine to ensure operational readiness and flexibility in positioning the President within the Service's motorcade. The first Presidential limousine of the current fleet (2006 styling/design) will soon be permanently out of service and will undergo testing and analysis. The limousines are transported via U.S Air Force cargo planes to all of their destinations, whether domestic or international. This process ensures the limousines are readily available for the President upon his arrival; however, these limousines are subjected to excessive stress due to their weight, the tie down process necessary to transport via cargo plane and the extreme pressures associated with lift off and landing in the cargo plane.

While the limousines are unique in design, their classified ballistic armor/glass, body armor components, communications systems and the mechanical features that comprise each of these vehicles are state-of-the-art when originally constructed, these systems quickly become outdated due to advances in technology and the rapidly evolving nature and types of threats that may be directed at the President.

Justification

The Service has identified the need to procure one (1) limousine in FY 2015 for a number of reasons. The most important being our ability to meet our protective requirement and replace Parade limousines which have reached and or exceeded their life cycle. These current Parade limousines are vital to our Protective mission as a bridge to the Next Generation Presidential Parade limousines program while it is still in the development stages. This program also provides the spare parts needed to keep all of the limousines running, to include parts for the earlier version limousines. These parts are manufactured on a need basis as they are one-of-a-kind parts. These specialized parts are not available from local automotive dealers and must be specially tooled and manufactured at GM/Triad. The purchase, delivery, and deployment of these specialized vehicles require a 12 month lead-time from a classified contracted facility.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

Funding this purchase of the Parade Limousine will directly support QHSR Mission Objective 1.3.4 “protect government leaders, facilities, and special events” and directly impact the performance measure *Percent total protection activities that are incident-free for protection of our national leaders, foreign dignitaries, designated protectees and others during travel or at protected facilities*. This funding is critical for meeting current operational requirements. The latest iteration of the Parade Limousine provides the President with the safest and most secure mode of ground transportation currently available anywhere in the world, and plays a critical role in the overall protective methodology utilized by the Secret Service when the President travels.

This funding will allow the Secret Service to remove older Parade Limousines from service. A number of the previous iteration of Parade Limousines currently in use are past their recommended life cycle. Although these vehicles are meticulously maintained, they have exceeded the life cycle recommended by the manufacturer.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: National Computer Forensics Institute (NCFI)
PPA: Domestic field operations
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(3,500)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	7,500
Program Decrease							-	-	(3,500)
Total Request	-	-	4,000	-	-	7,500	-	-	4,000

Description of Item

The National Computer Forensic Institute (NCFI) is the nation's only federally funded training center dedicated to instructing state and local officials in network intrusion response, digital evidence and cyber crime investigations. The NCFI was opened in 2008 with a mandate to provide state and local law enforcement, legal and judicial professionals, a comprehensive education on current cyber crime trends, investigative methods, and prosecutorial challenges.

Run by the United States Secret Service's Criminal Investigative Division, the training model is based upon the Secret Service's successful cyber investigative strategy, which relies on partnering with and sharing information between academia, private industry and law enforcement/legal communities to combat the ever evolving threat of cyber crime. By operating under an operational division rather than as a traditional training center, curriculum reflects current trends in the field and addresses potential technological obstacles as they are encountered in active investigations.

Justification

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The Secret Service prevents, detects, and investigates cyber crime through a nationwide network of Electronic Crimes Task Forces (ECTFs). These task forces include not only partners from the private sector and academia, but also federal, state, and local law enforcement. Many of these partners were

trained at National Cyber Forensic Institute (NCFI) and their investigative efforts provide a force multiplier in accomplishing federal law enforcement's mission to suppress cyber crime.

Funding for this facility supports cyber forensics training to Secret Service law enforcement partners, as well as the successful accomplishment of QHSR Mission 4 (safeguarding and securing cyberspace) and the performance measures *Number of law enforcement individuals trained in cyber crime and cyber forensics both domestically and overseas* and *Terabytes of data forensically analyzed for criminal investigations*.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 2:

PPA:

Program Decrease:

Support for Missing and Exploited Children

Forensic support and grants to missing and exploited children

Positions (20), FTE (20), Dollars \$(8,366)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							20	20	8,366
Program Decrease							(20)	(20)	(8,366)
Total Request	20	20	7,917	20	20	8,366	-	-	-

Description of Item

A direct funding request, to include grant funds, specific to the Secret Services' activities in relation to the forensic support for missing and exploited children PPA is being reduced in order to direct resources to programs in immediate support of the Secret Service missions while maintaining forensic services support to investigations involving missing and exploited children.

Justification

In an effort to direct resources to the core mission responsibilities of the Secret Service, funding for this PPA has been eliminated.

The Secret Service will continue to provide forensic services support including polygraph examinations, latent finger print examinations, handwriting analysis comparisons, and video enhancements, based upon resource availability to federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies conducting investigations involving missing and exploited children.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Decrease to Strategic Goals)

The Secret Service maintains its relationship with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children despite the loss of funding. The Service provides a permanent liaison at the center, conducts public liaison through the Safe Kids Program (fingerprinting / photographing children for parental retention and rapid identification should a child become a victim) across the country, and provides forensic services in the form of polygraph examinations and electronic media forensic examinations in support of local, state, and federal investigations.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
Justification of Proposed Changes in Operating Expenses
Appropriation Language**

Operating Expenses

For necessary expenses of the United States Secret Service, including purchase of not to exceed 652 vehicles for police-type use for replacement only; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of motorcycles made in the United States; hire of aircraft; services of expert witnesses at such rates as may be determined by the Director of the United States Secret Service; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia, and fencing, lighting, guard booths, and other facilities on private or other property not in Government ownership or control, as may be necessary to perform protective functions; payment of per diem or subsistence allowances to employees in cases in which a protective assignment on the actual day or days of the visit of a protectee requires an employee to work 16 hours per day or to remain overnight at a post of duty; conduct of and participation in firearms matches; presentation of awards; travel of United States Secret Service employees on protective missions without regard to the limitations on such expenditures in this or any other Act if approval is obtained in advance from the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives; research and development; grants to conduct behavioral research in support of protective research and operations; and payment in advance for commercial accommodations as may be necessary to perform protective functions; [\$1,533,497,000] *\$1,585,970,000*; of which not to exceed \$19,125 shall be for official reception and representation expenses; *and* of which not to exceed \$100,000 shall be to provide technical assistance and equipment to foreign law enforcement organizations in counterfeit investigations; [of which \$2,366,000 shall be for forensic and related support of investigations of missing and exploited children; of which \$6,000,000 shall be for a grant for activities related to investigations of missing and exploited children and shall remain available until September 30, 2015; and of which not less than \$7,500,000 shall be for activities related to training in electronic crimes investigations and forensics]: *Provided*, That \$18,000,000 for protective travel shall remain available until September 30, [2015] *2016: Provided further*, That \$4,500,000 for National Special Security Events shall remain available until [September 30, 2015] *expended: Provided further*, That the United States Secret Service is authorized to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursements from Federal agencies and entities as defined in section 105 of title 5, United States Code, for personnel receiving training sponsored by the James J. Rowley Training Center, except that total obligations at the end of the fiscal year shall not exceed total budgetary resources available under this heading at the end of the fiscal year: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be available to compensate any employee for overtime in an annual amount in excess of \$35,000, except that the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the designee of the Secretary, may waive that amount as necessary for national security purposes: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to the United States Secret Service by this Act or by previous appropriations Acts may be made available for the protection of the head of a Federal agency other than the Secretary of Homeland Security:

Provided further , That the Director of the United States Secret Service may enter into an agreement to provide such protection on a fully reimbursable basis: *Provided further* , That none of the funds made available to the United States Secret Service by this Act or by previous appropriations Acts may be obligated for the purpose of opening a new permanent domestic or overseas office or location unless the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified 15 days in advance of such obligation: *Provided further*, That for purposes of section 503(b) of this Act, \$15,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, may be transferred between "Protection of Persons and Facilities" and "Domestic Field Operations". (Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014.)

Explanation of Changes

Language Provision	Explanation
...\$1,585,970,000 [\$1,533,497,000]...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
[of which \$2,366,000 shall be for forensic and related support of investigations of missing and exploited children; of which \$6,000,000 shall be for a grant for activities related to investigations of missing and exploited children and shall remain available until September 30, 2015; and of which not less than \$7,500,000 shall be for activities related to training in electronic crimes investigations and forensics]	In an effort to direct resources to the principle priorities of the Secret Service, funding for this PPA has been eliminated. Funding for training in electronic crimes investigations and forensics is now included in the Secret Service base program and no longer needs to be included in appropriation language.
...2016 [2015]	Date change only. No substantial change proposed.
...expended [September 30, 2015]	To support Secret Service responsibilities associated with these events, the 2015 Budget specifically requests no-year funding for NSSEs to establish a base level of funding for unanticipated events. These events are unpredictable, and limiting availability of funding will require the Service to either lapse or reprogram funds intended for other programs, in order to address an event designated as an NSSE outside of the normal budgetary cycle.

Authorization Cites

The Secret Service has two authorizing statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 3056 (Powers, authorities, and duties of United States Secret Service) and 18 U.S.C. § 3056A (Powers, authorities, and duties of United States Secret Service Uniformed Division). Additional investigative authorities are found in 18 U.S.C. § 1029 (Fraud and related activity in connection with access devices) and 18 U.S.C. § 1030 (Fraud and related activity in connection with computers).

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Operating Expenses

FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	6,606	6,572	\$1,506,545
FY 2014 Enacted	6,606	6,572	\$1,533,497
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise	-	-	\$2,749
2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$12,508
Mission support restoration	-	-	\$35,994
Overseas Building Operations Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS)	-	-	\$1,900
Presidential Candidate Nominee Protection-Campaign Labor Shift	30	30	\$4,000
Retirement Contributions Costs	-	-	\$3,901
WCF-adjustment for GSA Rent and Government-Wide Mandated Services	-	-	\$185
Total, Increases	30	30	\$61,237
Decreases			
Cyber Security Presidential Protection Measures (CSPPM)	-	-	(\$3,700)
Domestic Field Offices Efficiencies	-	-	(\$2,004)
Domestic Field Operations-Campaign Labor Shift	(30)	(30)	(\$4,000)
Operational Mission Support (OMS)	-	-	(\$16,594)
Telecomm contract efficiencies	-	-	(\$2,200)
Total, Decreases	(30)	(30)	(\$28,498)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$32,739
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$32,739
FY 2015 Current Services	6,606	6,572	\$1,566,236
Program Changes			
Increases			
2016 Presidential Campaign	-	-	\$21,500
Former President Obama Protective Detail	81	20	\$4,000
Presidential Primary Parade Limousine Program	-	-	\$6,100
Total, Increases	81	20	\$31,600
Decreases			
National Computer Forensics Institute (NCFI)	-	-	(\$3,500)
Support for Missing and Exploited Children	(20)	(20)	(\$8,366)
Total, Decreases	(20)	(20)	(\$11,866)
Total Program Changes	61	-	\$19,734
FY 2015 Request	6,667	6,572	\$1,585,970
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	61	-	\$52,473

C. Summary of Requirements
Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	6,606	6,572	\$1,506,545
FY 2014 Enacted	6,606	6,572	\$1,533,497
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	30	30	\$61,237
Decreases	(30)	(30)	(\$28,498)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$32,739
FY 2015 Current Services	6,606	6,572	\$1,566,236
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	81	20	\$31,600
Decreases	(20)	(20)	(\$11,866)
Total, Program Changes	61	-	\$19,734
FY 2015 Request	6,667	6,572	\$1,585,970
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	61	-	\$52,473

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Protection of persons and facilities	3,547	3,513	\$848,263	-	-	\$16,522	81	20	\$10,100	3,628	3,533	\$874,885	81	20	\$26,622
Domestic field operations	1,788	1,788	\$329,291	(30)	(30)	\$6,604	-	-	(\$3,500)	1,758	1,758	\$332,395	(30)	(30)	\$3,104
Headquarters, management and administration	391	391	\$188,964	-	-	\$227	-	-	-	391	391	\$189,191	-	-	\$227
Rowley training center	271	271	\$55,118	-	-	\$750	-	-	-	271	271	\$55,868	-	-	\$750
National Special Security Event Fund	-	-	\$4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,500	-	-	-
International field office administration and operations	65	65	\$30,811	-	-	\$3,550	-	-	-	65	65	\$34,361	-	-	\$3,550
Presidential candidate nominee protection	-	-	-	30	30	\$4,000	-	-	\$21,500	30	30	\$25,500	30	30	\$25,500
Forensic support and grants to missing and exploited children	20	20	\$8,366	-	-	-	(20)	(20)	(\$8,366)	-	-	-	(20)	(20)	(\$8,366)
Protective intelligence activities	514	514	\$67,165	-	-	\$1,069	-	-	-	514	514	\$68,234	-	-	\$1,069
Information Integration & Technology Transformation	10	10	\$1,019	-	-	\$17	-	-	-	10	10	\$1,036	-	-	\$17
Total	6,606	6,572	\$1,533,497	-	-	\$32,739	61	-	\$19,734	6,667	6,572	\$1,585,970	61	-	\$52,473

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Operating Expenses
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Collections by Source:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Internal Revenue Service	-	-	\$9	-	-	\$18	-	-	\$18	-	-	-
Drug Enforcement Administration	-	-	\$20	-	-	\$10	-	-	\$10	-	-	-
Federal Reserve Board	-	-	\$19	-	-	\$19	-	-	\$19	-	-	-
Department of Defense	-	-	\$3,020	-	-	\$710	-	-	\$710	-	-	-
Department of Education	-	-	\$2	-	-	\$2	-	-	\$2	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security	-	-	\$6,888	-	-	\$1,157	-	-	\$1,116	-	-	(\$41)
Department of State	-	-	\$384	-	-	\$384	-	-	\$400	-	-	\$16
Department of Treasury	24	24	\$15,200	24	24	\$15,700	26	26	\$15,725	2	2	\$25
Total Budgetary Resources	24	24	\$25,542	24	24	\$18,000	26	26	\$18,000	2	2	-

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Domestic field operations	-	-	\$10,990	-	-	\$12,207	-	-	\$12,207	-	-	-
Protective intelligence activities	-	-	\$260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rowley Training Center	-	-	\$70	-	-	\$70	-	-	\$70	-	-	-
Electronic crimes special agent program and electronic crimes task forces	-	-	\$4,520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Headquarters Administration	-	-	\$1,374	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International field office administration, operations and training	-	-	\$813	-	-	\$928	-	-	\$928	-	-	-
Protection of persons and facilities	24	24	\$7,515	24	24	\$4,795	26	26	\$4,795	2	2	-
Total Obligations	24	24	\$25,542	24	24	\$18,000	26	26	\$18,000	2	2	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Operating Expenses Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$624,159	\$637,040	\$657,161	\$20,121
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$3,737	\$2,690	\$2,709	\$19
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$168,923	\$185,469	\$191,653	\$6,184
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$286,067	\$302,845	\$314,072	\$11,227
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$1,082,886	\$1,128,044	\$1,165,595	\$37,551
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$95,686	\$59,914	\$82,461	\$22,547
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$7,350	\$3,606	\$5,092	\$1,486
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$80,638	\$91,846	\$88,424	(\$3,422)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$1,746	\$4,000	\$4,000	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$33,325	\$30,088	\$27,160	(\$2,928)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$723	\$752	\$752	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$133,483	\$135,800	\$118,155	(\$17,645)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$20,815	\$15,652	\$17,717	\$2,065
31.0 Equipment	\$33,114	\$51,640	\$70,383	\$18,743
32.0 Land and Structures	\$11,001	\$5,805	\$5,805	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$5,678	\$6,000	-	(\$6,000)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$100	\$350	\$426	\$76
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$423,659	\$405,453	\$420,375	\$14,922
Total, Direct Obligations	\$1,506,545	\$1,533,497	\$1,585,970	\$52,473
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$1,506,545	\$1,533,497	\$1,585,970	\$52,473
Full Time Equivalents	6,572	6,572	6,572	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Operating Expenses

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	51	51	52	1
GS-15	221	221	223	2
GS-14	638	638	644	6
GS-13	3,075	3,075	3,104	29
GS-12	393	393	397	4
GS-11	258	258	260	2
GS-10	27	27	27	-
GS-9	265	265	267	2
GS-8	200	200	201	1
GS-7	82	82	83	1
GS-6	7	7	7	-
GS-5	13	13	13	-
GS-4	17	17	18	1
GS-3	9	9	9	-
Other Graded Positions	1,350	1,350	1,362	12
Total Permanent Positions	6,606	6,606	6,667	61
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	4,023	4,023	4,060	37
U.S. Field	2,518	2,518	2,542	24
Foreign Field	65	65	65	-
Total, Operating Expenses:	6,606	6,606	6,667	61
Full Time Equivalents	6,572	6,572	6,572	-
Average ES Salary	144,556	146,002	147,462	1,460
Average GS Salary	85,704	86,561	87,428	867
Average Grade	12	12	12	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Protection of persons and facilities
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	393,530	399,190	406,813	7,623
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	2,153	1,127	1,143	16
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	105,464	115,502	119,109	3,607
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	168,612	168,086	175,680	7,594
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	669,759	683,905	702,745	18,840
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	55,498	45,030	65,922	20,892
22.0 Transportation of Things	1,318	1,318	1,624	306
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	34,815	35,103	35,103	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	178	25	25	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	14,125	15,211	15,211	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	81	126	126	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	47,995	45,995	32,245	(13,750)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	5,926	5,880	5,873	(7)
31.0 Equipment	8,059	14,424	14,688	264
32.0 Land and Structures	4,003	955	956	1
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	66	291	367	76
Total, Other Object Classes	172,064	164,358	172,140	7,782
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	841,823	848,263	874,885	26,622
Full Time Equivalents	3,513	3,513	3,533	20

Protection of persons and facilities Mission Statement

Protection of Persons and Facilities - Ensure the safety and security of national leaders, visiting heads of state and government and other designated protectees. Safeguard the White House Complex, the Vice President's residence, foreign missions in the Washington, DC area and other high profile sites. Protection resources directly support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure, which includes our nation's leaders, other high profile persons and designated sites. The Service ensures protectees' physical protection at all times. Protection includes all activities related to identifying threats, mitigating vulnerabilities and creating secure environments wherever protectees work, reside and travel. The requested amount addresses strategic challenges which include terrorists' sustained motivation to attack U.S. interests (including its leaders), and the increasing complexity and technological sophistication of the threat environment.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	393,530	399,190	406,813	7,623
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	2,153	1,127	1,143	16
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	105,464	115,502	119,109	3,607
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	168,612	168,086	175,680	7,594
Total, Salaries & Benefits	669,759	683,905	702,745	18,840

Salaries and benefits includes funding to cover costs for Protection of Persons and Facilities

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$55,498	\$45,030	\$65,922	\$20,892

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental expenses in accordance with federal travel regulations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1,318	\$1,318	\$1,624	\$306

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$47,995	\$45,995	\$32,245	(\$13,750)
	47,995	45,995	32,245	-13,750

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$5,926	\$5,880	\$5,873	(\$7)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$8,059	\$14,424	\$14,688	\$264

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$4,003	\$955	\$956	\$1

Land and structures includes the costs of land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings,

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
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nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$66	\$291	\$367	\$76

Insurance claims and indemnities includes payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
National Special Security Event Fund
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1,119	1,300	1,300	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	1,119	1,300	1,300	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	3,140	3,200	3,200	-
Total, Other Object Classes	3,140	3,200	3,200	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	4,259	4,500	4,500	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

National Special Security Event Fund Mission Statement

National Special Security Events - Effectively lead and manage the planning, coordination and implementation of operational security plans at designated NSSEs. Ensure the physical protection of the President, the public, and other Secret Service protectees who participate in NSSEs. NSSE resources directly support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure, which includes events of symbolic importance to American citizens. Protection includes all activities related to identifying threats, mitigating vulnerabilities and creating secure environments wherever these specially designated events take place. The requested amount ensures NSSE security measures continue to evolve at an appropriate pace to meet the challenges of an increasingly complex threat environment.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1,119	1,300	1,300	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	1,119	1,300	1,300	-

Salaries and benefits includes funding to cover costs for National Special Security Events.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Presidential candidate nominee protection
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	2,711	-	4,000	4,000
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	226	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	7,625	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	6,682	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	17,244	-	4,000	4,000
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	4,850	-	2,000	2,000
22.0 Transportation of Things	242	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	663	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	3,624	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	16	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	2,071	-	1,000	1,000
26.0 Supplies and Materials	214	-	1,000	1,000
31.0 Equipment	2,312	-	17,500	17,500
Total, Other Object Classes	13,992	-	21,500	21,500
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	31,236	-	25,500	25,500
Full Time Equivalents	63	-	30	30

Presidential candidate nominee protection Mission Statement

Presidential Candidate Nominee Protection - Ensure the safety and security of Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, nominees and spouses. Protection resources directly support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure, which includes candidates seeking our nation's highest offices. The Service ensures protectees' physical protection at all times. Protection includes all activities related to identifying threats, mitigating vulnerabilities and creating secure environments wherever protectees work, reside and travel. The requested amount addresses strategic challenges which include terrorists' sustained motivation to attack U.S. interests (including its leaders), and the increasing technological sophistication of the threat environment.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	2,711	-	4,000	4,000
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	226	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	7,625	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	6,682	-	-	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	17,244	-	4,000	4,000

Salaries and benefits includes funding to cover costs for Presidential Candidate Nominee Protection

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$4,850	\$0	\$2,000	\$2,000

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental expenses in accordance with federal travel regulations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,071	\$0	\$1,000	\$1,000

2,071	0	1,000	1,000
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	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$214	\$0	\$1,000	\$1,000

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$2,312	\$0	\$17,500	\$17,500

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

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Protective intelligence activities
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	33,300	32,815	33,165	350
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	251	247	248	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	7,905	9,176	9,279	103
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	15,806	15,559	16,174	615
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	57,262	57,797	58,866	1,069
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	496	496	496	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	10	10	10	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	6,797	6,797	6,797	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	431	431	431	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	21	21	21	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	716	716	716	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	672	672	672	-
31.0 Equipment	183	183	183	-
32.0 Land and Structures	42	42	42	-
Total, Other Object Classes	9,368	9,368	9,368	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	66,630	67,165	68,234	1,069
Full Time Equivalents	514	514	514	-

Protective intelligence activities Mission Statement

Protective Intelligence Activities - Ensure protective intelligence processes, policies and systems provide quality information and services to securely and efficiently support the protective mission by investigating subjects (individuals or groups) and activities that pose threats to protectees and protected events. Protective intelligence activities resources directly support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure, which includes proactively leveraging advances in the behavioral and technological sciences in order to minimize the risk of harm to persons, property and events under Secret Service protection. The requested amount funds these activities in a strategic environment characterized by terrorists' sustained motivation to attack these targets, and by the increasing complexity and technological sophistication of the threat environment.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	33,300	32,815	33,165	350
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	251	247	248	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	7,905	9,176	9,279	103
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	15,806	15,559	16,174	615
Total, Salaries & Benefits	57,262	57,797	58,866	1,069

Salaries and benefits includes funding to cover costs for Protective Intelligence Activities

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Domestic field operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	135,436	144,007	148,706	4,699
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	552	766	773	7
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	30,259	39,561	40,011	450
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	63,878	73,314	74,512	1,198
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	230,125	257,648	264,002	6,354
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	9,560	3,268	2,833	(435)
22.0 Transportation of Things	157	154	473	319
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	28,708	33,277	29,855	(3,422)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	459	454	476	22
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	40	40	40	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	11,734	11,825	9,781	(2,044)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	6,755	4,654	5,770	1,116
31.0 Equipment	12,424	16,400	17,594	1,194
32.0 Land and Structures	1,571	1,571	1,571	-
Total, Other Object Classes	71,408	71,643	68,393	(3,250)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	301,533	329,291	332,395	3,104
Full Time Equivalents	1,725	1,788	1,758	(30)

Domestic field operations Mission Statement

Domestic Field Operations - Investigate violations of laws relating to counterfeiting of obligations and securities of the United States; investigate financial crimes that include, but are not limited to, financial institution fraud, identity theft, access device fraud, and money laundering. Domestic field office resources directly support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure, which includes protecting our nation's currency and financial systems within our borders. The requested amount funds field offices nationwide in a strategic context that includes advances in photographic and printing device technologies and the spread of the internet and other consumer-friendly technologies. These developments both facilitate electronic commerce and increase the scope and complexity of financial crimes. As criminal exploitation of available technologies increases, field resources must continue to demonstrate agility in combating criminal efforts.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	135,436	144,007	148,706	4,699
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	552	766	773	7

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	135,436	144,007	148,706	4,699
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	30,259	39,561	40,011	450
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	63,878	73,314	74,512	1,198
Total, Salaries & Benefits	230,125	257,648	264,002	6,354

Salaries and benefits includes funding to cover costs for Domestic Field Operations

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$9,560	\$3,268	\$2,833	(\$435)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental expenses in accordance with federal travel regulations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$157	\$154	\$473	\$319

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$28,708	\$33,277	\$29,855	(\$3,422)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$459	\$454	\$476	\$22

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$11,734	\$11,825	\$9,781	(\$2,044)

11,734	11,825	9,781	-2,044
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	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$6,755	\$4,654	\$5,770	\$1,116

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$12,424	\$16,400	\$17,594	\$1,194

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

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
International field office administration and operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	6,077	5,222	5,307	85
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	46	45	46	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1,400	1,100	1,124	24
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	5,631	5,878	6,494	616
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	13,154	12,245	12,971	726
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	2,428	1,428	1,491	63
22.0 Transportation of Things	143	143	899	756
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	421	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	905	3,975	3,975	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	1,888	888	888	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	10,995	11,148	13,153	2,005
26.0 Supplies and Materials	223	423	423	-
31.0 Equipment	311	561	561	-
32.0 Land and Structures	149	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	17,463	18,566	21,390	2,824
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	30,617	30,811	34,361	3,550
Full Time Equivalents	65	65	65	-

International field office administration and operations Mission Statement

International Field Office Administration and Operations - Provide a comprehensive, internationally-coordinated response to threats to the integrity of U.S. currency and other transnational financial crimes. International field office administration and operations resources directly support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure, which includes protecting our nation's currency and financial systems from threats originating abroad. The requested amount funds field offices in a strategic context that includes advances in photographic and printing device technologies and the worldwide spread of the internet, other consumer-friendly technologies and dollarization (when a developing country replaces its national currency with the U.S. dollar). These developments both facilitate electronic commerce and increase the scope and complexity of financial crimes. As criminal exploitation of available technologies and practices increases, field resources must continue to demonstrate agility in combating criminal efforts.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	6,077	5,222	5,307	85
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	46	45	46	1

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	6,077	5,222	5,307	85
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1,400	1,100	1,124	24
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	5,631	5,878	6,494	616
Total, Salaries & Benefits	13,154	12,245	12,971	726

Salaries and benefits includes funding to cover costs for International Field Office Administration and Operation

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,428	\$1,428	\$1,491	\$63

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental expenses in accordance with federal travel regulations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$143	\$143	\$899	\$756

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$10,995	\$11,148	\$13,153	\$2,005

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Forensic support and grants to missing and exploited children
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	1,008	1,011	-	(1,011)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	8	8	-	(8)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	233	281	-	(281)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	777	777	-	(777)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	2,026	2,077	-	(2,077)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	3	3	-	(3)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	27	27	-	(27)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	44	44	-	(44)
31.0 Equipment	139	215	-	(215)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	5,678	6,000	-	(6,000)
Total, Other Object Classes	5,891	6,289	-	(6,289)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	7,917	8,366	-	(8,366)
Full Time Equivalents	20	20	-	(20)

Forensic support and grants to missing and exploited children Mission Statement

Support for Missing and Exploited Children - Provides grant funding and forensic support for cases involving missing and exploited children. Forensic support includes polygraph examinations, handwriting examinations, voiceprint comparisons, audio and video enhancements, age progressions/regressions, and fingerprint research and identification.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	1,008	1,011	-	(1,011)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	8	8	-	(8)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	233	281	-	(281)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	777	777	-	(777)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	2,026	2,077	-	(2,077)

Salaries and benefits includes funding to cover costs in support of missing and exploited children

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
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	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$3	\$3	\$0	(\$3)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$27	\$27	\$0	(\$27)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$44	\$44	\$0	(\$44)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$139	\$215	\$0	(\$215)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$5,678	\$6,000	\$0	(\$6,000)

Grants/subsidies/contributions includes cash payments to states, other political subdivisions, corporations, association, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings or projects.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Headquarters, management and administration
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	27,978	30,972	35,097	4,125
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	322	320	321	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	9,467	12,062	14,269	2,207
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	13,911	25,821	27,360	1,539
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	51,678	69,175	77,047	7,872
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	13,047	2,604	2,631	27
22.0 Transportation of Things	5,423	1,924	2,032	108
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	8,683	16,669	16,669	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	11,916	12,222	9,272	(2,950)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	563	563	563	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	56,005	60,935	56,106	(4,829)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	5,667	2,665	2,665	-
31.0 Equipment	8,774	18,945	18,945	-
32.0 Land and Structures	5,202	3,203	3,202	(1)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	34	59	59	-
Total, Other Object Classes	115,314	119,789	112,144	(7,645)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	166,992	188,964	189,191	227
Full Time Equivalents	391	391	391	-

Headquarters, management and administration Mission Statement

Headquarters, Management and Administration - Support and sustain operational success through progressive planning and performance in the areas of science and technology, organizational effectiveness, professional responsibility, stewardship of resources, and communication. Headquarters, management and administration resources support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure by enhancing the Service's administrative, professional, and technical infrastructure as well as the management systems and processes. In a strategic context of heightened threat, the Service must ensure that its business processes promote and strengthen the investigative and protective missions.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	27,978	30,972	35,097	4,125
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	322	320	321	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	9,467	12,062	14,269	2,207
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	13,911	25,821	27,360	1,539

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	27,978	30,972	35,097	4,125
Total, Salaries & Benefits	51,678	69,175	77,047	7,872

Salaries and benefits includes funding to cover costs for Headquarters Management and Administration

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$13,047	\$2,604	\$2,631	\$27

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental expenses in accordance with federal travel regulations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$5,423	\$1,924	\$2,032	\$108

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$11,916	\$12,222	\$9,272	(\$2,950)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$56,005	\$60,935	\$56,106	(\$4,829)

56,005	60,935	56,106	-4,829
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	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$5,202	\$3,203	\$3,202	(\$1)

Land and structures includes the costs of land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Rowley training center
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	23,234	23,021	23,266	245
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	179	177	178	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	5,437	6,418	6,490	72
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	10,597	13,262	13,694	432
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	39,447	42,878	43,628	750
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	6,667	3,888	3,888	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	54	54	54	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	1,214	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	882	882	882	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	2	2	2	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	3,940	5,154	5,154	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	1,314	1,314	1,314	-
31.0 Equipment	912	912	912	-
32.0 Land and Structures	34	34	34	-
Total, Other Object Classes	15,019	12,240	12,240	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	54,466	55,118	55,868	750
Full Time Equivalents	271	271	271	-

Rowley training center Mission Statement

Rowley Training Center - Strengthen the agency's ability to develop and retain a highly specialized and dedicated workforce to fulfill mission-critical requirements. Rowley Training Center resources support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure by ensuring the Secret Service workforce is continuously prepared to meet the challenges of the investigative and protective missions. The requested amount will ensure that the Service's most important resource - its employees - have the knowledge and skills and abilities to execute the investigative and protective missions. In a strategic context of threat, the Service must ensure that its workforce planning and development practices outpace the threat environment.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	23,234	23,021	23,266	245
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	179	177	178	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	5,437	6,418	6,490	72
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	10,597	13,262	13,694	432
Total, Salaries & Benefits	39,447	42,878	43,628	750

Salaries and benefits includes funding to cover costs for Rowley Training Center

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Information Integration & Technology Transformation
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	885	802	807	5
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	14	69	71	2
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	173	148	158	10
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	1,072	1,019	1,036	17
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	1,072	1,019	1,036	17
Full Time Equivalents	10	10	10	-

Information Integration & Technology Transformation Mission Statement

The Secret Service relies heavily on Information Technology (IT) infrastructure and communications systems to achieve its protective and investigative missions. The Secret Service generated a classified mission needs statement for Information Integration and Transformation that identified existing deficiencies and disparities in the Secret Service IT infrastructure, database architecture, cyber security, communications, cross domain application multi-level security, access control, investigative technologies, information assurance, and resource management capabilities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	885	802	807	5
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	14	69	71	2
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	173	148	158	10
Total, Salaries & Benefits	1,072	1,019	1,036	17

Salaries and benefits includes funding to cover costs for Information Integration and Technology Transformation

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	7,055	6,572	6,572
Increases			
Decreases			
FTE Lapse	(483)	-	-
Subtotal, Decreases	(483)	-	-
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	6,572	6,572	6,572
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(483)	-	-

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
Protection of persons and facilities	\$4,245	\$4,058	\$3,729	-\$329
Domestic field operations	1,652	1,452	1,071	-381
Headquarters, management and administration	2,501	2,173	2,043	-130
Rowley training center	476	502	441	-61
National Special Security Event Fund	0	5	4	-1
International field office administration and operations	133	117	111	-6
Forensic support and grants to missing and exploited children	47	43	34	-9
Protective intelligence activities	331	288	234	-54
Total Working Capital Fund	\$9,385	\$8,638	\$7,667	-\$971

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

United States Secret Service

Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

United States Secret Service Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements:

The Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements (ACI) account contains funding for the support and maintenance of the James J. Rowley Training Center (JJRTC) and for Information Integration and Technology Transformation (IITT) project execution.

The JJRTC is the primary training center for the United States Secret Service. The overall support and maintenance provided through ACI funding is critical to the agency's missions – protection and criminal investigations. ACI funding provides critical support for JJRTC infrastructure, life cycle maintenance of structures and systems; as well as sustainment of existing facilities and program support assets. The JJRTC is utilized by special agents, uniformed officers, and support personnel.

JJRTC is comprised of 493 square acres of land, six miles of roadways, and 36 buildings featuring multiple classrooms, firearms ranges, physical fitness facilities, tactical villages, and a protective operations driving pad. This infrastructure fosters a quality training environment for new recruits and current employees. Additionally, JJRTC facilities are utilized to provide our Federal, State, and local law enforcement partners with collaborative training related to the Secret Service missions.

Information Integration and Technology Transformation (IITT), formerly known as Information Integration and Transformation, includes IT modernization and related investments. The IITT program resulted from the recognition that the previously existing Secret Service information technology infrastructure did not adequately address the requirements of the protective and investigative missions.

The IITT program was initiated to modernize the Secret Service enterprise-wide IT environment focusing on four capability areas: enabling (e.g., infrastructure, architecture); communications (e.g., White House Communications Agency Interoperability, worldwide tactical communications, classified messaging); control (e.g., security); and mission support (applications supporting mission operations).

The IITT program is being implemented in compliance with DHS Management Directive 102-01 which establishes consolidated acquisition management policy, standards and practices across all DHS Components. Initial funding appropriated for IITT was used for the stabilization program in FY 2010-11; installation of the stabilizing equipment was completed during the 4th quarter, FY 2013.

FY 2015 requested funding will be used to sustain the improvements made through the stabilization phase, modernize the networks, database, and security architecture, refactor (rewrite) applications currently resident on the legacy mainframe for migration to the upgraded network, and develop/upgrade projects such as Database Architecture, Cyber Security, Cross Domain and Multi-Level Security, Threat Management, and Combined Operations Logistics Database 2 (COLD2).

B. Budget Activities:

James J. Rowley Training Center

The protection and criminal investigation training required to meet the needs of the Service's dual mission is provided at the James J. Rowley Training Center in Beltsville, Maryland.

Information Integration and Technology Transformation

The Secret Service relies heavily on Information Technology (IT) infrastructure and communications systems to achieve its protective and investigative missions. The Secret Service generated a classified Mission Needs Statement for IITT that identified existing deficiencies and disparities in the Secret Service IT infrastructure, database architecture, cyber security, communications, cross domain application multi-level security, access control, investigative technologies, information assurance, and resource management capabilities.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The United States Secret Service requests \$49,835,000 for FY 2015. This level of funding includes the following:

- A base adjustment reduction of \$1,840,000 for the Information Integration and Technology Transformation IT modernization project.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Information Integration & Technology Transformation	-	-	\$47,532	-	-	\$46,395	-	-	\$44,555	-	-	(\$1,840)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$1,840)
James J. Rowley Training Center	-	-	\$4,236	-	-	\$5,380	-	-	\$5,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Discretionary	-	-	\$51,768	-	-	\$51,775	-	-	\$49,935	-	-	(\$1,840)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$1,840)
Total, Acquisition, construction, improvements & expenses (Rowley Training Ctr):	-	-	\$51,768	-	-	\$51,775	-	-	\$49,935	-	-	(\$1,840)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$1,840)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	-	\$51,768	-	-	\$51,775	-	-	\$49,935	-	-	(\$1,840)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$1,840)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	\$51,768	-	-	\$51,775	-	-	\$49,935	-	-	(\$1,840)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$1,840)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements
James J. Rowley Training Center
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: James J. Rowley Training Center

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	4,236
2014 Enacted	-	-	5,380
2015 Current Services	-	-	5,380
2015 Total Request	-	-	5,380
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	-

The United States Secret Service requests 0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$5.4 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Funding covers the cost of maintenance and improvement contracts associated with upkeep of the James J. Rowley Training Center in Beltsville, Maryland. This facility provides the protection and criminal investigation training required to meet the needs of the Service's dual mission.

The employees of the United States Secret Service (USSS) are the most important resource as they are the key to accomplishing our protective and investigative mission. The Service will ensure that they possess the skills and knowledge to maximize their potential and meet the challenges of the 21st Century.

The James J. Rowley Training Center (JJRTC) develops, administers, and coordinates basic training, in-service, leadership and continuing specialized skills development for all Secret Service personnel to include Special Agents, Uniformed Officers, Special Officers, and other professional and administrative personnel. JJRTC consistently maintains liaison with all operational components of the Secret Service, as well as numerous public and private sector organizations and manufacturers to remain current with developments in the law enforcement community, current technological trends, and economies of scale. The Secret Service conducts continuing needs assessments to identify critical job competencies for training development and implementation.

The Service conducts research and testing of firearms, ammunition, and firearms related equipment. Research finds are conveyed to the Assistant Director and the Use of Force Review Board regarding the state-of-the-art firearms and ammunition technology, as it relates to the protective and investigative missions. Administers and controls agency wide acquisition, storage, maintenance, and issuance of firearms and ammunition to all Secret Service offices and gun-carrying personnel.

The above requested amount provides funding for Secret Service operations in a strategic context specifically aligned with the missions and goals set forth by the 2010 DHS QHSR Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security, Objective 1.3.2 Protect Critical Infrastructure, Objective 1.3.4, protecting Government Leaders, Facilities, and Special Events; Mission 4: Safeguarding and Securing Cyber Space, Objective 4.1.3, Prevent Cyber Crime and Other Malicious Uses of Cyber Space; and Mission 6: Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise.

Funding for this activity supports the complete range of Secret Service strategic and management Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) measures.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements
Information Integration & Technology Transformation
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Information Integration & Technology Transformation

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	47,532
2014 Enacted	-	-	46,395
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(1,840)
2015 Current Services	-	-	44,555
2015 Total Request	-	-	44,555
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(1,840)

The United States Secret Service requests \$44.5 million for this activity. Included in this request is a base adjustment reduction of \$1.840 million for Information Integration and Technology Transformation (IITT).

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The IITT program was established because the Secret Service's Information Technology infrastructure did not adequately serve the requirements of the protective and investigative missions. Additionally, the National Security Agency identified critical IT infrastructure, architecture and application vulnerabilities that required mitigation.

In response to NSA's findings, the Secret Service's IITT program was initiated in order to modernize the enterprise-wide IT environment focusing on four capability areas:

- Enabling (e.g., infrastructure, architecture)
- Mission Support (applications supporting mission operations)
- Control (e.g., Security)
- Communications (e.g., White House Communications Agency interoperability, and communications upgrades including worldwide tactical communications, classified messaging).

The IITT program is being developed in full compliance with DHS Management Directive 102-01 which established consolidated acquisition management policy, standards, and practices across all Components and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Department Offices.

Initial funding appropriated for IITT was used for the stabilization program in FY 2010-11. Installation of the stabilizing equipment was completed in the 4th quarter of FY 2013. The modernization effort commenced in FY 2012 with the award of two modernization contracts, one for the major IT Modernization effort and the other for the Combined Operations Logistics Database 2 (COLD2) development (each further described below); however, execution delays have occurred as a result of a contract protest. As a result, we have been able to accelerate the mainframe refactoring portion of the IITT modernization effort in FY 2013 and plan to complete the refactoring in 2014 in order to stay on pace to reach Full Operating Capability of the modernized system by the end of FY 2016. We anticipate completing the refactoring (re-coding) of all 21 mainframe applications by 1st quarter FY 2015.

Requested funding in FY 2015 will enable the Secret Service's IT networks, data systems, applications, and system security to fully support present operational requirements. Modernization will be accomplished by means of an extensive redesign of the current infrastructure and the careful selection and integration of interoperable capabilities to support critical mission needs. Specifically the following activities are planned in each of the four capabilities areas:

Enabling Capabilities

With the award of the Enabling Contracts (EC) modernization contract in FY 2014, FY 2015 EC activities include:

- Build EC system test environment
- Conduct Integration Readiness Review
- Procure hardware and software not included in stabilization equipment
- Conduct development testing
- Prepare integrated logistics management plan including maintenance and Help Desk support requirements
- Finalize operational test plans and coordinate with operational test agent
- Conduct system acceptance and operational testing
- Conclude plans for database architecture requirements
- Establish operational readiness
- Conduct training of technical and operational personnel

Control Capabilities

The Cross Domain initiative (CD) provides advance security measures to electronically control, send, receive, and track access to Secret Service intelligence data across disparate systems and classifications. The CD strategy utilizes DHS Enterprise Services and will achieve Full Operational Capability (FOC).

The Multi-Level Security initiative (MLS) enables access of information securely across Sensitive but Unclassified (SBU), Secret (S) and Top Secret/Sensitive Compartmented Information (TS/SCI) domains. Development efforts will continue in FY 2015 with Full Operating Capability (FOC) anticipated in FY 2017.

Mission Support Capabilities

The Protective Threat Management System (PTMS) was deployed in 2012 and provides capabilities to conduct advanced search, reporting, notification, routing, and improved workflow with greater ease of use. The deployment of PTMS allowed the retirement of the Protective Research Information System Management (PRISM) and the Counter Surveillance Unit Reporting (CSUR) systems. PTMS completed deployment in FY 2013 and transitioned to sustainment in FY 2014. Further enhancements to the PTMS system will be considered in FY 2014 and beyond.

The Combined Operations Logistics Database 2 (COLD2) includes the software applications and systems related to event planning, human and technical resource deployment allocations, notification processes reporting and tracking. It will provide advanced business analytics which will allow greater visibility and efficiencies in our day to day operations. COLD2 will complete deployment and transition to sustainment.

Communications Capabilities

The White House Communications Agency (WHCA) Interoperability project brought parity between Secret Service and WHCA by correcting gaps in mission critical communication capabilities. The upgrades and sustainment phase began in FY 2014 and will continue in FY 2015 and beyond. Communications funding will allow the Service to provide operational and maintenance support for all Secure Voice phones, Secret and Top Secret messaging systems, Radio-over-IP (RoIP) infrastructure, Voice-over-IP (VoIP) phone systems, Tri-Band and Classified radios for Special Operations teams, video teleconferencing infrastructure, and BlackBerry enterprise services. Sustainment funding in FY 2015 will also begin the refresh of equipment purchased previously under this project.

The following table provides a detailed breakdown of the IITT funding request by project and capability area:

	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY2014-15 Adjustment to Base</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
Enabling Capabilities	\$30,514,300	\$34,873,400	(\$5,220,300)	\$29,653,100
<i>Development thru Full Operating Capability</i>				
IT Modernization	\$4,031,300	\$14,671,000	(\$5,532,100)	\$9,138,900
Mainframe Migration & Refactoring	\$7,050,000	\$4,083,600	(\$4,083,600)	
IT Infrastructure	\$4,473,700	\$4,073,000	\$2,098,000	\$6,171,000
Database Architecture	\$7,617,000	\$4,462,000	\$130,000	\$4,592,000
Cyber Security	\$3,466,400	\$3,729,000	\$167,400	\$3,896,400
Information Assurance	\$3,875,900			
<i>Sustainment post-Full Operating Capability</i>				
IT Modernization				
Mainframe Migration & Refactoring			\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
IT Infrastructure				
Database Architecture				
Cyber Security				
Information Assurance		\$3,854,800		\$3,854,800
Control Capabilities	\$2,437,700	\$1,834,700	\$2,977,500	\$4,812,200
<i>Development thru Full Operating Capability</i>				
Cross Domain	\$200,300			
Multi-Level Security	\$2,237,400	\$1,434,700	\$2,952,500	\$4,387,200
<i>Sustainment post-Full Operating Capability</i>				
Cross Domain		\$400,000	\$25,000	\$425,000
Multi-Level Security				
Mission Support Capabilities	\$8,450,000	\$5,487,500	(\$1,161,400)	\$4,326,100
<i>Development thru Full Operating Capability</i>				
PTMS	\$1,250,000			
COLD2	\$7,200,000	\$4,200,000	(\$4,200,000)	
<i>Sustainment post-Full Operating Capability</i>				
PTMS		\$1,287,500	\$38,600	\$1,326,100
COLD2			\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
Communications Capabilities	\$6,130,000	\$4,199,400	\$1,564,200	\$5,763,600
<i>Development thru Full Operating</i>				

<i>Capability</i>				
WHCA Interoperability	\$6,130,000			
<i>Sustainment post-Full Operating Capability</i>				
WHCA Interoperability		\$4,199,400	\$1,564,200	\$5,763,600
Total	\$47,532,000	\$46,395,000	(\$1,840,000)	\$44,555,000

In FY 2012, IITT became a mixed life-cycle investment program and as such IITT investments include both development / modernization/enhancement (DME) and steady state aspects (as updated in OMB E-300 guidance dated June 2013). Investments for sustainment of new development under IITT will be part of the IITT requests until development is complete and FOC is achieved.

IITT encompasses a large number of diverse and unique capabilities. The Stabilization effort within IITT is now complete and has realized a number of notable accomplishments. These accomplishments include significantly improving the security and reliability of the IT infrastructure by replacement of critical network hardware in time for the increased operational demands associated with the 2012 Presidential Campaign and designated National Special Security Events (NSSEs). Upgrade of storage and backup systems allows for the recovery of critical application data in the event of a catastrophic failure of the network. Remote access capabilities via Virtual Private Network (VPN) were expanded to support significantly increased concurrent users (Continuity of Operations requirement), formerly limited to 500 simultaneous users. This allows for remote users to access the Secret Service Sensitive But Unclassified (SBU) network to support work in field locations. The Secret Service network was also upgraded with new capabilities to include Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) and network monitoring.

The EC portion of IITT will redesign the network architecture and network security components to allow a modernized structure for Secret Service mission applications. The IT Infrastructure provides the enabling foundation for all mission-critical IT systems, supports secure sharing of information with the organization, and provides direct access to external critical law enforcement systems. This also includes retiring components to better address the needs of the Service. For example, the “Bookstore” Data Center was closed and the planning and equipment installation for an alternate Data Center at a new location were completed. Also, completing tasks to ensure the Service is moving forward in the most effective manner is a task that remains paramount. For example, IITT was able to complete an analysis of all Secret Service applications and assigned mission criticality to each providing a critical starting point in making decisions for Data Center hosting. This was in addition to completing the EC Test & Evaluation Master Plan (TEMP) with the Joint Interoperability Test Command (JITC) as Operational Test Agency (OTA) to define test parameters, critical test issues, and scenarios to use in testing and the System Definition Review for IT Modernization; a program milestone required by DHS Management Directive 102-01.

The requested amount for IITT in FY 2015 will provide funding for Secret Service operations in a strategic context specifically aligned with the missions and goals set forth by the 2010 DHS QHSR Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security, Objective 1.3.2 Protect Critical Infrastructure, Objective 1.3.4, protecting Government Leaders, Facilities, and Special Events; Mission

4: Safeguarding and Securing Cyber Space, Objective 4.1.3, Prevent Cyber Crime and Other Malicious Uses of Cyber Space; and Mission 6: Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise.

Funding for this activity supports the complete range of Secret Service strategic and management Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) measures.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

Department of Homeland Security

United States Secret Service

Justification of Proposed Changes in Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements Appropriation Language

For necessary expenses for acquisition, construction, and improvement of physical and technological infrastructure, **\$49,835,000**[\$51,775,000]¹, of which **\$5,380,000**[\$5,380,000]², to remain available until September 30, **2019**[2018]³, shall be for acquisition, construction, improvement, and maintenance of the James J. Rowley Training Center[facilities,] and of which **\$44,455,000**[\$46,395,000]⁴, to remain available until September 30, **2017**[2016]⁵, shall be for **Information Integration and Technology Transformation program** [information integration and technology transformation project]⁶ execution.

Explanation of Changes:

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ... \$49,835,000 [\$51,775,000]...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ...which \$5,380,000 [\$5,380,000]...	No substantial change proposed.
³ ...September 30, 2019 [2018]...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁴ ... \$44,455,000 [\$46,395,000]...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁵ ...until September 30, 2017 [2016]...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$51,768
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$51,775
Adjustments-to-Base			
Decreases			
Information Integration and Technology Transformation	-	-	(\$1,840)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$1,840)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(\$1,840)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$1,840)
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	\$49,935
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$49,935
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	(\$1,840)

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$51,768
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$51,775
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(\$1,840)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$1,840)
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	\$49,935
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$49,935
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	(\$1,840)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Information Integration & Technology Transformation	-	-	\$46,395	-	-	(\$1,840)	-	-	-	-	-	\$44,555	-	-	(\$1,840)
James J. Rowley Training Center	-	-	\$5,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,380	-	-	-
Total	-	-	\$51,775	-	-	(\$1,840)	-	-	-	-	-	\$49,935	-	-	(\$1,840)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$20	\$20	\$20	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$34,364	\$37,358	\$35,518	(\$1,840)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$38	\$38	\$38	-
31.0 Equipment	\$16,372	\$13,035	\$13,035	-
32.0 Land and Structures	\$974	\$1,324	\$1,324	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$51,768	\$51,775	\$49,935	(\$1,840)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$51,768	\$51,775	\$49,935	(\$1,840)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$51,768	\$51,775	\$49,935	(\$1,840)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements
Information Integration & Technology Transformation
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	20	20	20	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	31,175	33,375	31,535	(1,840)
31.0 Equipment	16,337	13,000	13,000	-
Total, Other Object Classes	47,532	46,395	44,555	(1,840)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	47,532	46,395	44,555	(1,840)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Information Integration & Technology Transformation Mission Statement

The Secret Service relies heavily on Information Technology (IT) infrastructure and communications systems to achieve its protective and investigative missions. Secret Service generated a classified Mission Needs Statement (MNS) for Information Integration and Transformation (IIT) that identified existing deficiencies and disparities in the Secret Service IT infrastructure, database architecture, cyber security, communications, cross domain application multi-level security, access control, investigative technologies, information assurance, and resource management capabilities. At present, the Secret Service IT networks, data systems, applications, and system security do not fully meet basic operational requirements.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$31,175	\$33,375	\$31,535	(\$1,840)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements
James J. Rowley Training Center
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	3,189	3,983	3,983	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	38	38	38	-
31.0 Equipment	35	35	35	-
32.0 Land and Structures	974	1,324	1,324	-
Total, Other Object Classes	4,236	5,380	5,380	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	4,236	5,380	5,380	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

James J. Rowley Training Center Mission Statement

James J. Rowley Training Center supports the protection and criminal investigation missions, the two critical homeland security missions covered by the Secret Service.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

United States Secret Service

Revised PPA Structure



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification
Revised PPA Structure Budget Addendum

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Section 1: Proposal

As part of the FY 2015 Congressional Budget Submission, the Secret Service requests that its current Program, Project and Activity (PPA) composition be restructured to improve budget execution and better meet the operational demands of the agency. The current PPA structure does not achieve these objectives and, in some circumstances, negatively impacts protective and investigative operations by hamstringing the agency's ability to make critical staffing adjustments, particularly as it relates to anomalous protectee travel or protective events that occur late in the fiscal year.

The Secret Service requests that the FY 2015 Congressional Budget Submission continue the consolidations approved by Congress in FY 2014. Specifically, the former White House Mail Screening PPA is funded within the Protection of Persons and Facilities PPA, and the former Electronic Crimes Special Agent Program and Electronic Crimes Task Forces PPA is funded within the Domestic Field Operations PPA. In addition, the Secret Service requests that (1) all funding associated with pay and benefits that are currently spread across multiple PPAs be consolidated into one Pay and Benefits PPA, and (2) all non-pay and benefits funding associated with presidential candidate/nominee protection and National Special Security Events be consolidated into one Presidential Campaigns and Events of National Significance PPA as shown below.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES (CURRENT)	OPERATING EXPENSES (PROPOSED)
	<i>Pay and benefits [NEW]</i>
Protection of persons and facilities	Protection of persons and facilities
Protective intelligence activities	Protective intelligence activities
Presidential candidate nominee protection	<i>Presidential campaigns and events of national significance [NEW]</i>
National special security event fund	
Domestic field operations	Domestic field operations
International field office admin and ops	International field office admin and ops
Support for missing and exploited children	
Headquarters, management, and administration	Headquarters, management, and administration
Rowley Training Center	Rowley Training Center
Information Integration and Technology Transformation	

Section 2: Description/Justification

Operating Expenses:

The proposed Operating Expenses account would replace the Salaries and Expenses account and would include the following PPAs that comprise the core functions of the Secret Service: Pay and Benefits [NEW]; Protection of Persons and Facilities; Protective Intelligence Activities; Presidential Campaigns and Events of National Significance [NEW]; Domestic Field Operations; International Field Office Administration and Operations; Headquarters, Management, and Administration; and Rowley Training Center.

Should the proposed Pay and Benefits PPA be adopted, it would eliminate the Information Integration and Technology Transformation (IITT) PPA within the Salaries and Expenses account, although the IITT PPA within the Acquisitions, Construction, and Improvements account would remain. In addition, the Support for Missing and Exploited Children PPA is eliminated because grant funding associated with those activities is proposed to be consolidated under the Department of Justice.

Pay and Benefits:

The new Pay and Benefits PPA is a priority for the Secret Service as it consolidates all labor hours from the current PPA structure. This is important because labor distribution across the Secret Service is determined by external factors beyond the agency's control, namely the rate of travel for the President, Vice President, other protectees and unplanned events of national significance. When it involves the protection of the President and Vice President in particular, the Secret Service needs to ensure that the right staffing is in place to meet the demands of the protective mission. Due to the unpredictability of protectee travel, these decisions are often made days or weeks before a protective event takes place, which limits the Secret Service's ability to make staffing adjustments for fear that the agency will violate reprogramming guidelines. This is especially true for major protective events that regularly occur late in the fiscal year, such as the United Nations General Assembly, or for unforeseen international travel that encompasses multiple stops.

While in most instances imbalances between the Protection of Persons and Facilities and Domestic Field Operations PPA are caused by an increase in protectee travel resulting in a shift of labor hours from one PPA to the other, the opposite does occur. For example, during the summer of 2011 the Secret Service noted a sharp decrease in core protectee travel as a result of the budget ceiling negotiations between the White House and Congress. The impact of the President and Vice President not traveling for extended periods of time resulted in field office personnel working more investigative hours than were originally budgeted which led to a below-threshold reprogramming late in the fiscal year. In short, the existing PPA structure does not provide the agency with operational flexibility during the course of the fiscal year to place people where they are needed most.

Presidential Campaigns and Events of National Significance:

The merging of Presidential candidate and nominee protection and National Special Security Events activities is another priority for the Secret Service. Currently, the budget for Presidential candidate/nominee protection includes funding for security costs associated with the Democratic and Republican National Conventions and Presidential inaugurations, all of which are pre-designated NSSEs. Other pre-designated NSSEs, including State of the Union addresses and Presidential or global summits are typically budgeted in the National Special Security Event PPA. This revised PPA structure would combine all funding for NSSEs into one PPA.

Estimating an NSSE budget is challenging even when the event is known in advance because the major cost drivers for these events – event location, numbers of protectees, number of sites/site security, and threat environment – are unknown and difficult to predict months before the event occurs. The situation is even more challenging during a Continuing Resolution when an NSSE is designated off-budget and the Secret Service must plan, coordinate, and implement the operational security plan for an event in an uncertain fiscal climate. Combining all funding for NSSEs into one PPA would simplify and improve budget execution by introducing operational flexibility that does not exist under the current PPA structure while eliminating confusion about where funding resides.

Section 3: Background

The Secret Service's current budget structure splits pay and benefits costs across multiple PPAs. This structure does not provide the agency the ability to match pre-planned programmatic budgeting with the dynamic nature of protecting designated persons; often requiring either multiple reprogramming/transfer actions or the shifting of emphasis from other critical mission/program areas to compensate an identified variance in another.

An additional example of the current PPA structure's tendency to complicate budget execution is the separation of NSSEs between two separate PPAs: Presidential candidate nominee protection and NSSEs. In some cases, the Secret Service does not receive advanced notice of potential NSSEs in sufficient time to include them within the normal budget request cycle. Again, the existing structure does not provide the capability to shift resources from compatible areas to adequately support emerging NSSEs (whether they fall within the Presidential candidate nominee protection PPA or the NSSE PPA). As a result, the Secret Service is forced to rely upon multiple reprogramming/transfer actions, at times late into the fiscal year.

In response to these challenges, the President's FY 2014 budget request for the Secret Service included an addendum for a second year in a row requesting changes to the agency's PPA structure. Although the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 113-76) retained the majority of the Secret Service's current PPA structure in FY 2014, the following consolidations were included: the White House mail screening PPA is funded within the Protections of Persons and Facilities PPA, and the Electronic Crimes Special Agent Program and Electronic Crimes Task Forces PPA is funded within the Domestic Field Operations PPA.

While P.L. 113-76 did not consolidate Secret Service pay and benefits into one PPA as requested in the President's FY 2014 budget, the House report (113-91) acknowledged the challenges of "having to balance shifting demands between protection and investigations." To address this issue, the Act included bill language providing greater budget flexibility between the Protection of Persons PPA and the Domestic Field Operations PPA by raising Secret Service reprogramming thresholds for unanticipated shifts between protection and investigations from "\$5 million or 10 percent, whichever is less" to "\$15 million or 10 percent, whichever is less"..

Section 4: Impact Summary

The separation of all employees pay and benefits into a single PPA will ultimately provide the Secret Service the ability to match pre-planned programmatic budgeting with the dynamic nature of protecting designated persons and thus should reduce the amount of reprogramming/transfer actions needed to compensate an identified variance in another PPA. In addition to simplifying budget execution and providing a budgetary framework more in harmony with the inherent uncertainties associated with protectee travel, this proposal would increase transparency into the Secret Service's budget by providing quarterly reports on labor distribution throughout the agency.

The Secret Service's Office of Administration, with the cooperation of all directorate offices, the Human Capital Division, and employees from the National Finance Center (NFC), initiated enterprise-wide Labor Distribution to allocate labor hours and dollars to activities. This initiative will include all employees and provide the ability to associate hours worked vs. hours paid by major activity and to allocate those costs to appropriate PPAs.

The labor distribution tool is fully implemented across the ranks of the Secret Service and ties hours worked to pay across several specific activity codes for roughly 6,500 Secret Service employees. Data generated thus far is being analyzed and vetted to ensure accuracy and validity. Detailed quarterly reports will be generated to demonstrate the nature and magnitude of the work being produced by Secret Service employees, including the ability to distinguish between protection hours and investigation hours. These reports could also be provided as a supplement to the Monthly Execution and Staffing Report. Analysis of the data will inform Secret Service leadership decision-making regarding the monthly operating plan.

The tables below reflect the FY 2015 Secret Service request in the congressionally approved PPA structure, as well as the FY 2015 Secret Service request with the changes outlined in the budget addendum.

United States Secret Service (Current) Salaries and Expenses (\$000)	FY 2015 Request in Congressionally Approved PPA Structure		
	Pos	FTE	\$
Protection of persons and facilities	3,628	3,533	874,885
Protective intelligence activities	528	514	68,234
Presidential candidate nominee protection	30	30	25,500
National Special Security Event fund			4,500
Domestic field operations	1,758	1,758	332,395
International field office administration and operations	65	65	34,361
Headquarters, management and administration	391	391	189,191
Information Integration and Technology Transformation	10	10	1,036
Rowley training center	271	271	55,868
Total, Secret Service Salaries & Expenses	6,667	6,572	1,585,970

United States Secret Service (Proposed) Operating Expenses (\$000)	FY 2015 Request in Proposed Alternative PPA Structure		
	Pos	FTE	\$
<i>Pay and benefits</i> [NEW]	6,667	6,572	1,165,595
Protection of persons and facilities			172,140
Protective intelligence activities			9,368
<i>Presidential campaigns and events of national significance</i> [NEW]			24,700
Domestic field operations			68,393
International field office administration and operations			21,390
Headquarters, management and administration			112,144
Rowley training center			12,240
Total, Secret Service Operating Expenses	6,667	6,572	1,585,970

Please see Attachment 1 for a summary of requirements comparison between the current and proposed account/PPA structure and a separate graphical depiction of sample labor distribution data which accompanies this addendum.

Attachment 1 - Summary of Requirements - Revised Account/PPA Structure

Department of Homeland Security

United States Secret Service

Summary of Requirements - Revised Account/PPA Structure

(Dollars in Thousands)

Current Account/PPA Structure							Proposed Account/PPA Structure						
	FY 2014 Enacted		FY 2015 Request		Total Changes			FY 2014 Enacted		FY 2015 Request		Total Changes	
Estimates by Program/Project/Activity	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	Estimates by Program/Project/Activity	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Salaries & Expenses							Operating Expenses						
							Pay and benefits [NEW]	6,572	\$1,128,044	6,572	\$1,165,595	....	\$37,551
Protection of persons and facilities	3,513	\$848,263	3,533	\$874,885	20	\$26,622	Protection of persons and facilities		164,358		172,140		7,782
Protective intelligence	514	67,165	514	68,234	---	1,069	Protective intelligence		9,368		9,368		....
Presidential candidate nominee protection	---	---	30	25,500	30	25,500	Presidential campaigns and events of national significance [NEW]		3,200		24,700		21,500
National special security event fund	---	4,500	---	4,500	---	---	National special security event fund		---		---		....
Domestic field operations	1,788	329,291	1,758	332,395	(30)	3,104	Domestic field operations		71,643		68,393		(3,250)
International field office administration operations and training	65	30,811	65	34,361	---	3,550	International field office administration operations and training		18,566		21,390		2,824
Headquarters, management and administration	391	188,964	391	189,191	---	227	Headquarters, management and administration		119,789		112,144		(7,645)
Information Integration and Technology Transformation	10	1,019	10	1,036	---	17	Information Integration and Technology Transformation		---		---		....
Rowley training center	271	55,118	271	55,868	---	750	Rowley training center		12,240		12,240		....
Support for missing and exploited children	20	8,366	---	---	(20)	(8,366)	Support for missing and exploited children		6,289		---		(6,289)
Total, Salaries & Expenses	6,572	\$1,533,497	6,572	\$1,585,970	---	\$52,473	Total, Operating Expenses	6,572	\$1,533,497	6,572	\$1,585,970	---	\$52,473
ACIRE							AC&I						
James J. Rowley Training Center	....	\$5,380	....	\$5,380	---	---	James J. Rowley Training Center		\$5,380		\$5,380		....
Information Integration and Technology Transformation	....	46,395	....	44,555	---	(1,840)	Information Integration and Technology Transformation		46,395		44,555		(1,840)
Total, ACIRE	---	\$51,775	---	\$49,935	---	(\$1,840)	Total, AC&I	---	\$51,775	---	\$49,935	---	(\$1,840)
Retired pay (mandatory - trust fund)		\$255,000		\$260,000		\$5,000	Retired pay (mandatory - trust fund)		\$255,000		\$260,000		\$5,000
Total	6,572	\$1,840,272	6,572	\$1,895,905	---	\$55,633	Total	6,572	\$1,840,272	6,572	\$1,895,905	---	\$55,633

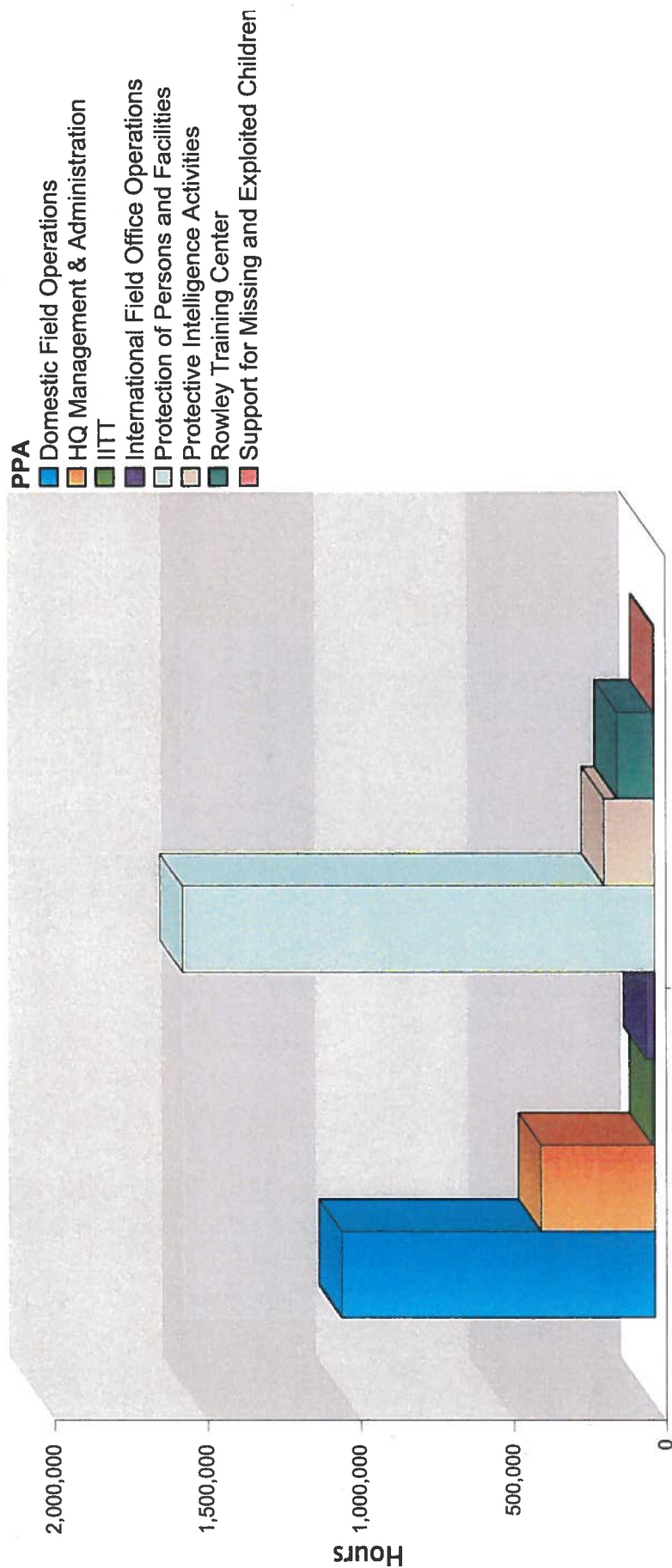


UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

Labor Distribution

Fiscal Year: 2014 (thru 12/28/2013)

USSS FY 2014 – 1st Quarter



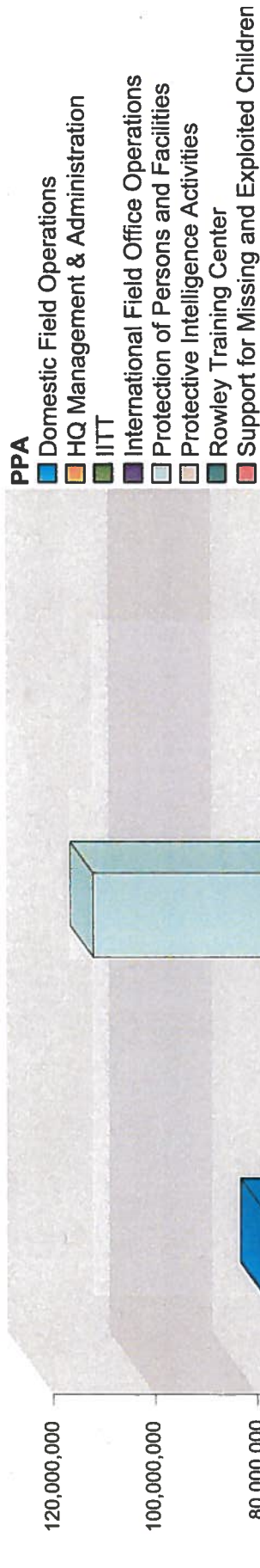


UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

Labor Distribution

Fiscal Year: 2014 (thru 12/28/2013)

USSS FY 2014 – 1st Quarter



Department of Homeland Security

National Protection & Programs Directorate



Fiscal Year 2015
One-Time Exhibits
Congressional Justification

i. Summary of FY Budget Estimates by Appropriation without Emergency Funding

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate**
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Appropriation

Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	248	213	\$47,608	379	305	\$56,499	394	358	\$65,910	15	53	\$9,411	-	-	-	15	53	\$9,411
Federal Protective Service	1,371	1,260	\$1,301,824	1,371	1,371	\$1,342,606	1,466	1,371	\$1,342,606	95	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	1,333	1,068	\$1,064,722	1,444	1,373	\$1,187,000	1,571	1,544	\$1,197,566	127	171	\$10,566	58	34	\$34,306	69	137	(\$23,740)
Office of Biometric Identity Management	214	195	\$224,480	207	207	\$227,108	190	190	\$251,584	(17)	(17)	\$24,476	-	-	\$27,599	(17)	(17)	(\$3,123)
Total, National Protection & Programs Directorate	3,166	2,736	\$2,638,634	3,401	3,256	\$2,813,213	3,621	3,463	\$2,857,666	220	207	\$44,453	58	34	\$61,905	162	173	(\$17,452)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	3,166	2,736	\$2,638,634	3,401	3,256	\$2,813,213	3,621	3,463	\$2,857,666	220	207	\$44,453	58	34	\$61,905	162	173	(\$17,452)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Rescission			(1,950)			(239)						239						
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	3,166	2,736	\$2,636,684	3,401	3,256	\$2,812,974	3,621	3,463	\$2,857,666	220	207	\$44,453	58	34	\$61,905	162	173	(\$17,452)

*FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes reprogrammings/transfers, and actual FTE/fee collections in FY 2013, as applicable.

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Projects Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013						FY 2014						FY 2015					
	Revised Enacted						Enacted						Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	213	\$47,608	-	-	213	\$47,608	305	\$56,499	-	-	305	\$56,499	358	\$65,910	-	-	358	\$65,910
Directorate Administration	213	47,608	-	-	213	47,608	305	56,499	-	-	305	56,499	358	65,910	-	-	358	65,910
Federal Protective Service	1,260	1,301,824	-	-	1,260	1,301,824	1,371	1,342,606	-	-	1,371	1,342,606	1,371	1,342,606	-	-	1,371	1,342,606
Basic Security	1,260	271,540	-	-	1,260	271,540	1,371	275,763	-	-	1,371	275,763	1,371	275,763	-	-	1,371	275,763
Building Specific Security	-	509,056	-	-	-	509,056	-	545,615	-	-	-	545,615	-	600,615	-	-	-	600,615
Reimbursable Agency Specific Security	-	521,228	-	-	-	521,228	-	521,228	-	-	-	521,228	-	466,228	-	-	-	466,228
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	1,068	1,064,720	-	-	1,068	1,064,720	1,373	1,187,000	-	-	1,373	1,187,000	1,544	1,197,566	-	-	1,544	1,197,566
Infrastructure Protection	575	239,515	-	-	575	239,515	643	263,246	-	-	643	263,246	752	271,145	-	-	752	271,145
Infrastructure Analysis and Planning	75	54,241	-	-	75	54,241	85	63,134	-	-	85	63,134	120	63,999	-	-	120	63,999
Infrastructure Security Compliance	230	71,696	-	-	230	71,696	242	81,000	-	-	242	81,000	263	86,976	-	-	263	86,976
Regional Field Operations	124	51,894	-	-	124	51,894	142	56,550	-	-	142	56,550	161	57,034	-	-	161	57,034
Sector Management and Governance	146	61,684	-	-	146	61,684	174	62,562	-	-	174	62,562	208	63,136	-	-	208	63,136
Cybersecurity	348	696,147	-	-	348	696,147	536	792,291	-	-	536	792,291	594	746,444	-	-	594	746,444
Business Operations	26	5,713	-	-	26	5,713	29	5,089	-	-	29	5,089	34	5,554	-	-	34	5,554
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness	35	57,717	-	-	35	57,717	49	73,013	-	-	49	73,013	63	70,963	-	-	63	70,963
Cybersecurity Coordination	14	3,666	-	-	14	3,666	14	4,320	-	-	14	4,320	14	4,330	-	-	14	4,330
Federal Network Security	44	217,071	-	-	44	217,071	84	199,725	-	-	84	199,725	84	171,500	-	-	84	171,500
Global Cybersecurity Management	18	23,874	-	-	18	23,874	23	25,892	-	-	23	25,892	23	17,613	-	-	23	17,613
Network Security Deployment	73	302,630	-	-	73	302,630	119	382,252	-	-	119	382,252	137	377,690	-	-	137	377,690
US Computer Emergency Readiness Team	138	85,476	-	-	138	85,476	218	102,000	-	-	218	102,000	239	98,794	-	-	239	98,794
Communications	145	129,058	-	-	145	129,058	194	131,463	-	-	194	131,463	198	179,977	-	-	198	179,977
Priority Telecommunications Services	36	48,994	-	-	36	48,994	59	53,372	-	-	59	53,372	60	53,381	-	-	60	53,381
Next Generation Networks	2	22,535	-	-	2	22,535	12	21,158	-	-	12	21,158	12	69,571	-	-	12	69,571
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications	22	11,893	-	-	22	11,893	14	10,074	-	-	14	10,074	14	10,106	-	-	14	10,106
Critical Infrastructure Protection	31	10,081	-	-	31	10,081	38	9,409	-	-	38	9,409	40	10,439	-	-	40	10,439
Office of Emergency Communications	54	35,555	-	-	54	35,555	71	37,450	-	-	71	37,450	72	36,480	-	-	72	36,480
Office of Biometric Identity Management	195	224,480	-	-	195	224,480	207	227,108	-	-	207	227,108	190	251,584	-	-	190	251,584
Total	2,736	2,638,632	-	-	2,736	2,638,632	3,256	2,813,213	-	-	3,256	2,813,213	3,463	2,857,666	-	-	3,463	2,857,666

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluation				
Department of Homeland Security				
National Protection & Programs Directorate				
Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2012	2/15/2012	Senate Report 112-74 p. 109	Joint federal cyber investments: The Committee directs the Secretary, in conjunction with the Department of Education, Department of Defense, the National Institutes of Standards and Technology, and the National Science Foundation to provide a report on program investments to date for promoting cybersecurity education and digital literacy.	With DHS Front Office.
2013	7/1/2013	P.L. 113-6	Not later than July 1, 2013, the heads of all Federal agencies shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives expenditure plans for necessary cybersecurity improvements to address known vulnerabilities to information systems described in subsection (a).	With Component.

2013	7/1/2013	Joint Explanatory Statement P.L. 113-6 , Senate Report 112-169, House Report 112-74	<p>The Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying P.L. 113-6 includes the following provision:</p> <p>Chemical Security</p> <p>Congress directed the Coast Guard and the National Protection and Programs Directorate to complete a planned Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to harmonize chemical security responsibilities established by the Chemical Facilities Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) regulations and Maritime Transportation Security Act (MTSA) regulatory programs no later than March 30, 2012, but the agreement has not been finalized. The MOU is to be completed expeditiously. The Deputy Secretary is also directed to continue semiannual reporting to the Committees on these matters as outlined in Senate Report 112-74.</p> <p>Senate Report 112-169 states:</p> <p>COORDINATION OF FEDERAL CHEMICAL SECURITY EFFORTS</p> <p>The National Protection and Programs Directorate's Office of Infrastructure Protection and the Coast Guard are to complete the planned Memorandum of Understanding ([MOU]) to harmonize chemical security responsibilities established</p>	With DHS CFO.
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			<p>by Chemical Facilities Anti-Terrorism Standards regulations and Maritime Transportation Security Act regulatory programs immediately. Congress directed this MOU to be completed no later than March 30, 2012, but that agreement has not been finalized. The Deputy Secretary is directed to continue semi-annual reporting to the Committee on these matters as directed in fiscal year 2012.</p> <p>Senate Report 112-74 states:</p> <p>The Committee understands that the National Protection and Programs Directorate's ([NPPD's]) Office of Infrastructure Protection ([IP]) and the Coast Guard continue to work toward harmonization of chemical security responsibilities established by Chemical Facilities Anti-Terrorism Standards ([CFATS]) regulations and Maritime Transportation Security Act ([MTSA]) regulatory programs. A comprehensive regulatory review of the respective security regimes has been completed and both components are working toward a Memorandum of Understanding ([MOU]) to enable sharing of data and sharing of risk methodologies between NPPD's Infrastructure Security Compliance Division's Chemical Security Assessment Tool and the Coast Guard's Maritime Security Risk Analysis Model. The Committee expects the execution</p>	
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			<p>of this MOU will be completed in the fall of 2011. The Deputy Secretary is directed to continue quarterly reporting to the Committee on these matters. The reports shall include an update on: the development of a more comprehensive picture of security issues at the Nation's chemical facilities; whether regulatory gaps exist that may pose an unacceptable security risk; and the identification and elimination of redundancies between current regulatory regimes. In addition, the quarterly updates shall include information on the Department's continuing efforts to determine whether and how to require MTSA-covered facilities that possess CFATS chemicals of interest to complete and submit CFATS Top-Screens. Finally, the report shall provide updates regarding the efforts with other Federal entities, such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Transportation Security Administration, including specific milestones and agreements that will be reached to further coordinate chemical security efforts.</p>	
2013	4/3/2013	House Report 112-492 p.106	<p>The Committee directs the Secretary of Homeland Security, in conjunction with the Departments of Veterans Affairs, Defense, and Labor to develop a plan for a veteran's cybersecurity workforce that will leverage</p>	With DHS CFO.

			training capabilities across government, academia, and the private sector to put veterans to work securing our Nation's cyber infrastructure.	
2014	2/14/2014	Public Law 113-6	DHS and OMB are directed certify in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than February 14, 2014.	With Component.
2014	Quarterly beginning 1/1/2014	House Report 113-91	The Committee directs the Under Secretary for NPPD to submit a report detailing the obligation and expenditure of funds no later than January 1, 2014 and quarterly thereafter to the Committees. From Omnibus—within the amount provided, \$199,725,000 is for Federal Network Security to deploy technology to improve the information security of Federal computer systems, sustain the new continuous diagnostic and mitigation system, and continue the procurement and operations of the system. A general provision is included in Title V of this Act requiring quarterly reports on the monitoring and diagnostic program.	With Component.
2014	2/4/2014	Joint Explanatory; House Report 113-91	The Committee directs FPS to submit with the fiscal year 2015 budget request, a strategic human capital plan that aligns fee collections to personnel requirements based on current threat assessments	With Component.

iv. Schedule of Authorized and Unauthorized Appropriations

Department of
Homeland Security
National Protection
and Programs
Directorate
(Dollars in
Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2015 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Management & Administration	N/A	N/A	N/A	65,910
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,197,566
<i>Infrastructure Protection</i>				<i>271,145</i>
Infrastructure Analysis and Planning				63,999
Sector Management and Governance				63,136
Regional Field Operations				57,034
Infrastructure Security Compliance				86,976
<i>Cybersecurity</i>				<i>746,444</i>
Cybersecurity Coordination				4,330
US-Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) Operations				98,794
Federal Network Security				171,500
Network Security Deployment				377,690
Global Cybersecurity Management				17,613
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness				70,963
Business Operations				5,554

<i>Communications</i>				<i>179,977</i>
Office of Emergency Communications				36,480
Priority Telecommunications Services				53,381
Next Generation Networks				69,571
Programs To Study and Enhance Telecommunications				10,106
Critical Infrastructure Protection Program				10,439
Federal Protective Service	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,342,606
OBIM	N/A	N/A	N/A	251,584
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation				2,857,666

Department of Homeland Security

*National Protection & Programs Directorate
Management and Administration*



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

National Protection & Programs Directorate Management and Administration

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Salaries and Expenses:

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) Management and Administration (M&A) appropriation provides Directorate leadership and management, coordination of Directorate activities with DHS Headquarters and Components, and program oversight and mission support services. NPPD M&A leads and coordinates Directorate activities to reduce the risk to the Nation's critical physical and cyber infrastructure as well as provide biometric services and identity verification.

B. Budget Activities:

Management and Administration provides management and oversight of NPPD's programs. This consists of the Under Secretary, the Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity & Communications, the Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection, and the Director of the Office of Biometric Identity Management. In addition, the appropriation funds the full range of business support services necessary to ensure that programs operate effectively, as well as oversight responsibility to direct program policy and strategy, prioritize and determine resource allocation across programs, and oversee effective program execution.

C. Budget Request Summary:

NPPD requests \$65.910 million and 394 FTP/358 FTE for fiscal year (FY) 2015.

Financial Systems Modernization migration funds totaling \$7.280 million for NPPD are requested within the DHS Office of Chief Financial Officer's budget. Component-specific funding needs for this activity will be funded in the year of execution within this account.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Management and Administration
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Directorate Administration	248	213	\$47,608	379	305	\$56,499	394	358	\$65,910	15	53	\$9,411	-	-	-	15	53	\$9,411
Subtotal, Discretionary	248	213	\$47,608	379	305	\$56,499	394	358	\$65,910	15	53	\$9,411	-	-	-	15	53	\$9,411
Total, Management and Administration	248	213	\$47,608	379	305	\$56,499	394	358	\$65,910	15	53	\$9,411	-	-	-	15	53	\$9,411
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	248	213	\$47,608	379	305	\$56,499	394	358	\$65,910	15	53	\$9,411	-	-	-	15	53	\$9,411
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Rescissions			(82)			(118)												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	248	213	\$47,526	379	305	\$56,381	394	358	\$65,910	15	53	\$9,411	-	-	-	15	53	\$9,411

*FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes reprogrammings/transfers, and actual FTE/fee collections in FY 2013, as applicable.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Management and Administration
Directorate Administration
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Directorate Administration

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	248	213	47,608
2014 Enacted	379	305	56,499
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	15	53	9,411
2015 Current Services	394	358	65,910
2015 Total Request	394	358	65,910
Total Change 2014 to 2015	15	53	9,411

NPPD requests \$65.910 million for Directorate Administration, including 394 FTP/358 FTE. This is an increase of \$9.411 million and 15 FTP/53 FTE from the FY 2014 Enacted budget. It includes the following adjustments to base:

- Transfer in \$2.914 million and 18 FTP/18 FTE from the Office of Biometric Identity Management PPA to consolidate management and business support functions across the Directorate
- Transfer out \$0.668 million and 4 FTP/FTE to Infrastructure Analysis & Planning PPA to better align support functions for the Office of Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis
- Increase of \$6.840 million and 38 FTE for annualization of prior year positions
- Increase of \$0.089 million for the annualization of the FY 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.345 million for the FY 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.062 million for retirement contributions
- Increase of \$0.291 million for the FY 2015 Working Capital Fund increase
- Increase of 1 FTP/1 FTE for the FY 2015 DHS Balanced Workforce initiative to federalize a Facility Security Officer
- Decrease of \$0.462 million in contract efficiencies

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$K	FY 2013 Rev. Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Pres. Budget		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Directorate Administration	248	248	47,608	379	305	56,499	394	358	65,910
Office of the Undersecretary	185	185	31,891	300	226	40,919	301	265	48,067
Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection	37	37	10,990	53	53	10,544	49	49	9,890
Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity & Communications	26	26	4,727	26	26	5,036	26	26	5,039
Director for Office of Biometric Identity Management							18	18	2,914

NPPD Directorate Administration consists of several offices and functions that provide management and oversight of NPPD's programs.

Under Secretary

The Under Secretary provides Directorate leadership and management and coordinates activities throughout the Directorate. This office includes the Under Secretary and the Deputy Under Secretaries. This function continuously reviews program activities and performance, and works to ensure that they are executed effectively and efficiently. It also provides a range of mission support services as outlined below.

Chief of Staff

Information Management and Disclosure

Information Management and Disclosure is comprised of the following functions: Executive Secretariat, Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), Records Management, and Audit Liaison.

- *Executive Secretariat* – Responsible for managing external communications for NPPD. It provides NPPD and DHS with an efficient and collegial process for document management including tracking, monitoring, and editing of all formal documents and taskers sent to/from NPPD.
- *FOIA* – Works in concert with the Departmental FOIA office, providing requestors with timely, comprehensive access to NPPD documents while safeguarding sensitive information in accordance with Federal laws and regulations.
- *Records Management* – Provides leadership and direction for the NPPD records management program. Develops an overall records management strategy producing the policy, procedures, and guidance necessary to implement that program, develops policies and guidance on the application of technology to records management, and coordinates the program within and outside NPPD overall.

- *Audit Liaison* – Serves as a liaison among external Departmental offices, the Government Accountability Office (GAO), Office of the Inspector General (OIG) and NPPD offices for all audit activities undertaken by either GAO or OIG. Activities include working with NPPD components and GAO or OIG to facilitate entrance/exit conferences, fieldwork, release of draft and final reports, and recommendation follow-up and closure.

Public Affairs is the nexus for all NPPD communications, outreach, and awareness. This function promotes the coordination and unification of messaging that increases visibility and awareness of NPPD missions in synchronization with DHS Office of Public Affairs and other DHS components to promote cyber and physical infrastructure protection and biometric.

The Public Affairs function ensures coordination among Directorate programs on outreach, public affairs strategies, and provides communications support to leaders to ensure that all of the key efforts in infrastructure protection are included in proper context in the DHS narrative on resilience and preparedness. Effective communications is vital to infrastructure protection since the Nation relies so heavily upon private sector leaders to voluntarily strengthen community resilience.

The NPPD public affairs function manages external communications – specifically media relations and web content. It also provides Directorate news, program updates, and Department initiatives for all employees through the *Vision* weekly newsletter and the Intranet.

Legislative Affairs

NPPD Legislative Affairs develops legislative action plans to ensure congressional awareness of the full breadth of activities underway within the NPPD mission area. Legislative Affairs responds to congressional priorities and areas of interest with responsive engagements.

Budget and Financial Administration (BFA)

BFA supports the NPPD mission by conducting financial management, providing oversight and developing and enforcing fiscal services. BFA consists of the following activities and elements:

- *Requirements and Capabilities Planning* – Reviews program capabilities and requirements against NPPD leadership objectives to ensure that the Directorate is pursuing the most critical capabilities to achieve its mission, and developing those capabilities in the most effective and efficient manner. This function drives resource allocation in a strategic manner across the Directorate and develops future year funding plans.
- *Budget Formulation and Execution* – Guides programs in the development of resource requests, develops program funding levels based on NPPD Leadership direction (the output of Requirements and Capabilities Planning) and cost analysis, and builds and justifies funding requests to resource mission needs. In addition, this activity is responsible for the workflow and funds control process to ensure that resources are available when needed, do not exceed authorized levels, and are used in accordance with law and congressional intent.

- *Performance Management* – Constitutes the Performance Improvement Officer function, and includes managing internal and external performance management requirements; and the collection, analysis, monitoring, and reporting of performance data.
- *Financial Operations* – Responsible for the overall accounting operations of NPPD and ensuring that the Directorate meets financial execution and accounting requirements in support of DHS’s centralized financial management program. Functions include commitment/obligations input and tracking, travel and purchase card processing, status of funds monitoring, and payroll reconciliation.
- *Financial Reporting* – Responsible for the preparation and submission of financial reports to DHS and to the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Chief Financial Officer (CFO). Works closely with the ICE CFO to monitor and reconcile Treasury Information Executive Repository reports and to provide analysis to validate accuracy of data. Responsible for the development and monitoring of NPPD internal control programs. Also support financial systems modernization efforts.
-
- *Internal Controls* - Responsible for developing and implementing NPPD’s internal controls program. The internal controls office manages the annual audit of financial statements, coordinates testing and corrective actions to improve improper payments, and coordinates the review of internal controls as required by OMB Circular A-123.
- *Regulatory and Economic Analysis* – Ensures that NPPD guidance and regulatory actions consider alternatives and impacts. Ensures that regulatory analyses are completed following the requirements of statute, executive order, and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) policy. Provides leadership with economic impact analysis related to NPPD programs and activities.

Acquisitions

Acquisitions is responsible for the oversight of NPPD’s large acquisition programs as well as overall procurement operations.

- Reviews and monitors NPPD’s acquisition programs, ensures compliance with Federal and DHS acquisition regulations, and ensures effective and efficient acquisition of material solutions.
- *Procurement Operations* – Reviews and tracks NPPD contracts and other purchases and establishes and manages procurement procedures across NPPD. This office also represents NPPD procurement interests to the DHS Office of the Chief Procurement Officer.

Human Resources Management (HRM)

HRM is responsible for classifying positions, recruiting, determining pay and compensation, and hiring and onboarding new personnel. In addition, the office provides guidance to and processes actions for

all NPPD managers and employees in the areas of performance management, awards, payroll, and benefits, as well as in employee and labor relations. HRM also includes:

- *Professional Development and Training* – Assesses, designs, develops, implements, and evaluates training designed to address needed workforce skills, competencies, and certifications, so that NPPD employees are provided with training and professional development/educational programs that enhance and support their positions.
- *Employee and Labor Relations* – Leads, assists, and represents management in its efforts to address employee conduct, performance, and labor-management relations matters in a manner that promotes the development and retention of a high-performing workforce.
- *Human Capital Operations* – Provides staffing, recruitment, payroll and personnel processing advisory and transactional services to the human capital liaisons within the NPPD sub-components and senior level officials.

Administrative Services

Administrative Services provides operational services for facilities maintenance and leasing, personal property management, fleet management, environmental planning and execution, logistics management, and management for various NPPD-wide administrative functions. Responsibilities include the following activities and elements:

- *Facilities* – Ensures that existing facilities are available and ready for NPPD personnel and missions by providing operations and maintenance support. Support ranges from providing heating/ventilation/air conditioning preventative and emergency maintenance to working with GSA to ensure that NPPD properties are safe, secure, and operational. Other responsibilities include furniture procurement and maintenance.
- *Real Property Management* – Responsible for ensuring that the Directorate's future facility needs are planned, developed, and executed to provide continuing support for NPPD personnel and missions. Support is provided in the form of leasing, planning, fit-out construction, and space alterations to support higher security levels. Manages, tracks, and disposes of more than the 600 leases that NPPD holds.
- *Environmental Management* – Ensures that NPPD facilities and missions operate in the most sustainable manner practical, establishing environmental and sustainability plans, energy management systems, historic preservation, and environmental protection. Ensures that all NPPD activities are executed in compliance with environmental laws and statutes.
- *Personal Property* – Manages and records Directorate property, ensures that accountable and sensitive assets are accounted for, tracked, and disposed of in accordance with Federal rules and DHS directives.

- *Fleet* – Ensures that the Directorate has access to vehicles appropriate with mission requirements and that those vehicles are adequately outfitted to execute missions. Responsible for reporting, ordering, and disposal of vehicles and developing policies and procedures.
- *Administrative Support* – Ensures that administrative support needs for the Directorate are obtained and managed in the most efficient manner to support NPPD personnel and missions. Services include mail management, sedan services, parking, and transit benefits disbursement and tracking.

Information Technology

IT actively participates in strategic planning by ensuring that systems and processes are integrated and consistent with the DHS Chief Information Officer Strategic Plan and overarching Departmental goals and objectives. In addition, IT evaluates new technology and advises NPPD leadership as to how IT solutions might offer opportunities and options to support the successful implementation of policy decisions and organizational goals and objectives. IT approves, oversees, and monitors IT investment requests for NPPD subcomponents programs. IT provides governance and oversight over DHS enterprise architecture processes and objectives, and IT security policies. Finally, IT staff serve as the NPPD representatives on various Departmental planning, oversight, leadership, and council committees sponsored by the DHS Chief Information Office.

Business Continuity and Emergency Preparedness

Manages requirements directed in Federal Continuity Directives 1 and 2. Builds and promotes a culture of individual and organizational emergency preparedness that enables and exercises the NPPD's readiness capabilities and ensures continuous execution of the NPPD mission so that operations continue during any emergency, with minimal disruption to mission essential functions.

Strategy and Policy

Strategy and Policy manages formal policy coordination within NPPD. As the principal catalyst for NPPD strategy and policy development, the function ensures strategic coherence, promotes independent thinking and innovation, provides objective analysis and net assessment, and integrates program planning, performance, and accountability for the cyber and physical infrastructure resilience mission space. The function represents NPPD on interagency and Departmental working groups that address crosscutting and integrated strategic objectives, policies, plans, and procedures that convey a consistent and coherent vision, strategy, and perspective. It also conducts analyses to identify gaps in policy and initiates policy planning and formulation to fill these gaps.

The function also develops and executes a Directorate-wide international affairs prioritization and strategic planning process. The function ensures cross-component coordination and alignment with international priorities and objectives. It also ensures coordination of international meetings and activities for NPPD leadership and manages international engagements that require representation across NPPD.

Privacy and Civil Liberties

The Privacy and Civil Liberties function is responsible for developing internal policies to protect personal privacy, promoting awareness of and compliance with privacy requirements, and ensuring that NPPD technology systems have appropriate privacy protections in place. The function promotes awareness through training and communications, ensures compliance with DHS privacy policies and incident handling guidelines, and provides subject matter expertise and advice to NPPD leadership on emerging privacy issues that may impact NPPD activities. The function also integrates full individual privacy and civil liberty protections into the management of a safe, secure, and resilient infrastructure.

Compliance and Security

The Compliance and Security function provides a safe and secure work environment and promotes organizational excellence, integrity, and accountability to NPPD stakeholders through its program areas of Internal Affairs and Program Review and Evaluation.

- *Internal Affairs* – Investigates and coordinates administrative and criminal allegations of employee misconduct in conjunction with the DHS Office of Inspector General, NPPD Employee and Labor Relations, Office of General Counsel, and Component management, as appropriate.
- *Program Review and Evaluation* – Plans, coordinates, and provides headquarters-level oversight of program evaluations to measure operations against best practices and objective criteria to determine if the programs and operations are effective and efficient, achieve the desired results, and/or operate in accordance with laws and regulations. Also manages the NPPD Self-Inspection Program.
- *Security Management* – Manages physical security projects for NPPD facilities in the National Capital Region, Administrative Security, Policy Integration, Education and Awareness, and Special Security Programs (SCIF, SSOs, and Electronic Countermeasures). Facilitates processing of background investigations and national security clearance matters with the Office of the Chief Security Officer.

Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection (IP)

The Assistant Secretary for IP oversees mission support, including IP document and information management, human resources, budgeting, acquisition/procurement, security, facilities, planning, performance management, resource execution, policy, and legislative affairs. The function provides oversight while coordinating with external organizations—both national and international—to address the implications of the critical infrastructure global risk environment, in order to develop and implement specific strategic guidance and policies for U.S. and international critical infrastructure protection and resilience.

The Assistant Secretary for IP establishes and oversees management controls and a comprehensive governance structure to improve the planning, execution, and reporting activities performed within IP to manage major initiatives, drive mission accomplishments, and allocate resources that are consistent with approved organizational goals. The function has established feedback loops—such as the Critical

Infrastructure Risk Management Enhancement Initiative—that adjust IP efforts and resources to where they are needed most.

Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity & Communications (CS&C)

The Assistant Secretary for CS&C manages cyber and communications policy initiatives and mission activities collaborations occurring across the United States Government. This staffing serves as a critical link to external stakeholders, OMB, and Congress. The requested salaries and support allow centralized resource allocation and outreach efforts with intergovernmental, international, private sector, and other stakeholders, in addition to providing staffing and oversight of the following functional areas: Strategic Planning and Policy, Mission Integration, External Affairs, Human Capital, Budget and Finance, Acquisitions and Procurement, Continuity of Government, and Facility Planning.

The Assistant Secretary for CS&C also establishes and oversees management controls and a comprehensive governance structure to improve the planning, execution, and reporting activities performed within CS&C to manage major initiatives, drive mission accomplishments, and allocate resources that are consistent with approved organizational goals.

Director for the Office of Biometric Identity Management

The Director of OBIM leads the effort to provide biometric identity services supporting DHS, other Federal agencies, the Intelligence Community and international partners. The function includes the prioritization, monitoring and reporting activities associated with the OBIM mission. The requested salaries provide staffing and oversight of the following functional areas: Strategic Planning and Policy, Privacy, Human Capital, Personnel and Mission Systems Training, Budget and Finance, Acquisitions and Procurement, Logistics and Facility Planning and sustainment.

The Director of OBIM also establishes and oversees management controls and a comprehensive governance structure to plan and execute major OBIM initiatives, drive mission accomplishments, and allocate resources that are consistent with approved organizational goals and objectives. The Director and staff established the Executive Stakeholder Board, which facilitates collaboration and informs customers of new initiatives.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For salaries and expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary, the offices of the Assistant Secretaries for the National Protection and Programs Directorate, support for operations, and information technology, [\$56,499,000] **\$65,910,000**²: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,825 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

Change	Explanation
¹ ... [\$56,499,000] <u>\$65,910,000</u>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Management and Administration

FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	248	213	\$47,608
FY 2014 Enacted	379	305	\$56,499
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Business Management & Support Transfer (from OBIM)	18	18	\$2,914
Business Support Transfer (to IA&P)	(4)	(4)	(\$668)
Total Transfers	14	14	\$2,246
Increases			
2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$345
2015 WCF Increase	-	-	\$291
Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise	-	-	\$89
Annualization of Prior Year Positions	-	38	\$6,840
Balanced Workforce	1	1	-
Increased Retirement Contributions	-	-	\$62
Total, Increases	1	39	\$7,627
Decreases			
Efficiencies	-	-	(\$462)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$462)
Total Other Adjustments	1	39	\$7,165
Total Adjustments-to-Base	15	53	\$9,411
FY 2015 Current Services	394	358	\$65,910
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	394	358	\$65,910
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	15	53	\$9,411

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Management and Administration
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	248	213	\$47,608
FY 2014 Enacted	379	305	\$56,499
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Transfers	14	14	\$2,246
Increases	1	39	\$7,627
Decreases	-	-	(\$462)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	15	53	\$9,411
FY 2015 Current Services	394	358	\$65,910
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	394	358	\$65,910
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	15	53	\$9,411

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Directorate Administration	379	305	\$56,499	15	53	\$9,411	-	-	-	394	358	\$65,910	15	53	\$9,411
Total	379	305	\$56,499	15	53	\$9,411	-	-	-	394	358	\$65,910	15	53	\$9,411

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Management and Administration Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$26,674	\$34,498	\$41,854	\$7,356
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$533	\$690	\$837	\$147
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$889	\$1,150	\$1,395	\$245
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$7,469	\$9,659	\$11,718	\$2,059
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$35,565	\$45,997	\$55,804	\$9,807
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$320	\$389	\$389	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$20	\$20	\$20	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,339	\$2,675	\$2,675	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$47	\$47	\$47	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$14	\$280	\$280	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$3	\$3	\$3	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$3,883	\$2,490	\$1,927	(\$563)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$4,591	\$3,802	\$3,969	\$167
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$9	\$9	\$9	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	\$14	\$14	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$20	\$15	\$15	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$25	\$25	\$25	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$165	\$335	\$335	-
31.0 Equipment	\$107	\$398	\$398	-
32.0 Land and Structures	\$500	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$12,043	\$10,502	\$10,106	(\$396)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$47,608	\$56,499	\$65,910	\$9,411
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$47,608	\$56,499	\$65,910	\$9,411
Full Time Equivalents	213	305	358	53

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Management and Administration

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	20	20	22	2
Total, EX	1	1	1	-
GS-15	54	58	65	7
GS-14	55	59	64	5
GS-13	64	108	109	1
GS-12	27	71	72	1
GS-11	17	37	35	(2)
GS-9	6	16	17	1
GS-7	2	7	7	-
GS-4	1	1	1	-
GS-3	1	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	248	379	394	15
Unfilled Positions EOY	1	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	242	-	-	-
Headquarters	248	379	394	15
Total, Management and Administration:	248	379	394	15
Full Time Equivalents	213	305	358	53
Average ES Salary	167,236	168,908	170,597	1,689
Average GS Salary	105,034	97,633	106,610	8,977
Average Grade	13	12	13	1

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Management and Administration
Directorate Administration
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	26,674	34,498	41,854	7,356
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	533	690	837	147
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	889	1,150	1,395	245
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	7,469	9,659	11,718	2,059
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	35,565	45,997	55,804	9,807
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	320	389	389	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	20	20	20	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	2,339	2,675	2,675	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	47	47	47	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	14	280	280	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	3	3	3	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	3,883	2,490	1,927	(563)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	4,591	3,802	3,969	167
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	9	9	9	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	14	14	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	20	15	15	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	25	25	25	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	165	335	335	-
31.0 Equipment	107	398	398	-
32.0 Land and Structures	500	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	12,043	10,502	10,106	(396)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	47,608	56,499	65,910	9,411
Full Time Equivalents	213	305	358	53

Directorate Administration Mission Statement

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) Management and Administration (M&A) appropriation provides Directorate leadership and management, coordination of Directorate activities with DHS Headquarters and Components, and program oversight and mission support services. NPPD M&A leads and coordinates Directorate activities to reduce the risk to the Nation's critical physical and cyber infrastructure as well as provide biometric services and identity verification.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	26,674	34,498	41,854	7,356
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	533	690	837	147
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	889	1,150	1,395	245
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	7,469	9,659	11,718	2,059
Total, Salaries & Benefits	35,565	45,997	55,804	9,807

The FY 2015 Request includes \$55,451K for salaries and benefits for 358 FTE. The change includes transfers in of 18 FTP/18 FTE and \$2,914K from the OBIM appropriation for consolidation of the office of the Director for OBIM's management and business support, and transfers out of 4 FTP/4 FTE and \$544k to the IPIS Appropriation for business support functions. This includes 1 FTP/1FTE for \$210K for the balanced workforce. This also includes an increase of 38 FTE and \$6,840K for the annualization of prior year positions, and an increase of \$434K for pay inflation.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$3,883	\$2,490	\$1,927	(\$563)

Advisory and assistance services includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2015 request includes a decrease of \$210K to offset 1 FTP/1 FTE for the balanced workforce and a decrease of \$563K for efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$4,591	\$3,802	\$3,969	\$167

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2015 Request includes an increase of \$291K for Working Capital Fund and a transfer out of \$124K to the IPIS Appropriation for business support functions.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	242	213	305
Increases			
Mission Operations Support	-	41	-
Balance Workforce Initiative	40	16	1
OBIM transfer to centralize front office support functions	-	-	18
IPIS transfer to centralize IP business support functions	4	-	-
Filled vacancies	-	35	-
Annualization of prior year positions	1	-	38
Subtotal, Increases	45	92	57
Decreases			
Transfer of IP Business Support Positions	-	-	(4)
Vacancies	(35)	-	-
Subtotal, Decreases	(35)	-	(4)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	213	305	358
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(29)	92	53

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
Directorate Administration	\$7,273	\$7,064	\$6,900	-\$164
Total Working Capital Fund	\$7,273	\$7,064	\$6,900	-\$164

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

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

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment, the Department will realign contractor and/or Federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with Federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and Federal. A strong internal core of Federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for Federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into tiered ranking.

NPPD requests \$0.210 million in M&A salaries and benefits dollars and an offset of \$0.210 million in program/contract dollars for 1 FTE/1 FTE as part of the FY 2015 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	FY 2013 Revised Enacted		FY 2014 Enacted		FY 2014 Annualization		FY 2014 Follow On		FY 2015 Increase		Total FY 2013 - FY 2015 DHS BWF Strategy	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE
OUS - IT Specialist	10	10									10	10
OUS - Financial Analyst	4	4									4	4
OUS - Information Management Analyst	2	2									2	2
OUS - Incident Management Analyst	5	5									5	5
OUS - Program Analyst	11	11									11	11
OUS - Business Operations Support	2	2									2	2
OUS - Procurement Analyst	5	5									5	5
OUS - Human Resources Analyst	1	1									1	1
OUS - Facility Security Officer									1	1	1	1
AS IP - Program Analyst			16	16							16	16
Total	40	40	16	16	0	0	0	0	1	1	57	57

FY 2015 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- Amount of salaries and benefits funding needed to hire Federal employees:
 - \$0.210 million for 1 FTP/1 FTE.
- Amount of program/contract funding that will be terminated:
 - \$0.210 million program/contract cost. There is no projected cost savings by hiring Federal employees and converting contractors to FTPs/FTEs.
- Implementation timeline:
 - NPPD’s FY 2015 Balanced Workforce Strategy will be completed in FY 2015.
 - Contractor functions will be reduced and positions will be converted in accordance with the Department’s Balanced Workforce Initiative with a particular focus on contractors who are performing “nearly government inherent” responsibilities.
 - Contractor reductions will be absorbed by the existing Federal Government employees and new FTE converted positions.

FY 2014 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- Amount of salaries and benefits funding needed to hire Federal employees:
 - \$2.396 million for 16 FTP/16 FTE.

- Amount of program/contract funding that will be terminated:
 - \$3.466 million program/contract cost. There is a projected \$1.070 million cost savings by hiring Federal employees and converting contractors to FTPs/FTEs.
- Implementation timeline:
 - NPPD’s FY 2014 Balanced Workforce Strategy will be completed in FY 2014.
 - Contractor functions will be reduced and positions will be converted in accordance with the Department’s Balanced Workforce Initiative with a particular focus on contractors who are performing responsibilities. ♦♦ nearly government
 - Contractor reductions will be absorbed by the existing Federal Government employees and new FTE converted positions.

FY 2013 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- Amount of salaries and benefits funding needed to hire Federal employees:
 - \$8.475 million for 40 FTP/40 FTE.
- Amount of program/contract funding that will be terminated:
 - \$8.475 million program/contract cost. There is no projected cost savings by hiring Federal employees and converting contractors to FTPs/FTEs.
- Implementation timeline:
 - NPPD’s FY 2013 Balanced Workforce Strategy will be implemented in FY 2013 and FY 2014, due to the FY 2013 Continuing Resolution.
 - Contractor functions will be reduced and positions will be converted in accordance with the Department’s Balanced Workforce Initiative with a particular focus on contractors who are performing “nearly government inherent” responsibilities.
 - Contractor reductions will be absorbed by the existing Federal Government employees and new FTE converted positions.

Department of Homeland Security

*National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security*



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

National Protection & Programs Directorate Infrastructure Protection and Information Security

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Infrastructure Protection and Information Security:

Infrastructure Protection and Information Security (IPIS) seeks to understand and manage risk from natural disasters, terrorist attacks, or other disasters to the Nation's critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR).

IPIS programs protect critical infrastructure by assisting security partners with identifying and mitigating vulnerabilities; increasing preparedness for facilities, systems, and surrounding communities; and assessing the impact of risk mitigation efforts.

IPIS also seeks to create a safe and secure cyber environment and to promote cybersecurity knowledge and innovation by: enabling Federal departments and agencies to address cybersecurity challenges; partnering with the private-sector, military, and intelligence communities to mitigate vulnerabilities and threats to information technology assets; and facilitating collaboration and partnerships on cyber issues with public and private sector partners.

Finally, IPIS is responsible for maintaining effective telecommunications for government users in national emergencies and for establishing policies and promoting solutions for interoperable communications at the Federal, State, and local levels.

B. Budget Activities:

Infrastructure Protection (IP) and the Office of Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis (OCIA)

Infrastructure Analysis and Planning – Infrastructure Analysis and Planning provides strategic, operational, and tactical products and services to DHS and its partners. These projects facilitate the identification, prioritization, protection, and resilience of the Nation's critical infrastructure, as well as the assessment of critical infrastructure risk. Infrastructure Analysis and Planning provides a comprehensive inventory of the Nation's critical infrastructure assets and collect vulnerability assessments and consequence information required to produce comprehensive asset and system risk assessments. These critical infrastructure protection assessments enable the analysis of interdependencies and cascading effects and increase partners' understanding of risks, potential protective measures, and best practices.

Sector Management and Governance – Sector Management and Governance increases the ability of all levels of government and private-sector critical infrastructure partners to assess risks, coordinate programs and processes, and execute risk management programs and activities. These projects support the framework that governs the Nation's approach to critical

infrastructure security and resilience, providing cross-sector preparedness, public education, and academic engagement to support the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) 2013 implementation. Sector Management and Governance also provides a strategic and coordinated approach for enterprise critical infrastructure data management and IT development and employs a governance structure that enables the secure sharing of critical infrastructure data and analysis with its partners.

Regional Field Operations – Regional Field Operations builds a regional capacity across the sectors to secure critical infrastructure through the deploying of NPPD/IP products and services for State, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) government and private-sector partners. These projects support the regional implementation of Infrastructure Analysis and Planning and Sector Management and Governance projects, create a unifying information-sharing environment, and assess vulnerabilities and protective measures for the critical infrastructure community from the national to the local level.

Infrastructure Security Compliance – Infrastructure Security Compliance supports regulatory activities that coordinate and manage the Department's regulatory authority over high-risk chemical facilities and ammonium nitrate.

Cybersecurity and Communications (CS&C)

Cybersecurity – Cybersecurity programs work collaboratively with public, private, and international entities to secure cyberspace and America's cyber assets. Cybersecurity programs are comprised of the following PPAs:

Cybersecurity Coordination – The Cybersecurity Coordination program integrates information from the six Federal cybersecurity centers to provide a fused view of cyber activity across the intelligence, defense, civil, and law enforcement/counterintelligence domains. The program supports operational activities to facilitate integration and activities at the Federal centers, an information system for online collaboration, and information technology (IT) support and enterprise capability for the centers. Cybersecurity Coordination also supports an increased number of private-sector partners present in the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC) environment.

United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) Operations – As the cybersecurity operational arm of CS&C, US-CERT leads and coordinates efforts to improve the Nation's cybersecurity posture, to promote cyber information sharing, and to manage cyber risks to the Nation. As part of that mission, US-CERT analyzes and mitigates cyber threats and vulnerabilities; disseminates cyber threat warning information; coordinates with partners and customers to achieve shared cyber situational awareness of the Nation's cyber critical infrastructure; provides response and recovery support for national assets; and advises on national-level cybersecurity policy and guidance. US-CERT encompasses the activities that provide immediate customer support and incident response, including 24-hour support in the NCCIC.

Federal Network Security – Federal Network Security manages activities designed to enable Departments and agencies to secure their systems and networks, including the Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation program. It provides a single, accountable focal point for achieving cyber infrastructure security and compliance throughout the Federal enterprise.

Network Security Deployment – Network Security Deployment manages the National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS), operationally known as EINSTEIN. NCPS is an integrated intrusion detection, analytics, information sharing, and intrusion prevention system utilizing hardware, software, and other components to support DHS responsibilities within the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative (CNCI).

Global Cybersecurity Management – Global Cybersecurity Management provides and facilitates access to training and education for cybersecurity professionals. This includes developing a common approach for Federal cyber education and development and ensuring that education and training keeps pace with technological changes. Global Cybersecurity Management also supports academic centers to invigorate the pipeline of talented cybersecurity professionals available for current and future employment. Finally, the program works to manage risks from the global information and communications technology supply chain through awareness, policies, and standards and practices.

Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness – Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness collaborates with the public and private sectors to assess and mitigate risk to the Nation's cyber CIKR and promotes cybersecurity awareness among and within the general public and key communities, maintains relationships with governmental cybersecurity professionals to share information about cybersecurity initiatives, and develops partnerships to promote collaboration on cybersecurity issues.

Business Operations – Business Operations ensures access to the appropriate resources to fulfill its mission. The program does so through resource and financial management, human capital activities, facilities management, performance management, policy development and implementation, information and personnel security, and strategic planning. The Business Operations program works to ensure that these activities are integrated to sustain overall cybersecurity strategies, mission operational support, and short/long-term planning.

Communications – Communications programs provide mission-critical national security and emergency preparedness (NS/EP) telecommunications for Federal, State, and local governments, and private industry. They also support and promote the ability of emergency responders and government officials to continue communicating in the event of natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other man-made disasters, working to ensure, accelerate, and attain interoperable and operable emergency communications nationwide. Communications programs are comprised of the following PPAs:

Office of Emergency Communications (OEC) – OEC drives the development of emergency communications capabilities (operability, interoperability, and continuous communications) at all levels of government and across all public safety disciplines. To do so, OEC identifies and assesses interoperable emergency communications capabilities and drives Federal grants to meet emergency responder requirements and needs. OEC also engages with State, local, and tribal stakeholders to deliver targeted technical assistance and gather stakeholder input on policies, guidance, and initiatives. Additionally, OEC drives Federal emergency communications efficiencies through strategic planning, aligning grants, developing common investment and infrastructure planning approaches, and representing Federal users on national-level policy and standards issues, and coordinates between domestic and international stakeholders along the borders.

Priority Telecommunications Services (PTS) – The PTS PPA leverages the Nation’s public telephone networks, including cellular systems, to enable voice communications for response and recovery coordination efforts and to ensure that essential government functions and operations are maintained during a disaster. PTS accomplishes this by maintaining services that provide NS/EP voice telecommunications for the government and its industry organizations during times when networks are congested or degraded. These services are the Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS), the Wireless Priority Service (WPS), and the Special Routing Arrangement Service (SRAS).

Next Generation Network (NGN) – NGN will leverage Internet Protocol infrastructures to provide government and its industry organizations with NS/EP telecommunications during an emergency. It will supplement PTS services as commercial telecommunications carriers transition from circuit-switched infrastructures to Internet Protocol infrastructures. The NGN-Priority Services (PS) Program Office works with major carriers as they make the transition to deploy features enabling NS/EP priority service. Over the long term, the NGN-PS will deliver priority voice, video, and data communication services.

Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications (PSET) – PSET conducts technical studies and analyses for identifying and improving approaches to assist Federal entities in fulfilling NS/EP telecommunications objectives. PSET models and analyzes priority communications capabilities, assists the State Department in recommending national and international telecommunications standards for networks supporting NS/EP goals, and maintains and supports the implementation of policy to address minimum communication capabilities requirements for departments and agencies to continue operations during emergency or crisis situations.

Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs – The Critical Infrastructure Protection Program supports operations to assist in the initiation, coordination, restoration, and reconstitution of NS/EP telecommunications. This includes the operation, maintenance, and supporting activities of the National Coordinating Center for Telecommunications, a joint industry-government body to coordinate the response to NS/EP telecommunications incidents. Additionally, the program conducts analyses of telecommunications

capabilities in the aftermath of a disaster, training and exercises to prepare to respond to disasters and other crises, and a regulatory, administrative, and operational system to authorize and provide priority treatment of NS/EP services after a disaster.

C. Budget Request Summary:

Financial Systems Modernization migration funds totaling \$7.280 million for NPPD are requested within the DHS Office of Chief Financial Officer's budget. Component-specific funding needs for this activity will be funded in the year of execution within this account.

NPPD requests \$1,197.566 million and 1,571 FTP/1,544 FTE for FY 2015. This request includes the following program changes:

Increases

Transition WPS to Internet-Based Technologies – \$48.417M (12 FTE)

This funding will provide support to maintain the number of wireless carriers deploying Priority Telecommunications Services, enabling the solution to maintain the same degree of coverage across the United States regardless of the underlying technology. These funds will transition the Wireless Priority Services (WPS) infrastructure to internet-based technologies through implementation of Phase 1, Increment 2 of the Next Generation Networks Priority Services program.

Enhance CFATS Compliance – \$3.420M (0 FTE)

This funding will enhance critical efforts related to compliance with the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS). Planned efforts include developing an automated process for identification of CFATS outliers, addressing concerns raised by the U.S. Government Accountability Office regarding the risk-tiering methodology, and fulfilling requirements resulting from Executive Order 13650, *Improving Chemical Facility Safety and Security*.

Implement Executive Order (EO) 13636 – \$6.437M (20 FTE)

This funding will augment the recently established C³ Voluntary Program and Enhanced Cybersecurity Services (ECS) capability to support EO 13636, *Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity*. These programs encourage the adoption of cybersecurity standards by critical infrastructure owners and operators and provide support for the deployment of ECS, making it available to all critical infrastructure sectors. Eleven FTE are included to expand support to the NCPS and the ECS program through the development and deployment of NCPS information sharing, core infrastructure, and program support capabilities. The funding increases total \$8.5M and are partially offset by \$2.1M in lower priority programs within Sector-Specific Agency (SSA) Management.

Implement Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) 21 – \$1.642M (14 FTE)

This net increase in funding implements PPD-21's direction to expand activities to enhance critical infrastructure resilience by developing, implementing, and promoting innovative best practices, improving design and construction standards, and fostering advanced operation and maintenance practices that consider the full infrastructure lifecycle. Included in these efforts is

development of a cyber and physical nexus within the Regional Resiliency Assessment Program (RRAP) to better understand the consequences and cascading impacts of disruptions to lifeline sectors. The funding increases total \$8.0M and are offset by \$6.4M in decreases by eliminating Site Assessment Visits as they are replaced with RRAPs and by reducing some support to non-IP SSAs.

Decreases

Cyber Exercise and Assessment Programs – (\$8.270M) (0 FTE)

In order to fund higher priority cybersecurity and communications activities, this decrease will reduce the number of cyber exercises and cyber hygiene analysis assessments conducted, as well as delay the development of plans, processes, and technology requirements for US-CERT operations.

Federal Cyber Support to SLTT – (\$11.405M) (0 FTE)

This reduction decreases funding to the Multi-State Information Security and Analysis Center as it implements a cost-share with the States. Funding for cyber education programs will also be reduced in order to fund critical communications investments. With available funding, NPPD will be able to target one community and 5,300 students over three years.

National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center (NISAC) – (\$2.912M) (0 FTE)

The reduction in funds will maintain NISAC's infrastructure modeling capacity at the 2013 level.

Bombing Prevention – (\$2.089M) (0 FTE)

NPPD will realign resources previously dedicated to the development of new counter-Improvised Explosive Device (IED) training mechanisms and courses for Federal and State, local, tribal, territorial (SLTT), and private-sector stakeholders in order to accommodate higher NPPD priorities.

Interoperability Communications – (\$0.934M) (0 FTE)

This reduction will reduce the number of OEC-facilitated training and exercise opportunities including the development of exercise scenarios, injects, and after action reports.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Infrastructure Protection	689	575	\$239,516	698	643	\$263,246	765	752	\$271,145	67	109	\$7,899	23	13	(\$1,884)	44	96	\$9,783
Infrastructure Analysis and Planning	89	75	\$54,241	89	85	\$63,134	121	120	\$63,999	32	35	\$865	3	2	(\$5,434)	29	33	\$6,299
Infrastructure Security Compliance	253	230	\$71,696	253	242	\$81,000	263	263	\$86,976	10	21	\$5,976	-	-	\$3,420	10	21	\$2,556
Regional Field Operations	153	124	\$51,895	155	142	\$56,550	163	161	\$57,034	8	19	\$484	5	3	(\$1,803)	3	16	\$2,287
Sector Management and Governance	194	146	\$61,684	201	174	\$62,562	218	208	\$63,136	17	34	\$574	15	8	\$1,933	2	26	(\$1,359)
Cybersecurity	457	348	\$696,148	552	536	\$792,291	607	594	\$746,444	55	58	(\$45,847)	32	19	(\$12,329)	23	39	(\$33,518)
Business Operations	33	26	\$5,713	29	29	\$5,089	34	34	\$5,554	5	5	\$465	-	-	-	5	5	\$465
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness	39	35	\$57,717	51	49	\$73,013	67	63	\$70,963	16	14	(\$2,050)	11	7	\$378	5	7	(\$2,428)
Cybersecurity Coordination	14	14	\$3,666	14	14	\$4,320	14	14	\$4,330	-	-	\$10	-	-	-	-	-	\$10
Federal Network Security	69	44	\$217,071	84	84	\$199,725	84	84	\$171,500	-	-	(\$28,225)	-	-	(\$2,780)	-	-	(\$25,445)
Global Cybersecurity Management	23	18	\$23,874	23	23	\$25,892	23	23	\$17,613	-	-	(\$8,279)	-	-	(\$8,270)	-	-	(\$9)
Network Security Deployment	91	73	\$302,630	126	119	\$382,252	145	137	\$377,690	19	18	(\$4,562)	19	11	\$1,999	-	7	(\$6,561)
US Computer Emergency Readiness Team	188	138	\$85,477	225	218	\$102,000	240	239	\$98,794	15	21	(\$3,206)	2	1	(\$3,656)	13	20	\$450
Communications	187	145	\$129,058	194	194	\$131,463	199	198	\$179,977	5	4	\$48,514	3	2	\$48,519	2	2	(\$5)
Priority Telecommunications Services	50	36	\$48,994	59	59	\$53,372	60	60	\$53,381	1	1	\$9	-	-	-	1	1	\$9
Next Generation Networks	2	2	\$22,535	12	12	\$21,158	12	12	\$69,571	-	-	\$48,413	-	-	\$48,417	-	-	(\$4)
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications	30	22	\$11,893	14	14	\$10,074	14	14	\$10,106	-	-	\$32	-	-	-	-	-	\$32
Critical Infrastructure Protection	40	31	\$10,081	38	38	\$9,409	41	40	\$10,439	3	2	\$1,030	3	2	\$1,036	-	-	(\$6)
Office of Emergency Communications	65	54	\$35,555	71	71	\$37,450	72	72	\$36,480	1	1	(\$970)	-	-	(\$934)	1	1	(\$36)
Subtotal, Discretionary	1,333	1,068	\$1,064,722	1,444	1,373	\$1,187,000	1,571	1,544	\$1,197,566	127	171	\$10,566	58	34	\$34,306	69	137	(\$23,740)
Total, Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	1,333	1,068	\$1,064,722	1,444	1,373	\$1,187,000	1,571	1,544	\$1,197,566	127	171	\$10,566	58	34	\$34,306	69	137	(\$23,740)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	1,333	1,068	\$1,064,722	1,444	1,373	\$1,187,000	1,571	1,544	\$1,197,566	127	171	\$10,566	58	34	\$34,306	69	137	(\$23,740)
Less: Rescissions	-	-	(1,683)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	1,333	1,068	\$1,063,039	1,444	1,373	\$1,187,000	1,571	1,544	\$1,197,566	127	171	\$10,566	58	34	\$34,306	69	137	(\$23,740)

*FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes reprogrammings/transfers, and actual FTE/fee collections in FY 2013, as applicable.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Infrastructure Analysis and Planning
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Infrastructure Analysis and Planning

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	89	75	54,241
2014 Enacted	89	85	63,134
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	29	33	6,299
2015 Current Services	118	118	69,433
2015 Program Change	3	2	(5,434)
2015 Total Request	121	120	63,999
Total Change 2014 to 2015	32	35	865

NPPD requests \$63.999 million for Infrastructure Analysis & Planning, including 121 FTP/120 FTE. This is an increase of \$0.865 million and 32 FTP/35 FTE from the FY 2014 Enacted budget. It includes the following adjustments-to-base:

- Increase of \$1.771 million and 3 FTP/3 FTE with a related decrease in the Regional Field Operations PPA for geospatial analysis functions
- Increase of \$0.919 million with a related decrease in the Sector Management & Governance PPA for facilities functions
- Increase of \$2.500 million with a related decrease in the Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness (CICPA) PPA for cyber analysis
- Increase of \$0.668 million and 4 FTP/4 FTE with a related decrease in the Directorate Administration PPA to align support functions to the Office of Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis (OCIA)
- Increase of \$0.564 million and 4 FTE for annualization of prior year positions
- Increase of \$0.028 million for annualization of the FY 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.084 million for the FY 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.013 million for increased retirement contributions
- Decrease of \$0.100 million for salaries and benefits realignment to the Infrastructure Security Compliance PPA
- Decrease of \$0.104 million for efficiencies achieved by reducing Federal personnel grades
- Decrease of \$0.044 million for contract efficiencies

- Increase of 22 FTP/22 FTE for the DHS FY 2015 Balanced Workforce initiative

Infrastructure Sector Analysis Transfers FY 2015					
\$K	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total
Infrastructure Analysis & Planning	7	7	845	5,013	5,858
Sector Management & Governance				(919)	(919)
Regional Field Operations	(3)	(3)	(301)	(1,470)	(1,771)
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness				(2,500)	(2,500)
Directorate Administration (Assistant Secretary, IP)*	(4)	(4)	(544)	(124)	(668)
*This is in the Management & Administration appropriation.					

The Infrastructure Sector Analysis (ISA) transfers realign resources for the following purposes:

- Geospatial Analysis Transfer (\$1,771k and 3 FTP/FTE from RFO): This will transfer the geospatial analysis functions under the ISA project.
- Facilities Transfer (\$919k from Sector Management & Governance): This transfer will provide funding for facilities to the ISA project that were previously funded through the Facilities project in Sector Management & Governance.
- Cyber Analysis Transfer (\$2,500k from CICPA): This transfer will provide resources to the ISA project to provide additional integrated physical and cyber infrastructure analysis.
- Business Support Transfer (\$668k and 4 FTP/4 FTE from M&A): This transfer will align support functions to OCIA funded in the ISA project. These positions were previously funded through the Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection.

In addition to the Budget request, the Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative dedicates \$10 million to NPPD to help our communities prepare for the effects of climate change. Specifically, these resources would be used to identify critical facilities in States and/or critical infrastructure sectors and analyze their ability to remain functional after disasters

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$K	FY 2013 Rev. Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Pres. Budget		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Infrastructure Analysis & Planning	89	75	54,241	89	85	63,134	121	120	63,999
IA&P Salaries & Benefits	89	75	11,139	89	85	11,217	121	120	17,391
Infrastructure Sector Analysis			16,711			23,413			21,187
Vulnerability Assessments			16,934			18,000			17,006
Bombing Prevention			9,457			10,504			8,415

Infrastructure Analysis and Planning (IA&P) facilitates the identification, prioritization, protection, and resilience of the Nation's critical infrastructure, as well as the assessment of critical infrastructure risk. The IA&P PPA provides the salaries and benefits for OCIA and various IP programs. The projects within the IA&P PPA provide a comprehensive inventory of the Nation's critical infrastructure assets and collect vulnerability assessments and consequence information required to produce comprehensive asset and system risk assessments. These critical IP assessments enable the analysis of interdependencies and cascading effects and increase partners' understanding of risks,

potential protective measures, and best practices. The chart below delineates funding for OCIA and IP, with OCIA comprised of \$11,654k in salaries and benefits and \$21,187k in the ISA project:

\$K	FY 2015 Pres. Budget		
	FTP	FTE	Total
Infrastructure Analysis & Planning			63,999
IA&P Salaries & Benefits	121	120	17,391
<i>IP</i>	38	37	5,737
<i>OCIA</i>	83	83	11,654
Bombing Prevention			8,415
Infrastructure Sector Analysis*			21,187
Vulnerability Assessments			17,006
Total, OCIA*			32,841
*OCIA includes the ISA project line.			

Infrastructure Sector Analysis

The ISA project provides funding for OCIA. The ISA project is an essential element of implementation of the Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) 21, *Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience*, and EO 13636), *Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity*.

The ISA project supports all of NPPD by analyzing threats, vulnerabilities, consequences, dependencies, interdependencies, and cascading effects from incidents to critical infrastructure. The successful execution of this helps NPPD and other leaders better understand potential impacts and inform risk decisions to improve security and resilience of the Nation's critical infrastructure.

Specifically, the ISA project conducts operational and strategic analysis on incidents, threats, and emerging risks. ISA collates, assesses, and integrates vulnerability and consequence information with threat streams and hazard information to:

- Aid in prioritizing assets and managing risk to critical infrastructure
- Anticipate interdependencies and cascading effects
- Support the recommendation of security and resilience measures for critical infrastructure prior to, during, and after an event or incident
- Support incident management and restoration efforts related to critical infrastructure

ISA supports DHS's ability to maintain and share a real-time situational awareness capability for critical infrastructure and to support both NPPD operational centers, the National Infrastructure Coordinating Center (NICC) and the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC), with real-time operational consequence analysis that includes actionable information about imminent threats, significant trends, and awareness of incidents that may affect critical infrastructure.

ISA provides infrastructure analytic products to DHS and its public-private sector partners. Current product lines include standardized risk assessment methodologies and tailored products for use by

critical infrastructure owners and operators, and Federal and SLTT government partners. These products identify and provide risk management options regarding vulnerabilities, consequences, and threats to critical infrastructure from both man-made and natural disasters and incidents.

ISA includes four primary capability areas: Prioritization, Operational Analysis, Modeling and Simulation, and Strategic Analysis. These capabilities are derived from mission needs and operational requirements. Each capability works in concert to provide models, products, and decision support analysis for a variety of NPPD, DHS, and external partners.

- Prioritization enables cross-functional national-level understanding of what systems and assets constitute critical infrastructure across 16 sectors. The three National Critical Infrastructure Prioritization Program (NCIPP) steady-state lists are the Level 1 and Level 2 lists for domestic assets and the Critical Foreign Dependencies Initiative for international assets. The ISA project develops Infrastructure of Concern lists during an incident or crisis action. The Infrastructure of Concern lists are tailored to a location and potential critical infrastructure impacts (e.g., physical and economic) specific to a particular incident. The lists help in the prioritization of Federal, State, and local response and recovery activities as they relate to critical infrastructure.
- Operational Analysis identifies and characterizes potential impacts to specific critical infrastructure sectors as well as cross-sector consequences within an affected region or as impacted by a particular threat. In addition, the Operational Analysis function plans, prepares for, and manages crisis action activities by coordinating with partners, developing standard operating procedures, conducting exercises, and managing the development of decision support products for DHS leadership and public-private sector critical infrastructure partners. The Operational Analysis responds during a threat or incident, identifying appropriate staffing, planning for shifts and rotations, managing Requests for Information and Assistance, and training and deploying liaisons to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other organizations as the situation warrants. The Operational Analysis function includes the Integrated Analysis Cell, which, per PPD-21, will support the NICC and NCCIC by collating, assessing, and integrating vulnerability and consequence information with threat streams and hazard information to aid in prioritizing assets and managing risks to critical infrastructure, anticipate interdependencies and cascading impacts, recommend security and resilience measures for critical infrastructure prior to, during, and after an event or incident, and support incident management and restoration efforts related to critical infrastructure.
- Modeling and Simulation (M&S) builds and leverages unique capabilities of critical infrastructure modeling, simulation, and analysis resources, and capabilities of the NISAC to understand the impact and cascading effects of infrastructure failures and disruptions. M&S ensures that all analytical products are authoritative, valid, and standardized by developing and promulgating analytic tools, methodologies, and capabilities through the NISAC. NISAC conducts modeling, simulation, and analysis for steady-state products, including in-depth studies on critical infrastructure dependencies and interdependencies, and provides crisis action support for quick-turn analysis.

- Strategic Analysis assesses the likelihood and consequence of emerging and future risks to depict a holistic risk horizon for critical infrastructure across sectors and regions. This analysis identifies and provides risk management and mitigation options regarding vulnerabilities, consequences, and threats to critical infrastructure. For example, a National Risk Estimate would provide focused analysis of current and emerging critical infrastructure risks from a specific threat or event across a three- to five-year timeframe.

ISA is also receiving a transfer from CICPA for integrating cybersecurity and infrastructure analysis. This funding will be used to support DHS's ability to maintain and share a real-time situational awareness capability for critical infrastructure and to support the NICC and the NCCIC with real-time operational consequence analysis that includes actionable information about imminent threats, significant trends, and awareness of incidents that may affect critical infrastructure. The funding will allow DHS to provide integrated cyber and physical infrastructure analytic products to DHS and its public-private sector partners.

Bombing Prevention

The Bombing Prevention (BP) project, executed by the Office for Bombing Prevention (OBP), leads and coordinates DHS efforts to protect life and critical infrastructure by building capabilities within the general public, and across the private and public sectors to prevent, protect against, respond to, and mitigate bombing incidents. BP leads the Department's efforts to implement PPD-17, *Countering Improvised Explosive Devices*, and coordinate national counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) efforts.

The BP project accomplishes its mission through four focus areas:

- Coordination of National and Intergovernmental Bombing Prevention Efforts: BP aligns DHS and national efforts through centralized and effective coordination of ongoing programs with national policy goals and recommends strategic adjustments based on understanding of global IED threats. Coordination and integration of national bombing prevention capabilities and programs is critical to effectively and efficiently prevent, protect against, respond to, and mitigate explosive attacks to the Nation's citizens and critical infrastructure. BP has a leading role in national c-IED policy implementation, serving as the Deputy Administrator for the interagency Joint Program Office for Countering IEDs, which coordinates and tracks Federal Government progress in building the c-IED capabilities enumerated in PPD-17. At the Department level, BP chairs the DHS IED Working Group to lead DHS implementation of the national C-IED policy and to optimize the complementary c-IED equities across DHS Components.
- Counter-IED Capabilities Analysis and Planning Support: BP systematically identifies and assesses the Nation's capabilities to counter IED threats and drive capability improvement through enhanced strategy, investment, and planning-based resource optimization.
 - The National Counter-IED Capabilities Analysis Database (NCCAD) (formerly known as NCAD) is an assessment program that uses a consistent and repeatable analytical methodology to assess and analyze the capabilities of bomb squads, SWAT teams, explosives detection canine units, and public safety dive teams. NCCAD information

supports national-level preparedness policy and grant guidance, as well as state and local planning and resourcing efforts. In addition, NCCAD supports crisis action decision support at multiple levels, including at the local, State, regional, and national levels.

- The Multi-Jurisdiction IED Security Planning Program (MJIEDSP) is a systematic process that fuses counter-IED capability analysis, training, and planning to enhance urban-area IED prevention, protection, mitigation, and response capabilities. BP works closely with stakeholders to provide planning and operational expertise that results in jurisdiction-specific guidance and a road-map to enhance multi-agency, multi-jurisdiction IED prevention, protection, and response capabilities.
- Information Sharing and Decision Support: BP increases stakeholder knowledge of IED threats, incidents, and their implications, along with C-IED principles, policies, and programs that increase capability and capacity to conduct critical functions of the C-IED strategy.
 - The Technical Resource for Incident Prevention (TRIPwire) is DHS's secure but unclassified online C-IED information sharing platform for Federal, SLTT, and private-sector officials, such as bomb technicians, first responders, military personnel, intelligence analysts, and security professionals. The information provided through TRIPwire increases awareness of evolving IED tactics, techniques, and procedures, as well as incident lessons learned and C-IED preparedness information. TRIPwire combines expert analyses and reports with relevant documents, images, and videos gathered directly from terrorist source materials to help users understand risks to their communities and to prepare for and prevent IED incidents.
 - TRIPwire Community Gateway (TWCG) provides bombing prevention guidance specifically tailored for the broader audience of private sector critical infrastructure owners, operators, and security personnel. TWCG includes IED-related information tailored to each of the 16 critical infrastructure sectors, as well as certain educational institutions, in accordance with the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) 2013.
 - BP serves as a key partner in the National Explosives Task Force, a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)-led interagency entity that fuses technical IED and explosives expertise from multiple Federal agencies, to assist in effective management of IED-related incidents and provide focused preparedness and protective security measure guidance and products.
- C-IED Training & Awareness: BP develops and delivers a diverse curriculum of training to reduce the risk to the Nation's critical infrastructure by building nationwide C-IED core capabilities and enhancing awareness of terrorist threats. BP C-IED training and awareness courses and products educate Federal and SLTT participants such as municipal officials and emergency managers, State and local law enforcement, and other emergency services, critical infrastructure owners and operators, and security staff on strategies to prevent, protect against, respond to and mitigate bombing incidents.

- Specialized, subject matter expert-led courses such as Surveillance Detection, Protective Measures, Bomb Threat Management, IED Search Procedures, IED Counterterrorism, and Vehicle-borne IED Detection enhance participants' knowledge and skills to effectively reduce the risks of explosive attacks to the Nation's citizens and critical infrastructure.
- The Bomb-making Materials Awareness Program is a collaborative effort between OBP and the FBI to increase public and private sector awareness of homemade explosives by promoting private sector point-of-sale awareness and suspicious activity reporting to prevent diversion and misuse of explosive precursor chemicals and components commonly used in IEDs. The course provides guidance and materials to help first responders conduct outreach to industries and businesses within their jurisdiction in order to increase prevention opportunities by building a network of vigilant and informed private sector partners who serve as the Nation's C-IED "eyes-and-ears."

Vulnerability Assessments

The Vulnerability Assessment (VA) project, in coordination with other projects across the Office of Infrastructure Protection, provides national leadership with the capability to identify infrastructure vulnerabilities and enhance security and resilience by developing and deploying a scalable assessment methodology, and tracking protective measures of other Federal, SLTT, and private-sector security partners. The VA project supports implementation of the NIPP 2013 by identifying vulnerabilities, supporting collaborative security planning, and recommending protective measures and risk mitigation strategies. These vulnerability assessments provide the foundation for DHS and critical infrastructure stakeholders' risk-informed implementation of protective programs designed to prevent, deter, and mitigate risk to infrastructure while enabling timely, efficient response and restoration in an all-hazards post-event situation.

The VA project includes the following efforts:

- Assess Critical Infrastructure Resilience and Vulnerabilities: The VA project's RRAP provides a regional analysis of the Nation's critical infrastructure within a geographical area. The RRAP is a cooperative, IP-led assessment of specific critical assets and a regional analysis of the surrounding infrastructure. The RRAP evaluates critical infrastructure on a regional level to examine vulnerabilities, threats, and potential consequences from an all-hazards perspective to identify dependencies, interdependencies, cascading effects, resilience characteristics, and gaps. Each multi-year RRAP involves the close coordination and participation of Federal, SLTT, and private-sector partners. Critical infrastructure listed on the Level 1 and Level 2 lists is being analyzed to identify clusters that will benefit from a comprehensive regional assessment. While the Protective Security Advisor (PSA) project leads the outreach and field activities of the RRAP, the VA project provides the majority of the support and analysis. The VA project also develops and oversees the production of the Resiliency Assessment, which is the RRAP deliverable to the State.
- Assess Critical Infrastructure Supporting Special Events: The VA project uses existing capabilities to assess critical infrastructure that supports National Special Security Events (NSSE) and Special Event Assessment Rating (SEAR) events. These capabilities include Computer-

based Assessment Tool (CBAT) imagery captures and Site Assistance Visits (SAV). The CBAT system captures 360-degree spherical color video of facilities, routes, and other specific areas of interest and combines it with technical site-assessment data, structural schematics, and other relevant site data to create an interactive visual guide of any location. The VA project jointly conducts the CBAT with Federal and SLTT officials, along with critical infrastructure owners and operators, in support of vulnerability assessments, special events, and contingency operations.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Sector Management and Governance
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Sector Management and Governance

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	194	146	61,684
2014 Enacted	201	174	62,562
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	2	26	(1,359)
2015 Current Services	203	200	61,203
2015 Program Change	15	8	1,933
2015 Total Request	218	208	63,136
Total Change 2014 to 2015	17	34	574

NPPD requests \$63.136 million for Sector Management & Governance, including 218 FTP/208 FTE. This is an increase of \$0.574 million and 17 FTP/37 FTE from the FY 2014 Enacted budget. It includes the following adjustments-to-base:

- Increase of \$3.807 million and 24 FTE for the annualization of prior year positions
- Increase of \$0.056 million for the annualization of the FY 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.175 million for the FY 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.033 million for increased retirement contributions
- Decrease of \$0.919 million with a related increase in the IA&P PPA for facilities functions
- Decrease of \$2.275 million for salaries and benefits realignment to the Regional Field Operations PPA
- Decrease of \$0.950 million for salaries and benefits realignment to the Infrastructure Security Compliance PPA
- Decrease of \$0.125 million for efficiencies achieved by reducing Federal personnel grades
- Decrease of \$0.161 million for contract efficiencies
- Decrease of \$1.000 million for efficiencies achieved by transitioning the WebEOC tool to operation and maintenance

Infrastructure Sector Analysis Transfers					
FY 2015					
\$K	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total
Infrastructure Analysis & Planning	7	7	845	5,013	5,858
Sector Management & Governance				(919)	(919)
Regional Field Operations	(3)	(3)	(301)	(1,470)	(1,771)
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness				(2,500)	(2,500)
Directorate Administration (Assistant Secretary, IP)*	(4)	(4)	(544)	(124)	(668)
*This is in the Management & Administration appropriation.					

The ISA transfers realign resources for the following purpose:

- Facilities Transfer (\$919k to IA&P): This transfer will provide funding for facilities to the Infrastructure Sector Analysis project that were previously funded through the Facilities project in Sector Management & Governance.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$K	FY 2013 Rev. Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Pres. Budget		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Sector Management & Governance	194	146	61,684	201	174	62,562	218	208	63,136
SM&G Salaries & Benefits	194	146	22,207	201	174	23,365	218	208	25,970
Facilities			9,391			8,655			7,370
NIPP Management			5,722			6,092			6,058
Critical Infrastructure Technology & Analysis			13,494			14,000			12,928
SSA Management			10,870			10,450			10,810

Sector Management & Governance increases the ability of all levels of government and private sector critical infrastructure partners to assess risks, coordinate programs and processes, and execute risk management programs and activities. These projects support the framework that governs the Nation's approach to critical infrastructure security and resilience providing cross-sector preparedness, public education, and academic engagement to support NIPP 2013 implementation. Sector Management & Governance also develops and delivers cutting-edge, innovative information technology (IT) and data management solutions that enable the secure sharing and protection of critical infrastructure data and analysis among all members of the infrastructure protection community.

Critical Infrastructure Technology and Architecture (CITA)

The purpose of the CITA project is to develop and deliver innovative IT solutions for the IP community. The IT solutions allow the IP community to efficiently gather, manage, share, and protect near-real time physical and cyber critical infrastructure (CI) information. To ensure that the CI information is useful and usable to the IP community, data is continually validated to ensure adherence to strict data standards. Innovative IT solutions, coupled with standardized data, allow for near-real time situational awareness and capabilities to conduct risk-based analysis and rapidly respond to incidents regarding physical and cyber CI. CITA's continual drive for excellence allows for the IP community to take proactive and coordinated efforts necessary to strengthen and maintain secure, functioning, and resilient physical and cyber CI; reduce vulnerabilities; minimize consequences; identify and disrupt threats; and hasten response and recovery efforts related to CI.

The CITA program includes the following activities:

- Critical Infrastructure Technology Development: The development of CI technology systems and capabilities is necessary to ensure efficient and effective collecting and reporting of CI data. CI data is collected via multiple methods (e.g., Federal assessments, self-reporting by private CI owners) and reported to varying audiences (e.g., Federal analysts and local first-responders). As a result, the development of various tools and reporting capabilities are necessary to ensure all CI stakeholders have the right tools and the right information at the right time. Further, as technology evolves, the expectations of CI stakeholders to have near-real time information in the format they need to make quick decisions increases.
- Critical Infrastructure Technology Operation and Maintenance: The maintenance of complex CI technology systems requires continued operation and maintenance (O&M) of the system, from its introduction to the production environment, through to disposal of the system. O&M includes hosting, updates, and upgrades of basic security and software patches, improvements to applications and capabilities, and technical refresh of hardware components as needed to ensure reliability and security of the systems. Security is of particular concern because of the sensitive infrastructure information (Protected Critical Infrastructure Information or other designations) contained within the CI technology systems.
- Critical Infrastructure Data Management: Due to the complex nature of the CI data collected, and the many different sources from which the data is received, it is imperative that a robust data management capability be maintained in order to ensure quality data is available to support our collective Federal and local steady-state and incident support mission efforts. To maintain a robust data management capability, the data must be thoughtfully collected and presented. The CI data management activity addresses three questions to ensure the value and usability of the data: what type of data needs to be collected and protected; how should the data be collected; and how should the data be presented and shared? Cascading effects and interdependencies of CI assets is a notable example of data management. Collecting and presenting how an incident affecting one CI asset (e.g., cyber-attack on the electrical grid) affects another CI asset (e.g., operation of water treatment facilities due to loss of electricity) provides invaluable information to CI stakeholders. Without quality data management, the usability, usefulness, and comprehensiveness of the collected CI data would be adversely affected.

Facilities

The Facilities project includes costs for all IP office spaces, such as IP's General Services Administration (GSA) rent and non-GSA facility items such as heating, ventilation, and air condition services, Federal Protective Service guard services, building escort services, furniture, building renovations, Continuity of Operations (COOP) facility costs, utilities, building overtime engineering services, parking, and miscellaneous repairs. This project also develops and maintains IP facilities policies and processes that ensure an appropriate and equitable work environment in order to effectively and efficiently execute IP's mission. The Facilities project is also responsible for the coordination of office moves and provides facilities planning, space management, and fleet oversight.

NIPP Management

The NIPP Management project establishes and supports the framework that governs the Nation's approach to CI security and resilience. The project oversees any updates to the NIPP and leads NIPP implementation processes, working to ensure the NIPP is implemented in alignment with direction contained in PPD- 21, *Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience*, and EO 13636, *Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity*.

The NIPP Management project includes the following activities:

- Strategic Planning: Monitors emerging risks and CI vulnerabilities and strategic trends to identify areas where NIPP coordinating structures can increase the overall security resilience of the Nation by focusing efforts on the strategic environment. In coordination with the 16 sectors, SLTT, and regional stakeholders, identifies shared national priorities for CI security and resilience.
- Strategic Initiatives: Based on identified priorities, coordinates IP and stakeholder resources to ensure that analysis, appropriate coordination mechanisms, and other supporting structures are in place to support national progress toward increased security and resilience. NIPP resources here are focused on developing new strategic approaches to risk management and identifying and filling gaps, as needed, with the goal of institutionalizing and passing on to programs any structures which merit continuous resourcing.
- CI Risk Management Reporting and Metrics: Provides CI measurement and analysis support to DHS, NPPD, and IP, as well as national-level reporting requirements support to partners. Also develops the CI National Annual Report.
- Interagency Security Committee: The Interagency Security Committee (ISC) – which was established per EO-12977, *Interagency Security Committee* – works to enhance the quality and effectiveness of security in and protection of building and facilities in the United States occupied by Federal employees for nonmilitary activities. To do so, the ISC uses a standardized product development process to address risk management and best practice needs.

Together, the projects within NIPP Management ensure that the NIPP is focused on high-impact areas, has the resourcing and support that is required to effectuate the goals of the NIPP, and can demonstrate progress over time.

Sector-Specific Agency Management

The Sector-Specific Agency (SSA) Management project executes the DHS mission to lead the unified public-private sector effort to coordinate, develop, and implement comprehensive plans, programs, and strategies to enhance the security and resilience for six CI sectors (Chemical; Commercial Facilities; Critical Manufacturing; Dams; Emergency Services; and Nuclear Reactors, Materials, and Waste) and to collaboratively support information sharing and coordination activities for the 10 sectors whose programs are managed by other Federal agencies.

SSA Management executes this capability through strong partnerships with owners, operators, industry associations, academia, and all levels of government. The SSA Management project executes its mission through five primary program areas: Planning and Project Integration; Education and Training;

Information Sharing and Communication; Exercises and Incident Management; and Assessment and Mitigation.

SSA Management includes the following activities:

- Planning and Project Integration: The SSA Management project establishes and implements adaptable planning and project integration activities to build, sustain, and expand partnerships both internal and external to DHS; to synchronize and communicate common objectives, responsibilities, and initiatives across the six NPPD/IP SSAs; to readily share relevant cross-sector information addressing both physical and cybersecurity issues; to support effective integration of physical and cybersecurity elements into comprehensive risk management programs, and to identify and prioritize the security and resilience needs and requirements of sector partners.
- Education and Training: The SSA Management project provides the foundation for improving the state of practice regarding programs, policies, and procedures implemented across the CI sectors. These education and training efforts provide sector partners with sector-specific and cross-sector technical products, tools, and best practices addressing the physical, cyber, and human dimensions across the entire spectrum of CI security and resilience activities.
- Information Sharing and Communication: The SSA Management project establishes and sustains robust information sharing and communication mechanisms with public and private sector partners with particular focus on the coordinating councils established in the NIPP 2013. These mechanisms, which provide sector partners with useful and actionable information to inform risk management decisions, ensure the development of holistic CI security and resilience strategies that reflect sector needs and priorities.
- Exercises and Incident Management: The SSA Management project works with DHS components and sector partners to develop and participate in sector-specific, as well as national-level, cross-sector exercises. These initiatives assist the private sector in readiness by providing important avenues to test their state of preparedness, resilience, information-sharing processes, and best practices.

The SSA Management project prepares the IP-led sectors for responding to or recovering from all-hazards events. The private sector relies on the knowledge, skills, abilities, and tools provided through the SSA Management project to enable it to be more prepared and more resilient. SSA Management measures its success by the number of partners trained; number of partners using education products; number of partners implementing best practices, tools, and methodologies; and the overall feedback received from partners on SSA Management-developed products and services.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

IP Gateway/Linking Encrypted Network System (LENS)

The IP Gateway, formerly the LENS, is a secure portal and the infrastructure on which various NPPD/IP applications are hosted. The IP Gateway infrastructure facilitates interoperability and data

sharing between the applications and their associated databases, and makes NPPD/IP IT more efficient by sharing bandwidth, hardware, and software for all of the applications on it. It will facilitate ease of use by replacing multiple sign-ons for users with single sign-on.

FY 2013 Revised Enacted Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Enacted Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 President's Budget Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)
7,887	16,728	16,744

FY 2015 Funding Breakout

Program Area Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Salaries (5,424)	Critical Infrastructure Technology and Analysis	Salaries and benefits for the Federal FTE.
Investment Maintenance (11,320)	Critical Infrastructure Technology and Analysis	Operations and maintenance costs.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Regional Field Operations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Regional Field Operations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	153	124	51,894
2014 Enacted	155	142	56,550
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	3	16	2,287
2015 Current Services	158	158	58,837
2015 Program Change	5	3	(1,803)
2015 Total Request	163	161	57,034
Total Change 2014 to 2015	8	19	484

NPPD requests \$57.034 million for Regional Field Operations, including 163 FTP/161 FTE. This is an increase of \$0.484 million and an increase of 8 FTP/19 FTE from the FY 2014 Enacted budget. It includes the following adjustments-to-base:

- Increase of \$2.275 million for salaries and benefits realignment from the Sector Management & Governance PPA
- Increase of \$1.833 million and 13 FTE for the annualization of prior year positions
- Increase of \$0.048 million for the annualization of the FY 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.148 million for the FY 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.028 million for increased retirement contributions
- Decrease of \$1.771 million and 3 FTP/3 FTE with a related increase in the Infrastructure Analysis & Planning PPA for geospatial analysis functions
- Decrease of \$0.107 million for efficiencies achieved by reducing Federal personnel grades
- Decrease of \$0.167 million for contract efficiencies
- Increase of 6 FTP/6 FTE for the DHS FY 2015 Balanced Workforce initiative

Infrastructure Sector Analysis Transfers					
FY 2015					
\$K	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total
Infrastructure Analysis & Planning	7	7	845	5,013	5,858
Sector Management & Governance				(919)	(919)
Regional Field Operations	(3)	(3)	(301)	(1,470)	(1,771)
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness				(2,500)	(2,500)
Directorate Administration (Assistant Secretary, IP)*	(4)	(4)	(544)	(124)	(668)
*This is in the Management & Administration appropriation.					

The Infrastructure Sector Analysis transfers realign resources for the following purposes:

- Geospatial Analysis Transfer (\$1,771k and 3 FTP/FTE to IA&P): This will transfer the geospatial analysis function under the Infrastructure Sector Analysis project.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$K	FY 2013 Rev. Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Pres. Budget		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Regional Field Operations	153	124	51,895	155	142	56,550	163	161	57,034
RFO Salaries & Benefits	153	124	19,327	155	142	19,792	163	161	25,549
CIKR Partnerships			12,015			11,443			8,459
National Infrastructure Coordinating Center			9,119			9,524			8,382
Protective Security Advisors			11,434			15,791			14,644

Regional Field Operations builds a regional capacity across the sectors to secure critical infrastructure through the deployment of NPPD Office of Infrastructure Protection (IP) products and services for SLTT government and private sector partners. These projects support the regional implementation of Infrastructure Analysis and Planning and Sector Management and Governance projects, create a unifying information-sharing environment, and assess vulnerabilities and protective measures for the critical infrastructure community from the national to the local level.

Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources Partnerships

The Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) Partnerships project enhances critical infrastructure protection and resilience by building and sustaining a comprehensive network of stakeholder engagement structures and processes, through which critical infrastructure stakeholders coordinate and communicate within their communities and across sectors and geographic jurisdictions. The project provides effective legal and policy-compliant structure and procedures for engagement within and among critical infrastructure public-private partnerships and a unifying information-sharing environment for the stakeholder community, from the national to the local level.

The CIKR Partnerships project supports more than 132 sector partnership councils and working groups. Implementation and operations of the Critical Infrastructure Information Sharing Environment includes more than 175 stakeholder portals on the Homeland Security Information Network - Critical Infrastructure (HSIN-CI), incorporating more than 27,000 information products. The project also includes Private Sector Security Clearance Program coordination and compliance activities with the national Information Sharing Environment framework.

The CIKR Partnerships project includes the following activities:

- Critical Infrastructure Stakeholder Engagement Capabilities: Provides partnership council and regional forum operational support, including logistical coordination and communication and oversight of the regulatory and policy compliance framework under which these mechanisms must operate. This initiative also provides necessary analytical support to collect information on requirements; develop studies, reports, and action roadmaps; mediate and facilitate issue resolution; and provide an additional means of meaningful feedback to the Federal government on the efficacy of the partnership and progress in its role in achieving the critical infrastructure protection and resilience mission. Such support is particularly essential for the effective functioning of the National Infrastructure Advisory Council, Regional Consortia Coordinating Council, and the SLTT Government Coordinating Councils (GCCs). Also, supports sector partnerships for those sectors external to the Office of IP, through Sector Liaison activities. Sector Liaisons assist external public and private sector partners by providing coordination on NIPP 2013 Partnership Framework matters, subject matter expertise on sector-specific matters, and outreach throughout IP and DHS on critical infrastructure partnership matters.
- Critical Infrastructure Information Sharing: Implementation and operation of the Critical Infrastructure Information Sharing Environment, which includes the Critical Sector component of the HSIN made available to all critical infrastructure owners and operators to access DHS-sensitive information; policy development and planning elements of the Private Sector Clearance Program, supporting classified information sharing for both physical and cybersecurity activities and information-sharing policy compliance with the requirements of the national Information Sharing Environment. In FY 2015, DHS plans to conduct outreach to 30,000 new critical infrastructure stakeholders, inclusive of all delivery mechanisms within the Critical Infrastructure Information Sharing Environment.
- Stakeholder Preparedness, Education, and Academic Engagement: Development and implementation of critical infrastructure training and education programs that enhance critical infrastructure security and resilience competencies, and build capabilities among the full range of partners and stakeholders, and serve as a Center of Excellence and Management for mission-focused training. Education and training is enabled through a variety of mediums including, but not limited to, cross-sector and sector-specific independent study and instructor-led courses, webinars, videos, workshops, and associated materials; and through continued outreach to promote participation in IP education and training programs. In addition, the activity promotes critical infrastructure as a profession through the Critical Infrastructure Higher Education Initiative that provides curricula and supporting resources available to colleges and universities across the country to implement graduate and certificate-level courses of study, and engages the academic community on critical infrastructure security and resilience issues. Guided by comprehensive needs assessments conducted in FY 2014, this activity will provide a unified approach to critical infrastructure and cybersecurity training programs, and inform, train, and educate partners and stakeholders about critical infrastructure preparedness, security, and resilience.

National Infrastructure Coordinating Center (NICC)

The NICC project is the information and coordination hub of a national network dedicated to protecting critical infrastructure essential to the Nation's security, health and safety, and economic vitality. The NICC consolidates, from a national perspective, reports regarding significant primary, secondary, and cascading impacts caused by operational degradation at critical infrastructure by maintaining a constant level of operational awareness of the Nation's critical infrastructure through ongoing contact with SSAs, other infrastructure protection entities, and critical infrastructure private sector partners, to include: Sector Coordinating Councils, GCCs, and private sector Information Sharing and Analysis Centers.

The NICC project also provides the structures necessary to maintain effective steady-state monitoring and incident-management information sharing for conditions and events that threaten the Nation's critical infrastructure. As the 24/7/365 operational component of IP and as the critical infrastructure functional element of the DHS National Operations Center (NOC), the NICC provides situational awareness and monitoring of incidents affecting critical infrastructure nationwide. This steady-state monitoring, alerting, and response planning enables a rapid transition to incident management in a crisis. The NICC is responsible for vetting, creating, disseminating, and tracking requests for information and requests for action from internal and external critical infrastructure partners, enabling partners to address the most demanding restoration priorities and make the most informed decisions throughout a crisis.

The operational elements of the NICC project include:

- Operational Partnerships Development and Coordination: This initiative supports all NICC activities related to maintaining close communications, coordination, and collaboration with Federal, State, and local operational entities and critical infrastructure private sector partners. The NICC leverages existing partnerships and programs to inform owners and operators in the event of an incident affecting the Nation's critical infrastructure.
- Readiness to Support Information Sharing and Incident Response: This initiative supports NICC activities to maintain and enhance the readiness and preparedness posture of the NICC and DHS's incident response capabilities by maintaining and enhancing the NICC, IP's Critical Infrastructure Crisis Action Team, and NPPD/IP's incident management responsibilities. As the critical infrastructure-focused element of the NOC, the NICC plays an integral role in the restoration of critical infrastructure after a catastrophic event, acting as the primary information hub for partners at the Federal and SLTT levels of government. The NICC also acts as a crucial information resource for critical infrastructure owners and operators. During steady state, the NICC's key value to partners is its ability to rapidly assess an incident and quickly determine if a particular occurrence warrants further action by the critical infrastructure community. The Homeland Security Information Network - Critical Sectors (HSIN-CS), a comprehensive information portal, ensures vetted critical infrastructure stakeholders have access to the most current and relevant reporting and products regarding an incident or event.

Protective Security Advisors(PSA)

The PSA project's overarching mission is to proactively engage with SLTT government mission partners and members of the private sector stakeholder community to protect the Nation's critical infrastructure. PSAs are strategically deployed across the United States and provide the SLTT and

private sector stakeholders with steady-state DHS risk-mitigation efforts and support response to all-hazard incidents through field-level coordination and information sharing as well as expertise on reconstituting critical infrastructure and surge capabilities to more effectively support threat-driven actions. They serve as onsite DHS critical infrastructure and vulnerability assessment specialists, while giving a local perspective to – and supporting the development of – the national risk picture by identifying, assessing, monitoring, and minimizing the risk to critical infrastructure at the State, local, and regional levels.

The PSA project includes the following activities:

- Security Surveys and Assessments: PSAs are responsible for planning, coordinating, and leading critical infrastructure security survey and assessment activities in their respective districts. These include conducting Enhanced Critical Infrastructure Protection (ECIP) security surveys that employ the Infrastructure Survey Tool to generate Protective Measure Indices (PMI) and Resilience Measures Index (RMI) that can be used to compare and contrast security preparedness and resilience aspects of similar facilities; working with the VA project to coordinate RRAPs and CBAT imagery captures. ECIP survey data and metrics support the findings and metrics of the National Annual Report, which contributes to the larger critical infrastructure Risk Management Enhancement Initiative to identify risks to the Nation’s critical infrastructure.
- Contingency and Incident-specific Outreach Activities: In support of execution of NIPP 2013, *Partnering for Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience*, PSAs forge strong relationships with Federal and SLTT government mission partners and private sector stakeholders to enhance public/private collaborative efforts to protect critical infrastructure through conducting Threat-Based Outreach. IP and the PSAs remain focused on contingency outreach to owners and operators of critical infrastructure regarding the evolving terrorist threat. Recent domestic incidents have highlighted the need to remain vigilant. The PSA project also provides support to projects and programs across DHS, such as cyber assessments from the Office of Cybersecurity & Communications, self-assessments from the Sector-Specific Agency Executive Management Office, the Private Sector Security Clearance Program, the Critical Infrastructure Information Sharing Environment through the HSIN-CS delivery to critical infrastructure owners/operators, and many other tools and capabilities provided to critical infrastructure owners/operators and SLTT mission partners.
- Support to NSSEs and SEAR Events: PSAs provide support to officials responsible for planning and leading NSSEs and SEAR events. This includes providing expert knowledge of local critical infrastructure, participating in planning committees and exercises, conducting security surveys and assessments of event venues and supporting infrastructure, and coordinating the development and delivery of geospatial products. DHS maintains authority and responsibility for the Geospatial Support Team.
- Incident Response: PSAs deploy, in response to natural or man-made incidents, to State and local Emergency Operations Centers, and when appropriate, to FEMA Regional Response Coordination Centers. PSAs provide situational awareness and facilitate information exchange to and from the field. During major incidents, and when designated by the Assistant Secretary

of the Office of Infrastructure Protection, PSAs perform duties as Infrastructure Liaisons at Joint Field Offices or Unified Area Coordination Groups.

- Coordinate and Support Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Awareness and Risk Mitigation Training: PSAs work in conjunction with the BP project to deliver IED preparedness strategies. PSAs collaborate with the BP project to provide training products and services to SLTT partners to deter, detect, prevent, protect against, and respond to IED threats.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Infrastructure Security Compliance
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Infrastructure Security Compliance

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	253	230	71,696
2014 Enacted	253	242	81,000
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	10	21	2,556
2015 Current Services	263	263	83,556
2015 Program Change	-	-	3,420
2015 Total Request	263	263	86,976
Total Change 2014 to 2015	10	21	5,976

NPPD requests \$86.976 million for Infrastructure Security Compliance, including 263 FTP/263 FTE. This is an increase of \$5.976 million and 10 FTP/21 FTE from the FY 2014 Enacted budget. It includes the following adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$1.551 million and 11 FTE for the annualization of prior year positions
- Increase of \$0.950 million for salaries and benefits realignment from the Sector Management & Governance PPA
- Increase of \$0.100 million for salaries and benefits realignment from the Infrastructure Analysis & Planning PPA
- Increase of \$0.082 million for the annualization of the FY 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.249 million for the FY 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.038 million for increased retirement contributions
- Decrease of \$0.184 million for efficiencies achieved by reducing Federal personnel grades
- Decrease of \$0.230 million for contract efficiencies
- Increase of 10 FTP/10 FTE for the DHS FY 2015 Balanced Workforce initiative

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$K	FY 2013 Rev. Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Pres. Budget		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Infrastructure Security Compliance	253	230	71,696	253	242	81,000	263	263	86,976
ISC Salaries & Benefits	253	230	32,921	253	242	33,213	263	263	35,999
Infrastructure Security Compliance			38,775			47,787			50,977

The Infrastructure Security Compliance (ISC) project secures America's high-risk chemical facilities through the systematic regulation, inspection, and enforcement under the authority of the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS). In addition, the ISC project manages the proposed Ammonium Nitrate Security Program, which creates a proposed framework that would "regulate the sale and transfer of ammonium nitrate by an ammonium nitrate facility to prevent the misappropriation or use of ammonium nitrate in an act of terrorism."

ISC was established in response to Section 550 of the FY 2007 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act which directed the Department to develop and adopt a regulatory framework to address the security of chemical facilities that the Department determines pose high levels of risk. Specifically, Section 550(a) of the Act authorized the Department to adopt regulatory requirements for high-risk chemical facilities, to complete Security Vulnerability Assessments, develop Site Security Plans (SSPs), and implement protective measures necessary to meet risk-based performance standards established by the Department.

The CFATS rule establishes enforceable risk-based performance standards (RBPS) for the security of our Nation's chemical facilities. High-risk facilities have the flexibility to develop appropriate site-specific security measures that will effectively address risk by meeting these standards through SSPs or, if the facility so chooses, through Alternative Security Programs (ASPs). ISC will review and assess all final high-risk facility SSPs and ASPs to ensure they meet the applicable RBPS and will approve those that do. If necessary, ISC will work with a facility to revise and resubmit an acceptable plan and can disapprove security plans if an acceptable plan is not submitted. The Department continues to move forward with the Ammonium Nitrate Security Program's rulemaking process and expects to develop a final rule within a timeframe that ensures that DHS can consider and respond appropriately to issues and concerns raised during the public comment period and that enables DHS to comply with applicable federal rulemaking requirements and procedures.

The ISC project includes:

- Regulatory Mission Support: This initiative provides support for assessment of issues that affect CFATS implementation, communications, new policy development, and the proposed Ammonium Nitrate Security Program. It seeks to ensure that the public, federal and SLTT governments, private sector, and the regulated community are aware of the responsibilities of high-risk chemical facilities and sellers and purchasers of ammonium nitrate in helping to mitigate security risks related to high-risk chemical facilities and ammonium nitrate, of CFATS regulatory requirements, and of proposed Ammonium Nitrate Security Program regulatory requirements. This initiative also provides support to complete the regulatory process prescribed by the Administrative Procedures Act, and establish the business operations upon which the commerce of the sale and transfer of ammonium nitrate will rely once the Ammonium Nitrate Security Program is implemented.
- Regulation Compliance Determination: This initiative includes the review and analysis of data from facilities in order to determine if they are high-risk, as well as the review and assessment of SSPs or ASPs of high-risk chemical facilities and all inspections. In addition, it includes

compliance assistance visits, authorization inspections, and enforcement proceedings; and reporting on compliance, inspection, and enforcement progress.

- Field Operations Support: This initiative includes the management of equipment – to include vehicles, uniforms, and IT requirements – and facilities needed to support inspectors in the field.
- Technical Engineering: This initiative includes development, maintenance, operations, and support for the tools used to collect data from facilities, analyze that data, and manage information for the implementation of CFATS. Implementation of the CFATS regulation requires the Department to identify which facilities it considers high-risk. ISC developed the Chemical Security Assessment Tool (CSAT) to help the Department identify potentially high-risk facilities and to provide capabilities facilities can use to conduct Security Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) and to develop SSPs. CSAT is a suite of online applications designed to facilitate compliance with the program; it includes user registration, the Top-Screen, an SVA tool, and an SSP template. CSAT is a secure system that can be accessed only by Chemical-terrorism Vulnerability Information authorized users.

In addition, ISC utilizes an internal content management system (CHEMSEC) to, among other things, manage the ISC activities integral to the review, inspection, and approval or disapproval of SSPs and ASPs.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Chemical Security Assessment Tool

The Infrastructure Security Compliance project has been implemented in response to Public Law 109-295, as amended, that provides DHS with the authority to regulate chemical facilities that present a high level of security risk. This investment provides for developing the Chemical Security Assessment Tool and the Chemical Security Management System collectively tagged “CSAT suite” (CSATs). It will include future development efforts addressing requirements resulting from: future Chemical Anti-terrorism Standards legislative changes, processes reengineering initiatives, and system migration to a DHS Data Center. This investment fills the gap of non-existing capabilities by providing for: the electronic submission of extensive facility data, controlled use of such data, inspection related and correspondence materials, and workflow processes.

FY 2013 Revised Enacted Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Enacted Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 President’s Budget Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)
19,106	17,848	14,610

FY 2015 Funding Breakout

Program Area Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Salaries (1,216)	Infrastructure Security	Salaries and benefits for the

	Compliance	Federal FTE.
Investment Acquisitions (2,058)	Infrastructure Security Compliance	Acquisition costs.
Investment Maintenance (11,336)	Infrastructure Security Compliance	Operations and maintenance costs.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Cybersecurity Coordination
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Cybersecurity Coordination

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	14	14	3,666
2014 Enacted	14	14	4,320
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	10
2015 Current Services	14	14	4,330
2015 Total Request	14	14	4,330
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	10

NPPD requests \$4.330 million for Cybersecurity Coordination, including 14 FTP/14 FTE. This is a decrease of \$0.010 million from the FY 2014 Enacted budget. It includes the following adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$0.006 million for the annualization of the FY 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.019 million for the FY 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.002 million for increased retirement contributions
- Increase of \$0.018 million for technical adjustments due to the FY 2014 Omnibus
- Decrease of \$0.014 million for efficiencies achieved by reducing Federal personnel grades
- Decrease of \$0.021 million for contract efficiencies

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$k	FY 2013 Rev. Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Pres. Budget		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Cybersecurity Coordination	14	14	3,666	14	14	4,320	14	14	4,330
CC Salaries & Benefits	14	14	2,457	14	14	2,478	14	14	2,491
Cybersecurity Coordination			1,209			1,842			1,839

The Cybersecurity Coordination program integrates information from the six federal cybersecurity centers to provide a fused view of cyber activity across the intelligence, defense, civil, and law enforcement/counterintelligence domains. The program supports operational activities facilitating integration and other actions at the federal centers, an information system for online collaboration, and Information Technology (IT) support and enterprise capability for the centers. Cybersecurity

Coordination also supports an increased number of private sector partners present in the NCCIC environment.

The NCCIC serves as a centralized location where operational elements involved in cybersecurity and communications reliance are coordinated and integrated. NCCIC partners include all federal departments and agencies; SLTT governments; the private sector; and international entities. NCCIC leads the protection of federal civilian agencies in cyberspace, collaborating with critical infrastructure owners and operators to share information and respond to incidents. NCCIC also disseminates cyber threat and vulnerability analysis information and assists initiating, coordinating, restoring, and reconstituting NS/EP telecommunications services and facilities under all conditions, crises, or emergencies, including executing Emergency Support Function 2-Communications (ESF #2) responsibilities under the National Response Framework.

The NCCIC will also provide strategic cyber-threat analysis, in conjunction with US-CERT and the NICC, to reduce malicious actors exploiting vulnerabilities. Threat management decisions must incorporate cyber threats based on technological as well as non-technological factors, and consider the varying levels of security required by different activities.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
US Computer Emergency Readiness Team
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: US Computer Emergency Readiness Team

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	188	138	85,476
2014 Enacted	225	218	102,000
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	13	20	450
2015 Current Services	238	238	102,450
2015 Program Change	2	1	(3,656)
2015 Total Request	240	239	98,794
Total Change 2014 to 2015	15	21	(3,206)

NPPD requests \$98.794 million for US-CERT Operations, including 240 FTP/239 FTE. This is a decrease of \$3.206 million and an increase of 15 FTP/21 FTE from the FY 2014 Enacted budget. It includes the following adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$0.987 million and 7 FTE for the annualization of prior year positions
- Increase of \$0.057 million for the annualization of the FY 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.221 million for the FY 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.036 million for increased retirement contributions
- Decrease of \$0.168 million for efficiencies achieved by reducing Federal personnel grades
- Decrease of \$0.201 million for contract efficiencies
- Decrease of \$0.482 million and increase of 13 FTP/13 FTE for the DHS FY 2015 Balanced Workforce initiative

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$K	FY 2013 Rev. Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Pres. Budget		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
US-CERT Operations	188	138	85,477	225	218	102,000	240	239	98,794
US-CERT Salaries & Benefits	188	138	22,807	225	218	29,449	240	239	33,107
Operations			28,159			37,729			34,929
Coordination & Integration			22,350			24,874			24,874
Technology & Readiness Planning			12,161			9,948			5,884

US-CERT Operations is the operational arm of the Office of CS&C. Its primary functions include analyzing and reducing cyber threats and vulnerabilities, disseminating cyber threat warning information to public and private sector partners, coordinating with government and industry partners to achieve shared cyber situational awareness of the Nation's cyber critical infrastructure, providing response and recovery support for national assets, and advising senior leadership on national-level cybersecurity policy and guidance.

US-CERT Operations improves national efforts to address threats and incidents affecting the Nation's critical IT assets and cyber infrastructure and serves as a key component of the National Cyber Incident Response Plan. US-CERT Operations leads cross-sector efforts to improve the Nation's cybersecurity posture, coordinates cyber information sharing, and manages cyber risks to the Nation while protecting constitutional liberties. US-CERT Operations' mission space includes federal civilian agencies; the intelligence community; State, local and tribal governments; private sector partners; critical infrastructure owners and operators; international partners, as well as the public.

US-CERT Operations activities provide immediate customer support and incident response, including 24x7x365 support to the NCCIC, which has connectivity to all major federal cyber operations centers, industry, international, and communications partners. Its analysts examine raw and summarized data from a wide variety of information sources to make determinations about potential attacks detected by the NCPS. US-CERT Operations also maintains a 24x7 operations center that provides situational awareness and risk mitigation information and support to the Federal Government customers and the public.

US-CERT Operations is comprised of the following three activities:

- Operations: Identifies, triages, and analyzes cyber activity to rapidly develop and disseminate mitigation and risk management strategies. It also ensures DHS representation during operational planning and the planning and implementation of technology development programs. Operations consist of the three areas: Incident Management, Detection and Analysis, and Digital Analytics.
- Coordination and Integration: Builds and manages trusted relationships to share information and coordinate with constituents to facilitate shared situational awareness and better protect assets against cyber threats.
- Technology and Readiness Planning: Develops plans, processes, and technology requirements to advance US-CERT Operations towards its strategic vision and ensure US-CERT matures in a coordinated and strategic fashion in response to a dynamic operational environment. It also manages and coordinates organizational resources critical to mission responsibilities

In FY 2015, US-CERT will leverage automated information delivery of feedback information (i.e., EINSTEIN 3 Accelerated data (E³A)). This data, when used in conjunction with current EINSTEIN 1, and EINSTEIN 2 data, will enable US-CERT to identify, triage, and analyze cyber activity, and rapidly develop and disseminate mitigation and risk management strategies. Analysts' workload will increase in FY 2015, as E³A provides more information for the analysts to process. Within FY 2015 current

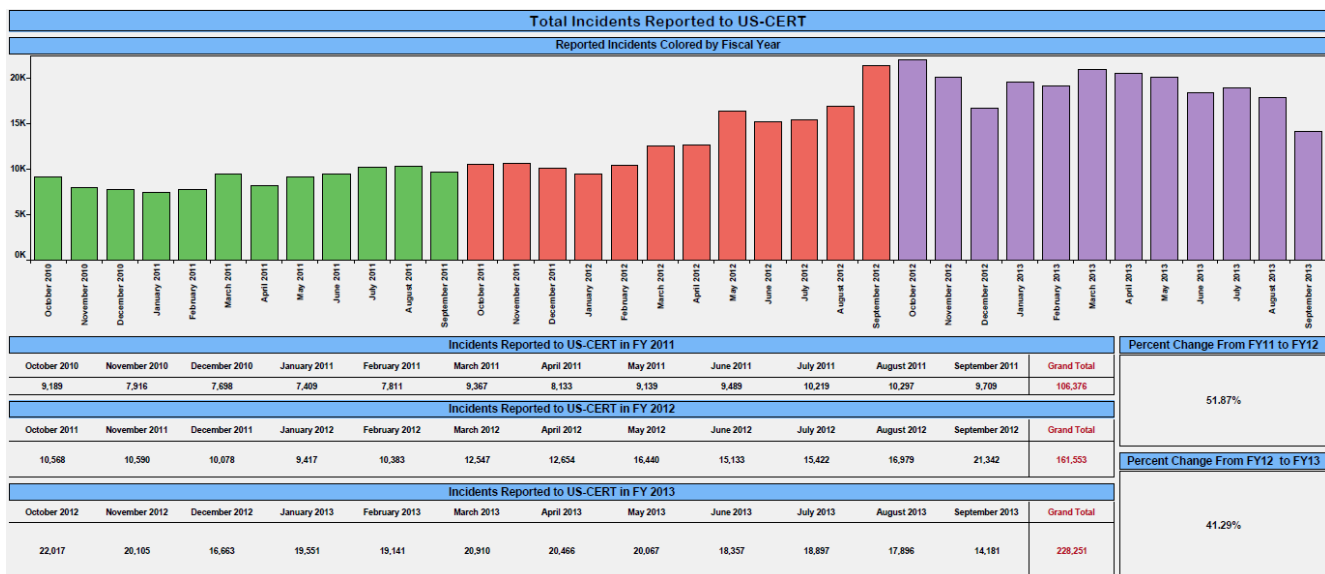
service funding levels, annualization of positions will serve to ensure that US-CERT's analytical information is shared promptly across the Federal Government.

In FY 2015, US-CERT Operations' priorities will be:

- Add new/unique Government protection capabilities to augment managed security services for all departments and agencies.
- Maintain current protection measures.
- Leverage automated delivery of E³A data.
- Leverage classified Intrusion Detection System (IDS) signatures/indicators to detect malicious network activity.
- Support additional operational requirements, data, and volume sources from the CDM, ECS, and Cybersecurity Information Sharing and Collaboration programs.

US-CERT will incorporate countermeasure data into US-CERT analysis only when; 1) the data is relevant to a specific cyber threat; and 2) an IDS signature/indicator signals that the information is a match to a known or suspected cyber threat.

The chart below illustrates incidents reported to US-CERT from FY 2011 to FY 2013 3Q. In FY 2011, US-CERT received a total of 106,376 reports. Approximately 43,000 of those were Federal incidents and approximately 55,000 were reported phishing incidents. In FY 2012, US-CERT received over 161,000 incidents. That is a 52 percent increase from FY 2011. In FY 2013, US-CERT received 228,251 incident reports, representing a 41.3-percent increase from the 161,553 incidents received in FY 2012..



Note: Page revised.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Federal Network Security
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Federal Network Security

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	69	44	217,071
2014 Enacted	84	84	199,725
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(25,445)
2015 Current Services	84	84	174,280
2015 Program Change	-	-	(2,780)
2015 Total Request	84	84	171,500
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(28,225)

NPPD requests \$171.500 million for Federal Network Security, including 84 FTP/84 FTE. This is a decrease of \$28.225 million from the FY 2014 Enacted budget. It includes the following adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$0.022 million for the annualization of the FY 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.082 million for the FY 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.012 million for increased retirement contributions
- Decrease of \$25.421 million to align the budget with the planned acquisition profile for Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation
- Decrease of \$0.063 million for efficiencies achieved by reducing Federal personnel grades
- Decrease of \$0.077 million for contract efficiencies

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$K	FY 2013 Rev. Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Pres. Budget		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Federal Network Security	69	44	217,071	84	84	199,725	84	84	171,500
FNS Salaries & Benefits	69	44	8,824	84	84	10,995	84	84	11,048
Cybersecurity Assurance			12,779			12,384			9,604
Network & Infrastructure Security			4,974			4,514			4,514
Cybersecurity Performance Management			2,847			3,291			3,214
Requirements & Acquisition Support			2,555			2,595			2,595
Continuous Monitoring & Diagnostics			185,092			165,946			140,525

Federal Network Security (FNS) serves as the single, accountable focal point for achieving cyber infrastructure security and compliance throughout the federal enterprise. Overall, the activities within FNS will work collaboratively to more effectively execute its mission in two key areas:

- On-site agency compliance assessments to improve FNS’ analytical and reporting capabilities, which will also allow FNS to address the increased implementation of CDM capabilities within departments and agencies.
- Obtaining the quantity and quality of data necessary to definitively understand agency critical needs for CDM, and address organizational threats, vulnerabilities, and risks, thereby allowing DHS and its partner agencies to make deliberative and measurable improvements in securing agency networks and the federal enterprise.

The above are crucial activities to FNS ensuring and measuring compliance with the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) and guidance outlined in Office of Management and Budget (OMB) M-10-15 and M-10-28.

Cybersecurity Performance Management (CPM): Provides operational support to Federal departments and agencies in securing Federal information systems, consistent with the implementation of OMB M-10-15, M-10-28, and subsequent memoranda and directives relative to evolving Federal cybersecurity requirements.

CPM executes DHS FISMA responsibilities by drafting the annual FISMA report to the Congress for OMB review; conducting Chief Information Officer/Chief Information Security Officer (CIO/CISO) interviews with agencies; and developing updated quarterly and annual FISMA metrics, including the Office of the Inspector General’s (OIG) measures. Further, CPM assesses the effectiveness of Federal civilian agency’s security programs and tracking the civilian Federal Executive Branch’s progress affecting improvement against the enterprise cybersecurity baseline established in FY 2011. CPM also addresses any identified solution gaps to provide Federal agencies clear guidance for migrating existing infrastructure and implementing new capabilities in a manner consistent with the overall federal security strategy.

CPM provides analysis of government-wide agency program reviews, consisting of an analysis of Federal department and agency’s information security profiles. These provide insight into the posture and maturity of Federal department and agency’s information security programs.

CPM measures an agency’s security capability through metrics it collects via CyberScope from the each agency’s CIO and OIG. Annually, CPM reviews, refines, and, if necessary, creates new security metrics measuring performance and identifying cyber risks across the Federal enterprise. CPM provides input to agency-specific and enterprise-wide cybersecurity posture assessments from data analysis of quarterly and annual FISMA reports; automated data feeds such as Cybersecurity Compliance Validations; OIG US-CERT data agency-submitted action plans; Trusted Internet Connections (TIC) Plan of Action and Milestones; and agency CIO FISMA interviews.

CPM conducts CyberStat reviews, at the direction of the Executive Office of the President's National Security Council Staff and OMB, by coordinating high-level meetings with agencies selected from the 24 Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act agencies to address negative high-risk FISMA results. These meetings provide the agencies information and assistance enabling them to take remedial action and improve their security posture. For agencies not receiving a CyberStat Review, CPM is responsible for conducting FISMA interviews with the agency CIOs/CISOs. These reviews focus on threats and security issues specific to the respective agency and on fostering a partnership for improving the Federal security posture. The discussions center on unique security challenges to the agency's mission priorities based on risks, needs, and capabilities.

CPM will utilize the requested FY 2015 funding to further the following key initiatives:

- Compile input for the annual FISMA report to Congress to serve as the initial drafts of agencies' OMB congressional reports. The FISMA report captures the current state of the cybersecurity posture of the Federal civilian agencies, as well as cybersecurity progress made during the previous fiscal year.
- Conduct recurring, quarterly, and annual department and agency analysis and compare year-over-year performance results to the baseline. This shows authorizing officials more complete, reliable and trustworthy information; thus facilitating more informed security authorization decisions.
- Continue developing and enhancing the Federal Cybersecurity Maturity Roadmap for departments and agencies, based on existing regulations, standards, and best security practices. This further enhances FISMA implementation through a risk-based approach coupled with a means of measuring the integrity of department and agencies' information security programs.
- Conduct and coordinate annual CyberStat reviews and agency CIO/CISO interviews to assist Federal civilian agencies in implementing key strategic enterprise cybersecurity capabilities.
- Continue to refine and develop CyberScope FISMA metrics collected from each agency's CIO and OIG to measure performance and identify cyber risks across the Federal enterprise.

Cybersecurity Assurance Program (CAP): Addresses DHS's responsibilities to certify and enforce Federal and civilian agency implementation of network and security operational standards and best practices; ensure agencies comply with federal standards and policies; and assess the state of operational readiness and cybersecurity risk for unclassified networks and systems across Federal Executive Branch civilian agencies.

CAP engages with departments and agencies to improve their cybersecurity posture by assessing capabilities; identifying vulnerabilities; evaluating risks; and providing prioritized guidance optimizing remediation activities to close capability gaps, limit exposure, reduce exploitation, and increase the speed and effectiveness of cyber-attack responses.

CAP engages in three crucial activities providing access to specialized skills and services; promoting a healthy, secure and resilient IT infrastructure across the Federal Government; measuring mandatory

cybersecurity capabilities implementation; and providing an enterprise view of the Federal Government's cybersecurity posture.

- *Cybersecurity Capability Validation (“CCV”)* assessments are conducted to assess and validate each agencies' implementation of technical (tools and technologies) and operational (people, processes, security program maturity) cybersecurity capabilities required by Federal laws, policies, and initiatives. CCV assessments incorporate document reviews, staff interviews, operational observations, and direct testing (when possible) to provide an objective, repeatable, and consistent methodology ensuring fairness, and facilitating government-wide trending and analysis.
- *Risk and Vulnerability Assessments (“RVA”)* combine national threat and vulnerability information with data collected through on-site assessment activities to provide agency specific risk analysis reports with actionable remediation recommendations prioritized by risk. Service capabilities include network (wired and wireless) mapping and system characterization; vulnerability scanning and validation; threat identification and evaluation; social engineering; application, database, and operating system configuration review; web application testing and incident response testing.
- *Cyber Hygiene* activities assess Internet accessible Federal unclassified civilian systems for known vulnerabilities and configuration errors on a recurring basis. CAP works with impacted agencies to mitigate risks prior to their exploitation as potential issues are identified.

CAP is the only centralized Federal civilian program proactively engaging with agencies to provide information and services helping them prepare and prevent cyber incidents, mitigating risks, and continuously improving their cybersecurity capabilities. CAP's services and activities improve the cybersecurity posture of the Federal Government, reduce risk, and achieve significant government-wide cost avoidance through enhanced prevention and decreased incident recovery expenditures. Analysis of the data collected through CAP activities aids policymakers and Federal departments and agencies in developing sound security and risk mitigation strategies.

CAP will utilize the requested FY 2015 funding to conduct between 26 - 30 CCV assessments, and 12 - 15 RVA's of selected civilian departments and agencies. Additionally, CAP will provide stakeholders with prioritized access to agency assessments from the CFO Act, and Trusted Internet Connection Access Provider (TICAP) agencies impacted by cyber incidents requiring post-incident strategic remediation support. Stakeholders include individual agencies and departments receiving a distinct report detailing their findings and recommendations, as well as policy makers and the cyber community having access to aggregated reports not attributable to any agency.

CAP will produce annual enterprise-level reports and white papers detailing the Federal Government's cybersecurity posture, information security trends and challenges, and remediation suggestions for short and long term mitigation activities, based on DHS-wide data sets (i.e. US-CERT incident data, NCPS data, FNS assessment data, and agency FISMA submissions). CAP will provide these enterprise-level reports and white papers to stakeholders, including policy makers and the cyber community members, such as State and local governments; the Intelligence Community; the Department of Defense; software/hardware vendors; and academic institutions.

Network and Infrastructure Security (N&IS): Leads the CNCI/TIC Initiative with OMB. N&IS will optimize network security capabilities into a common solution for the federal information enterprise and facilitate reducing and consolidating external connections, including Internet points of presence, through approved access points.

Reducing and consolidating external access points affords a number of benefits to the Federal Government, particularly when coupled with risk mitigation and added security measures. Among the benefits are identifiable locations for EINSTEIN 2 intrusion detection system sensor deployments, as well as a series of critical security capabilities that agencies must establish for TIC-compliance.

While OMB maintains oversight of the TIC Initiative, implementation relies on the technical expertise of N&IS, which will synchronize the efforts of all participating Federal partners. N&IS will also monitor and oversee Federal partners' TICAP transition, managing their baseline information systems security capabilities required under the TIC Initiative.

N&IS will provide individualized cybersecurity support to micro-agencies (i.e. agencies with less than 125 staff). Micro-agencies often lack the full-time IT security staff and expertise requisite to completing strategic cybersecurity initiatives on their own. A shared cadre of specialists will work with the smallest agencies on strategic cybersecurity initiatives. Support will include assistance developing appropriate policies; preparing technical solutions satisfying mandates or directives; validating solutions meet specific agency mission requirements; and coordinating with budget planners for each organization. Micro-agency support will not include day-to-day IT operations.

N&IS will utilize focused, short (3 – 6 month) inter-agency teams to develop government-wide reference architectures for individual cybersecurity initiatives, track agency TIC progress, coordinate inter-agency agreements for TIC services with GSA, and stand up a small cadre of cybersecurity experts to work collaboratively with small and micro-agencies.

N&IS will track performance against the following series of measures and deliverable milestones:

- Approving of TIC Reference Architecture v2.0, communicating with Federal civilian agencies and implementing new capabilities;
- Tracking TIC performance of agencies;
- Aligning the TIC strategy with other federal government mandates (e.g. cloud, mobile, etc.);
- Ensuring TICAP agencies' technical compliance with TIC critical capabilities;
- Ensuring TICAP agencies' connection/traffic consolidation; and
- Seeking service agencies' connection/traffic consolidation.

NI&S will utilize the requested FY 2015 funding to advance the following key initiatives:

- Providing agencies with practical, implementable, schematic designs for common information security functions. By sharing best agency designs and lessons learned across the Federal Executive Branch, agencies can reduce costs and improve their cybersecurity by not re-inventing technical reference architectures.

- Identifying common cybersecurity requirements across agencies, enabling DHS to help save agencies money conducting and sharing market research in areas identified as critical by agency CISOs. N&IS will also produce cybersecurity market research white papers (i.e., data protection, data loss prevention).
- Providing a small cadre of cybersecurity specialists dedicated to assisting small and micro-agencies, allowing DHS to improve its mission by helping small and micro-agencies respond to government-wide cybersecurity policies and directives. N&IS will also develop small and micro-agency specific cybersecurity strategies and implementation guidance.

Requirements and Acquisition Support (RAS): Supervises the long-term strategic prevention of attacks against Federal Government networks by addressing common challenges faced by all agencies. RAS works to assess and prioritize common cybersecurity needs and solutions; promote actionable cybersecurity policies, initiatives, standards, and guidelines; enable implementing cybersecurity risk mitigation strategies; and measure agency strategies and compliance implementation.

More specifically, RAS delivers strategic sourcing solutions enabling government-wide cost savings for IT security products and services. It also oversees and monitors the Information Systems Security Line of Business (ISSLoB) Shared Service Center (SSC) performance; manages the daily operations of the ISSLoB Program Management Office (PMO); and collaborates with other national cybersecurity and FNS programs to assess and maintain the Federal Government's strategic cybersecurity plan.

As the PMO for the ISSLoB, RAS identifies information systems security solutions that reduce costs through shared services; eliminate duplication; and increase specialized expertise, freeing up resources for mission-specific requirements and other tailored security requirements. RAS initiates strategic sourcing efforts for investments in security solutions, commoditized technologies, and processes, through cross-agency collaboration.

RAS additionally sponsors strategic sourcing and requirement development activities to identify and pursue strategic information security product and service acquisitions.

RAS will utilize the requested FY 2015 funds to achieve \$15 million in annual cost savings government-wide by using ISSLoB Blanket Purchase Agreements (BPAs) or SSCs. The ISSLoB BPAs are an efficient way of providing security solutions using specific tools and services. The main beneficiaries of such savings are federal, state, local, and tribal entities. These cost savings are achieved through the reduced acquisition cycle and ability to further negotiate pre-existing GSA schedule prices. The solutions are then vetted based on requirements gathered across the Government to meet the needs of end-users, who facilitate two ISSLoB BPAs or SSCs within FY 2015.

Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM): The CDM program enables Federal agencies to identify more readily network security issues and enhance the overall security posture of their networks. The CDM program assists in protecting agencies against exploitation by unethical hackers of unauthorized and unmanaged hardware and software; known vulnerabilities; weak configuration settings (port, protocols, and services); insider attacks; and loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability – due to unanticipated events and attacks requiring recovery or special responses.

The CDM program provides hardware, software, and services enabling continuous diagnostics and mitigation in support of activities to strengthen the operational security posture of Federal civilian networks. Available to all Federal civilian agencies, the CDM program involves the procurement, operations, and maintenance of diagnostic sensors and tools, and dashboards to provide situational awareness on agency and federal levels. CDM will enable agencies to identify which network security issues to address first and empower technical managers to prioritize and mitigate risks. DHS will receive aggregate information from each agency to provide network security situational awareness at the Federal level on network security.

FY 2014 supports a phased-in implementation of Phase II of the CDM program, executing current resources to procure tools, sensors and integration services using Blanket Purchase Agreements under the GSA IT Schedule 70 and other contract vehicles, managed by GSA FEDSIM. This approach provides the most efficient way to procure sensors and Continuous Monitoring as a Service integrator services for Departments and Agencies, as well as smaller agencies. The Departments and Agencies will acquire, install and integrate CDM capabilities into their network sensors/agents for diagnostic review using the federal dashboard and CDM provided dashboard.

FY 2015 efforts will focus on Phase 3 of the CDM program, specifically, detecting and responding to events that penetrate federal networks, and have the potential to cause (or have caused) compromise to confidentiality, integrity, and/or availability. This work supports earlier capabilities by looking at the behavior of machines, people, etc. to search for untrustworthy activity. Phase 3 provides a relatively complete Information Security Continuous Monitoring (ISCM) program, as called for in ISCM's concept of operations. In FY 2015, substantial savings from traditional certification and accreditation programs are anticipated.

Key components of the CDM program include:

- Sensor Licensing (Seat Cost) Hardware and Software
- Tool Installation and Sensor Feeds to DHS
- Federal-wide Dashboard, Department Priority Lists
- Assisted Automation and Continuous Reauthorization
- GSA Continuous Monitoring as a Service (CMaaS)
- EINSTEIN, US-CERT Continuous Monitoring (CM) Data Integration

The FY 2015 funding request will allow CDM to continue the following key initiatives:

- Procuring sensors and dashboards, developed by industry, through appropriate channels.
- Developing the tools for analyzing industry, software source code to find and identify vulnerabilities during the development process.
- Deploying sensors reporting directly into agency-level dashboards.
- Interfacing sensor data with the Federal-level dashboard, assuring diagnostic results compare with patterns of how the government network is attacked, and who on the network is attacked.
- Continuing configuration management, at both federal and agency levels, and promoting logistics management over agency deployment.
- Validating and verifying sensors and dashboards to ensure data accuracy while maintaining facilities and infrastructure availability.

- Obtaining state-of-the art dashboard graphics providing summaries to empower executives and details to empower technical managers for targeted, daily attention to remediation.
- Ensuring interfaces are fully functional between the sensors and local-level (technical manager) dashboard; as data is aggregated for targeted analysis, dashboards are capable of addressing large volumes of data between sensors and higher-level dashboards.
- Supporting a governance model that considers standing guidance and policy; considering individual department and agency operational requirements and risk acceptance posture; identifying a process for establishing acceptable thresholds for continuous authorization; and determining an approach for addressing departments and agencies falling outside of acceptable thresholds.

Please see the following page for the FY 2013-2015 spend plan.

FY 2013 - 2015 Spend Plan			
FNS PPA	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request
Continuous Diagnostics & Mitigation	\$ 185,091,850	\$ 168,061,000	\$ 142,633,000
FTP/FTE	\$ -	15/15	15/15
Salaries & Benefits	\$ -	\$ 2,115,000	\$ 2,108,000
Program Funding	\$ 185,091,850	\$ 165,946,000	\$ 140,525,000
Sensor Licensing (Seat Cost) Hardware & Software	\$ 37,000,000	\$ 32,000,000	\$ 28,000,000
Tool Installation & Sensor Feeds to DHS	\$ 6,038,000	\$ 4,038,150	\$ 12,300,000
Sensor Installation for DHS Summary Analysis	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 1,300,000
Sensor Operation & Maintenance (O&M)	\$ 1,500,000	\$ -	\$ 10,000,000
Diagnostic Report Utilization and Risk Reduction	\$ 769,000	\$ 1,038,150	\$ 500,000
Department Sensor Deployment & Program Management	\$ 769,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 500,000
Federal-wide Dashboard - Department Priority Lists	\$ 24,490,526	\$ 12,344,226	\$ 6,016,236
Federal Enterprise-wide Cyber Status Summary	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 7,000,000	\$ 2,166,236
Department Prioritized Diagnostics	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 1,850,000
DHS Dashboard Engineering & Planning	\$ 4,490,526	\$ 2,344,226	\$ -
DHS Dashboard (O&M)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,000,000
Assisted Automation & Continuous Reauthorization	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000
Contract for Test of Assessors' Use of Automated Diagnostics	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000
Contract to Develop Assessor Retraining Curriculum	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000
Contract for Assessor Toolkits to Use Automated C&A	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000
EINSTEIN, US-CERT CM Data Integration	\$ 580,646	\$ 580,946	\$ 580,946
GSA CMaaS	\$ 115,982,678	\$ 115,982,678	\$ 92,627,818

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Information Systems Security Line of Business (ISSLoB)

The Information Systems Security Line of Business (ISSLoB) is a government-wide initiative that provides leadership and direction for improving effectiveness and consistency of information systems security across the Federal Government. Its purpose is to analyze current government sector conditions, determine immediate and root causes of security vulnerabilities and gaps, and provide leadership and direction for mitigating those causes. This cross-agency initiative is sponsored by OMB and managed by the DHS Federal Network Security Branch. Program outcomes are common solutions in the form of products and/or managed services that can be utilized government-wide to address information systems security mandates, policy, and National Institute of Standards and Technology guidance.

<u>FY 2013 Activity Funding</u> <u>(\$\$\$ thousands)</u>	<u>FY 2014 Activity Funding</u> <u>(\$\$\$ thousands)</u>	<u>FY 2015 Activity Request</u> <u>(\$\$\$ thousands)</u>
<u>2,976</u>	<u>2,983</u>	<u>2,984</u>

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

<u>Program Area</u>	<u>Sub-Program</u>	<u>Mission Need</u>
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<u>(Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)</u>		
<u>Salaries (389)</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Salaries and benefits for the Federal FTE.</u>
<u>Investment Maintenance (2,595)</u>	<u>Investment Maintenance</u>	<u>Operations and maintenance costs.</u>

Continuous Diagnostics & Mitigation

Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) provides hardware, software, and services enabling continuous monitoring and diagnostics in support of mitigation activities designed to strengthen the operational security posture of federal civilian networks. Available to all federal civilian agencies, the CDM program involves the procurement, operations, and maintenance of monitoring equipment, diagnostic sensors and tools, and dashboards to provide situational awareness on agency and federal levels. With CDM agencies can identify which network security issues to address first, and empower technical managers to prioritize and mitigate risks. DHS will receive aggregate information from each agency to provide network security situational awareness at the federal level on network security.

<u>FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)</u>	<u>FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)</u>	<u>FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)</u>
<u>185,092</u>	<u>168,062</u>	<u>142,633</u>

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

<u>Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)</u>	<u>Sub-Program</u>	<u>Mission Need</u>
<u>Salaries (2,108)</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Salaries and benefits for the Federal FTE.</u>
<u>Investment Planning (35,131)</u>	<u>Investment Planning</u>	<u>Investment planning costs.</u>
<u>Investment Acquisitions (93,394)</u>	<u>Investment Acquisitions</u>	<u>Investment acquisitions costs.</u>
<u>Investment Maintenance (12,000)</u>	<u>Investment Maintenance</u>	<u>Operations and maintenance costs.</u>

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Network Security Deployment
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Network Security Deployment

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	91	73	302,630
2014 Enacted	126	119	382,252
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	7	(6,561)
2015 Current Services	126	126	375,691
2015 Program Change	19	11	1,999
2015 Total Request	145	137	377,690
Total Change 2014 to 2015	19	18	(4,562)

NPPD requests \$377.690 million for Network Security Deployment, including 145 FTP/137 FTE. This is a decrease of \$4.562 million and an increase of 19 FTP/18 FTE from the FY 2014 Enacted budget. It includes the following adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$0.987 million and 7 FTE for the annualization of prior year positions
- Increase of \$0.027 million for the annualization of the FY 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.123 million for the FY 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.022 million for increased retirement contributions
- Decrease of \$7.515 million to align the budget with the planned acquisition profile for the National Cybersecurity Protection System
- Decrease of \$0.093 million for efficiencies achieved by reducing Federal personnel grades
- Decrease of \$0.112 million for contract efficiencies

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

§K	FY 2013 Rev. Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Pres. Budget		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Network Sescurity Deployment	91	73	302,630	126	119	382,252	145	137	377,690
NSD Salaries & Benefits	91	73	10,880	126	119	16,387	145	137	19,452
Core Infrastructure			53,217			48,875			35,218
Intrusion Detection			13,452			9,334			6,506
Analytics			27,023			54,484			55,396
Information Sharing			13,243			32,861			37,754
Intrusion Prevention			125,776			150,973			148,474
Program Planning & Operations			59,039			69,338			74,890

Network Security Deployment (NSD) will use the FY 2015 full funding request to sustain currently deployed capabilities and expand intrusion prevention, information sharing, and analytics capabilities of the NCPS. Expanding upon NCPS's existing capabilities is a critical element in the shift from a passive to active role in cyber defense and the delivery of enterprise cybersecurity services to decision-makers across cybersecurity communities.

NPPD is responsible for enhancing the protection of Federal civilian departments' and agencies' IT infrastructure from cyber threats. To achieve this mission, NSD develops, deploys, and sustains the NCPS, operationally known as EINSTEIN. NCPS is an integrated system delivering intrusion detection, analytics, intrusion prevention, and information sharing capabilities to public and private stakeholder groups across the Homeland Security Enterprise.

In 2009, NSD began deploying EINSTEIN 2, which passively collects network flow traffic to and from participating Federal executive agencies' networks, and provides intrusion detection that alerts when pre-defined specific cyber threats are detected. EINSTEIN 2's network intrusion detection capability uses signatures¹ derived from numerous sources such as commercial or public computer security information, incidents reported to US-CERT, information from Federal partners, and independent US-CERT in-depth analysis.

NCPS's analytic capabilities capture, organize, and analyze data collected from EINSTEIN sensors and other data feeds. These capabilities enable US-CERT to fuse information, correlate malicious network activities across participating Federal Executive Branch agencies to achieve situational awareness of high profile cyber threats. US-CERT shares situational awareness about current and potential cybersecurity threats and vulnerabilities with Federal, State, and local governments and agencies; private sector partners and infrastructure owners and operators; and the public.

Keeping pace with the ever-changing nature of cyber threats poses technological as well as financial challenges. To address these challenges, NSD seeks to ensure currently deployed NCPS technology remains relevant and reliable, while developing valuable new services for a broad cybersecurity community.

The FY 2015 NSD funding request reflects this strategy by focusing on four key program elements:

¹Signatures are specific machine readable patterns of network traffic that affect the integrity, confidentiality, or availability of computer networks, systems, and information. For example, a specific signature might identify a known computer virus that is designed to delete files from a computer without authorization.

- Sustaining deployed capabilities
- Expanding active defense
- Providing enterprise services
- Adopting tactical engineering and acquisition approaches

Sustaining Deployed Capabilities

In FY 2015, NSD will sustain the operational elements of NCPS, including detection, analytics, and significant core infrastructure. NSD delivers EINSTEIN 2 services directly to Federal department and agencies through TICAPs or through Internet Service Providers (ISP) at Managed Trusted Internet Protocol Service (MTIPS) locations. As of August 2013, NSD has deployed 90 data collectors and 72 EINSTEIN 2 sensors across 18 Federal departments and agencies and 4 MTIPS providers.

EINSTEIN sensors and NCPS are supported by extensive IT and capital infrastructure. The Mission Operating Environment (MOE) is a dedicated IT network environment that hosts NCPS intrusion detection, intrusion prevention, analysis, and information sharing capabilities. The MOE serves as the foundational infrastructure for the NCPS, including those exclusive communications tools and operating system used by US-CERT to conduct its daily operations.²

All data collected from the EINSTEIN sensors is stored and accessed on this dedicated network, which does not directly connect to any DHS networks, to protect the Department from harm resulting from potentially malicious data. The MOE allows NSD and US-CERT analysts to securely access, share, and analyze NCPS data. EINSTEIN sensors and the MOE are administered at the 50,000 square foot NCPS Operations and Service Center facility. This facility houses a majority of NCPS's operations support. NSD also maintains a significant communications infrastructure that connects the NCPS Operations Center with DHS Data Centers and headquarters' facilities in the Washington, D.C. area. NSD maintains NCPS to meet an operational system availability of 99.5 percent. Achieving this standard requires significant operations support; maintenance of hardware and software and technical refresh of both primary and redundant system locations.

- *Operations.* The mission-critical nature of the NCPS requires system and network administrators to be available 24x7x365. Help Desk professionals are located on-site at the NCPS Operations and Service Center performing hourly physical system checks and visual inspections; taking users' calls; isolating problems using standard troubleshooting procedures; opening trouble tickets; and forwarding trouble tickets to system administrators that administer fielded equipment on-site and remotely.
- *Hardware and Software Maintenance.* As NCPS hardware fails it is replaced with spares or through vendor warranty agreements. Replacement components are shipped as soon as possible to reduce potential system downtime.³ Some software for deployed systems, such as antivirus products, is purchased on the software support model with an annual renewal.
- *Technology Refresh.* Current network hardware is on a three-year refresh cycle, based on industry best practices. System overhaul, upgrade, or migration is considered to address the

² As the system developer and operator, NSD also uses the MOE to provide user support to US-CERT and to deploy and maintain NCPS capabilities.

³ The NCPS Program Office provides maintenance and supply chain services directly to the Data Centers.

pace of innovation, technology advancement, and IT obsolescence – particularly in the area of cybersecurity.

- *Redundancy.* NSD utilizes the two DHS Data Centers to provide redundancy for NCPS’s critical systems. Deployment to both Data Centers provides complete failover capability, which allows continued operations in the event of a system or catastrophic failure at one data center, or while a data center site is undergoing a technology refresh.

Expanding Active Defense

Currently deployed EINSTEIN 2 technology is passive – it monitors Federal network traffic and allows DHS to analyze Federal Executive Branch traffic and detect malicious traffic. In 2010, NSD began planning for an intrusion prevention capability complementary to EINSTEIN 2. In FY 2013 and FY 2014, NSD continued efforts supporting deployment of an initial operational capability known as E³A; the FY 2015 request expands this capability. With the adoptions of E³A, DHS will assume an active role in defending .gov network traffic and significantly reduce the threat vectors available to malicious actors seeking to harm Federal networks. In FY 2015, NSD will continue deployment of an intrusion prevention capability to the Tier 1 ISPs, allowing DHS to provide active, in-line defense for all Federal network traffic protocols.

Once fully deployed, E³A will leverage the latest available information from commercial and government sources to apply in-line protection measures to a wide set of Federal network traffic protocols. When a signature alerts on a known or suspected cyber threat, E³A will act on that threat to stop malicious traffic and prevent harm to the intended targets.

Providing Enterprise Services

DHS is in a unique position to coordinate an aggregated, national-level cyber situational awareness view to a broad set of cybersecurity stakeholders. Today, the NCPS consists of technological solutions for incident detection and collecting and analyzing information largely driven by the needs of US-CERT. In addition, the NCPS capacity to share US-CERT analysis with decision makers and stakeholders is limited and highly manual. Going forward, NSD will focus on working with Federal partners to enhance and expand cybersecurity enterprise services, access to information, and analytic capabilities to a broader set of stakeholders, including constituencies within the Federal Government, state and local authorities, and the private sector. The goal of this system will be to “connect the dots” in identifying cybersecurity threats by making relevant pieces of information easily accessible to those who need it, regardless of where they are in the Government: within the constraints of policy and law. In FY 2015, NSD will continue expansion of its development of secure mechanisms for the cyber community. These mechanisms will provide DHS with cyber-related data from the community, and community members will receive back trusted high-confidence information to enhance their own operational and decision processes.

Tactical Engineering and Acquisition Approaches

NSD employs technical and acquisition approaches to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of NCPS.

- *Enterprise Architecture Principals.* NSD’s IT enterprise architecture principles establish a common vision for the NCPS enterprise architecture while ensuring tactical decisions are made

without compromising overall program mission and objectives. These principals focus on designing a more service-oriented architecture that allows for greater flexibility in developing and integrating new components while improving system security.

- *Managed Services.* In FY 2011, NSD began evaluating whether acquiring managed security services could reduce the costs of developing and delivering cybersecurity services. This analysis concluded that managed security services offer an efficient and effective approach for delivering certain intrusion prevention services by leveraging services ISPs already provide to private sector customers. The FY 2015 full funding request reflects a continued expansion of the managed service acquisition approach for delivering intrusion prevention security. As NSD develops new capabilities, it will evaluate whether managed services is a technologically and financially preferred acquisition approach.

NSD is comprised of the following six activities:

Intrusion Prevention: In FY 2015, NSD will continue deployment of the intrusion prevention capability in which ISPs provide active, in-line defense for all Federal network traffic protocols with a completion date in FY 2016. The FY 2015 funding will sustain this prevention capability, including fees for ISP-provided intrusion prevention for traffic protocols, operations and maintenance of all traffic aggregation facilities, and a classified analytics capability. In FY 2013, NSD began deploying intrusion prevention capability for all Federal network traffic protocols. The FY 2014 funding continues these efforts and sustains this prevention capability including operations and maintenance of all traffic aggregation facilities and fees for one ISP, including the following services: Domain Name System, email traffic protocols, and intrusion prevention.

Information Sharing: Access to DHS threat analysis and increased collaboration opportunities will help members of the cybersecurity community prevent incidents and reduce response time when incidents occur. The FY 2015 funding request will support deploying advanced tools and technologies expanding the cybersecurity community's access to DHS threat information and analysis. In FY 2013, NSD began the planning and architectural design of a foundational set of information and collaboration tools that focus on the most pressing operational needs of DHS and its interaction with key constituencies. This effort began to produce a prioritized roadmap for incrementally deploying information sharing tools tailored to a broad set of cybersecurity customers across multiple security levels. These tools may include portals, identity credentialing and access management, document/content management, synchronous and asynchronous collaboration, automated data exchange, content discovery, and an operating environment infrastructure. The FY 2014 funding continues supporting information sharing efforts aimed at protecting Federal and private sector critical infrastructure. The FY 2015 request includes DHS's voluntary ECS program, allowing DHS to share information with owners and operators of critical infrastructure to enhance the protection of private sector critical infrastructure. NSD will also begin to deploy advanced tools and technologies to expand the broader cybersecurity community's access to DHS threat information and analysis.

The FY 2015 funding will sustain applications currently used by US-CERT Operations' to develop its common operating picture and threat landscape of the Federal Executive Branch's civilian network. Information Sharing sustainment costs include operations services, hardware and software maintenance, and technical refresh of equipment. In FY 2014 NSD began the acquisition of

information sharing capabilities outlined in the roadmap. The FY 2015 funding request supports deployment of the information sharing and collaboration capability, including infrastructure improvements such as a data management system; a cross domain solution; identity and access management; information sharing with commercial service providers through ECS, as well as customer facing information sharing capabilities (e.g., portal, collaboration services, and content management).

Analytics: FY 2015 funding will fund sustainment of NCPS's advanced analytic tool suite, including deployment of redundancy for the Security Incident and Event Management (SIEM) solution. The SIEM, which organizes threat data to support threat analysis, became operational in FY 2012. In FY 2014, NSD will deploy SIEM at the DHS Data Centers to improve system availability and reduce vulnerability to system failure. NSD will also sustain existing NCPS analytic tools that capture, organize, and analyze data collected and produced by the NCPS to improve the understanding of current or emerging cyber threats. These tools include Packet Capture, allowing US-CERT analysts to see "inside" the packet, and inspect the payload to analyze a specific cyber threat and the Digital Media Analysis Environment (Forensics) and Advanced Malware Analysis Center, which provide mechanisms to collect and contain information on cyber threats in a highly secure environment for evaluation by expert analysts. Analytics sustainment costs include operations services, analytics hardware and software maintenance, equipment technical refresh, and data center facility costs. The FY 2015 funding request supports the incorporation of more extensive commercial threat feed information into NCPS analytics.

Intrusion Detection: FY 2015 funding sustains EINSTEIN 1 and 2 technologies and provides for EINSTEIN 2 expansion to departments and agencies signing Memoranda of Agreements (MOAs) for detection services. Intrusion Detection sustainment and expansion costs include new sensor hardware and software deployed in Nest locations; compare and contrast traffic collected at TICS and Nest locations; operations services; maintaining TIC deployed flow collectors and intrusion detection sensors; technical refresh of equipment; and data center facility costs.

Core Infrastructure: The FY 2015 funding sustains existing classified and unclassified MOE at the DHS Data Centers and ISP traffic aggregation locations, the NCPS Development and Test Environment, and communications infrastructure, including operations services; hardware and software maintenance; equipment technical refresh; data center facility costs; and communications circuit leases. NSD will also fund utilities, telephones, and maintenance services for the NCPS Operations and Services Center.

Program Planning and Operations: Program Planning and Operations consists of mission support services and common operating costs.

- *Program Management, Planning, & Systems Engineering:* The FY 2015 request includes funding for NSD-level strategic and technical planning and assessments; system-level planning, architecture, and engineering; procurement support and contracts oversight; cost estimating and financial management; front office support for information management, executive secretariat, and personnel management; Federal travel; and training.

- *Mission Support Services:* The FY 2015 costs associated with NSD's contribution to enterprise-level IT, Human Capital, and support services, including those provided through the DHS Working Capital Fund.

FY 2013-2015 spend plan:

Activity	FY 2013 REVISED ENACTED	FY 2014 ENACTED	FY 2015 REQUEST
FTP/FTE	91/84	126/119	145/137
Budget (\$K)	\$302,630	\$382,252	\$377,690
Salaries and Benefits	\$10,880	\$16,387	\$19,452
Program Funding	\$291,750	\$365,865	\$358,238
Analytics	\$27,023	\$54,484	\$55,396
SEIM	\$9,897	\$54,484	\$55,396
System Enhancements	\$17,126		
Core Infrastructure	\$53,217	\$48,875	\$35,218
Communications	\$6,104	\$5,606	\$2,651
Facilities	\$10,312	\$9,471	\$4,621
MOE	\$29,846	\$27,411	\$13,218
MOE-C	\$5,824	\$5,349	\$2,624
System Enhancements	\$1,130	\$1,038	
US-CERT Infrastructure			\$12,104
Information Sharing	\$13,243	\$32,861	\$37,754
Data Management			\$7,280
Information Sharing Applications			\$18,000
Information Sharing Environment	\$9,821	\$24,369	
Infrastructure			\$10,896
Security and Privacy			\$1,578
System Enhancements	\$3,422	\$8,492	
Intrusion Detection	\$13,452	\$9,334	\$6,506
EINSTEIN 2	\$13,452	\$9,334	\$6,506
Intrusion Prevention	\$125,776	\$150,973	\$148,474
E3A Analytics	\$6,571	\$8,852	\$3,192
E3A IPSS	\$64,050	\$67,821	\$91,828
System Enhancements			\$28,948
Traffic Aggregation	\$55,154	\$74,300	\$24,506
Program Planning and Operations	\$59,039	\$69,338	\$74,890
PM, Planning, Engineering	\$24,767	\$28,980	\$35,525
Shared Services	\$22,848	\$26,905	\$28,504
WCF	\$11,424	\$13,453	\$10,860

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS)

Network Security Deployment (NSD) is responsible for the development, acquisition, deployment, operations, and maintenance of the NCPS, operationally known as EINSTEIN. NCPS is an integrated system, comprised of four increments—intrusion detection, analytics, intrusion prevention, and information sharing—used to defend Federal civilian departments’ and agencies’ information technology infrastructure from cyber threats. It consists of the hardware, software, supporting processes, training, and services that are being developed and acquired to support NSD’s mission requirements as delineated in the CNCI.

NCPS addresses a capability gap by defending Federal civilian departments and agencies information technology infrastructure from cyber threats. NCPS plans to accelerate department and agency adoption of EINSTEIN 3.0 Accelerated (E³A) services, conducting department and agency outreach and education on the E³A capability. NCPS employs an incremental modular approach to developing and contracting for its IT solutions.

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
156,324	382,253	377,689

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Salaries (19,340)	Salaries	Salaries and benefits for the Federal FTE.
Investment Planning (5,508)	Investment Planning	Investment planning costs.
Investment Acquisitions (104,641)	Investment Acquisitions	Investment acquisitions costs.
Investment Maintenance (248,200)	Investment Maintenance	Operations and maintenance costs.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Global Cybersecurity Management
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Global Cybersecurity Management

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	23	18	23,874
2014 Enacted	23	23	25,892
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(9)
2015 Current Services	23	23	25,883
2015 Program Change	-	-	(8,270)
2015 Total Request	23	23	17,613
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(8,279)

NPPD requests \$17.613 million for Global Cybersecurity Management, including 23 FTP/23 FTE. This is a decrease of \$8.279 million from the FY 2014 Enacted budget. It includes the following adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$0.007 million for the annualization of the FY 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.020 million for the FY 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.003 million for increased retirement contributions
- Decrease of \$0.016 million for efficiencies achieved by reducing Federal personnel grades
- Decrease of \$0.023 million for contract efficiencies

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$K	FY 2013 Rev. Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Pres. Budget		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Global Cyber Security Management	23	18	23,874	23	23	25,892	23	23	17,613
GCSM Salaries & Benefits	23	18	2,708	23	23	2,732	23	23	2,746
Cybersecurity Education			15,701			15,810			7,540
Software Assurance			1,184			1,679			1,679
Research & Standards Integration			1,536			1,530			1,530
Supply Chain Risk Management			2,745			4,141			4,118

Global Cybersecurity Management facilitates development and promulgation of sound cybersecurity practices and strategies for protecting the Nation's CIKR. This includes further development and implementation of the initiative to provide cybersecurity education to the Nation; vulnerability

analysis, software threat and risk assessments for the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) supply chain; and engagement and collaboration with stakeholders to ensure alignment with DHS CS&C's cybersecurity-interests.

Cybersecurity Education Office: Cybersecurity Education leads the national effort for cybersecurity formal education, workforce planning, training, and professional development, enabling our Nation to protect against and respond to threats to the Homeland. It assists in implementing the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education by leading and coordinating efforts to improve the Nation's cybersecurity education posture and ensure a robust, competent cybersecurity workforce. The program will continue its support of the National Cybersecurity Workforce Framework, Federal and non-Federal cybersecurity workforces, and promoting cyber competitions and professionalization. Cybersecurity Education will continue the Scholarship for Service, enhancing the pipeline of well-trained information security professionals. It also will expand their Integrated Cybersecurity Education Communities (ICEC) project; strengthen cybersecurity education, awareness, and digital literacy at the high school level; and foster a dynamic workforce at the national level. From FY 2014 to FY 2024, Cybersecurity Education estimates reaching approximately 296,000 students, assuming four communities in FY 2014 and one community in FY 2015 through the end of the 10 year period.

The program will also provide the Federal Virtual Training Environment and the Federal Cybersecurity Training Events program, delivering role based training to Federal personnel. In addition, the program will continue work to develop and implement the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Careers and Studies (NICCS) Portal. The NICCS Portal provides nationwide access to cybersecurity education, training, and professional development resources. NICCS provides an online resource to enhance the Nation's ability to secure cyberspace and is critical to the success of related efforts.

Research and Standards Integration (RSI): RSI advances the future state of cybersecurity through efforts in standards development activities and the insertion of research and development (R&D) products into CS&C operations and programs. RSI serves as CS&C's technology transition facilitator, accelerating the integration of technologies into CS&C systems and programs. This encompasses promoting the development of needed new technologies and transitioning them to operational programs. RSI also promotes the advancement of cybersecurity standards and advocates the adoption of relevant standards into CS&C's operational systems and programs. On national and international levels, RSI influences cybersecurity standards and frameworks promoting interoperability and automation supporting CS&C's mission.

The FY 2015 funding will continue efforts in CS&C's identification, collaboration and integration of new, innovative technologies into CS&C operational systems and programs. RSI will identify and propose three technologies for transition into the CS&C operating environment. Additionally, RSI will work with the stakeholder to facilitate the transition of chosen technologies using the stakeholder's organization integration processes.

The FY 2015 funding request will further advance RSI's ability to promote advancement and adoption of national and international ICT and cybersecurity standards, both within and external to DHS. Externally, RSI will emphasize cooperative partnerships and information sharing between departments and agencies, the private sector, and standards organizations on national and international levels.

Further, RSI will identify and communicate emergent needs for enhancements to existing standards or the development of additional standards, based on identified gaps with respect to DHS interests.

FY 2015 funding enables continued leadership in standards committees within national and international standards developing organizations; for example, CS&C can continue to exert influence in developing standards critical to the CS&C mission in the areas of incident information sharing/exchange, security automation, continuous diagnostics and monitoring, cyber threat intelligence, identity and access management, privacy, and mobile computing security. These FY 2015 activities ensure the development of standards and frameworks align with national interests to enhance cybersecurity postures of networks, software, and other cyber domains.

Software Assurance (SwA): SwA improves software security by collaboratively advancing standards-based technologies, tools, processes, and practices in both the public and private sectors. SwA works to reduce software vulnerabilities, minimize exploitation, automate sharing, and address improving capabilities to routinely develop and deploy resilient and trustworthy software products, thus foster more resiliencies within the Nation's critical infrastructure.

The FY 2015 request funds SwA's continuing joint efforts with standards organizations and departments and agencies in establishing standards and certification mechanisms from which tools verify software is free of security vulnerabilities. This work supplements efforts to establish the enabling mechanisms (standards, processes, and technologies) for a SwA infrastructure capable of sharing test information, integrated tools and certified software information.

SwA promotes a collaborative partnership and information sharing with private industry, academia, Federal agencies, and international entities for improving software development and acquisition processes through various engagement opportunities and publishing best practices and methodologies.

The FY 2015 funding will advance security automation standards and community standards and sharing information adoption relevant to software analysis, and continue supporting the SwA Community of Practice infrastructure; thus, enhancing communications in support of stakeholder needs for software assurance best practices in developing, acquiring, and post-release support.

Supply Chain Risk Management (SCRM): SCRM helps protect the civilian Federal Government ICT supply chain. To execute this mission, SCRM works to support three critical mission objectives:

- ICT Supply Chain Risk Tools Refinement & Promotion
- Supply Chain Incident Response and Analysis
- Community of Practice Engagement (e.g., Standards and Best Practices)

The FY 2015 funding continues advancing SCRM's ability to protect the Federal civilian ICT supply chain and critical infrastructure. SCRM will address increasingly advanced supply chain threats by refining and promoting a series of tools designed for the acquisition officer and/or risk owner. The risk model tool determines the risk associated with an ICT product acquisition based on the trustworthiness of a product (vulnerabilities and indirect threats); specific threats to the product; and consequences if the product were to be compromised, defective, or attacked. The requirement analysis tool analyzes and integrates specific supply chain requirements language from best practices into procurement

language. The attack graph tool demonstrates how individual vulnerabilities in a system could lead to multi-stage attacks, and how to best prioritize resources and changes to a network to prevent these attacks. In FY 2015, SCRM will integrate new data sources into the toolset and work to expand their use throughout the supply chain. To fulfill this objective, SCRM will continue aggregating and analyzing US-CERT notifications to frame emerging supply chain threats by using the data to create a set of resources including courseware, sample contract language, and contract reviews.

The FY 2015 funding advances standards and best practices within the Supply Chain Community of Practice (SCCP). SCRM will expand upon a Supply Chain Exploitation Frame of Reference (SCEFOR), defining government categories of SCRM-related concerns and establishing common language and assumptions around SCRM issues with an associated Countermeasure Selection and Process Guidance, tying Key Decision Points to DHS acquisition guidance documents. SCRM will continue collaboration with program management and systems engineering organizations to improve supply chain risk awareness and provide possible mitigations. Finally, SCRM will continue providing subject matter expertise, supporting the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standards, policy recommendations, and remaining EO 13636 and PPD-21 transitions to steady-state activities.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	39	35	57,717
2014 Enacted	51	49	73,013
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	5	7	(2,428)
2015 Current Services	56	56	70,585
2015 Program Change	11	7	378
2015 Total Request	67	63	70,963
Total Change 2014 to 2015	16	14	(2,050)

NPPD requests \$70.963 million for Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness, including 67 FTP/63 FTE. This is a decrease of \$2.050 million and an increase of 16 FTP/14 FTE from the FY 2014 Enacted budget. It includes the following adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$0.282 million and 2 FTE for the annualization of prior year positions
- Increase of \$0.010 million for the annualization of the FY 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.044 million for the FY 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.010 million for increased retirement contributions
- Decrease of \$2.500 million with a related increase to the Infrastructure Analysis & Planning PPA for cyber analysis functions
- Decrease of \$0.033 million for efficiencies achieved by reducing Federal personnel grades
- Decrease of \$0.043 million for contract efficiencies
- Decrease of \$0.198 million and increase of 5 FTP/5 FTE for the DHS FY 2015 Balanced Workforce initiative

Infrastructure Sector Analysis Transfers					
FY 2015					
\$K	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total
Infrastructure Analysis & Planning	7	7	845	5,013	5,858
Sector Management & Governance				(919)	(919)
Regional Field Operations	(3)	(3)	(301)	(1,470)	(1,771)
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness				(2,500)	(2,500)
Directorate Administration (Assistant Secretary, IP)*	(4)	(4)	(544)	(124)	(668)
*This is in the Management & Administration appropriation.					

The Infrastructure Sector Analysis transfers realign resources for the following purposes:

- Cyber Analysis Transfer (\$2,500k to IA&P): This transfer will provide resources to the Infrastructure Sector Analysis project to provide additional integrated physical and cyber infrastructure analysis.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

§K	FY 2013 Rev. Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Pres. Budget		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness	39	35	57,717	51	49	73,013	67	63	70,963
CICPA Salaries & Benefits	39	35	4,123	51	49	5,847	67	63	8,102
Control Systems Security			27,015			31,716			31,716
CIP-Cybersecurity			4,542			4,768			7,268
Cybersecurity Evaluations			4,705			4,534			6,034
Cyber Exercises			7,352			8,186			4,059
Outreach & Awareness			5,095			5,071			4,028
MS-ISAC Support			4,885			12,891			9,756

America's national security and economic prosperity are increasingly dependent upon the cybersecurity of critical infrastructure. With today's physical and cyber infrastructure growing more inextricably linked, critical infrastructure and emergency response functions are inseparable from the information technology systems that support them. The government's role in this effort is to share information and encourage enhanced security and resilience, while identifying and addressing gaps not filled by the market-place. In February 2013, the President issued EO 13636 on Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity as well as PPD-21 on Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience, strengthening the security and resilience of critical infrastructure through an updated and overarching national framework that acknowledges the increased role of cybersecurity in securing physical assets.

Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness' (CICPA's) enhanced information sharing programs support EO-13636 and PPD-21 and help secure critical infrastructure and increase its resilience against cyber and physical attacks, as well as natural disasters and terrorist attacks. EO-13636 expands the voluntary DHS ECS program, promoting cyber threat information sharing between government and the private sector. This engagement helps critical infrastructure entities protect themselves against cyber threats to the systems upon which so many Americans rely. The CICPA PPA manages the Program Management Office for the ECS program, including engagement and validation with Commercial Service Providers (CSPs) and critical infrastructure partners, coordination with interagency data providers, and research into development of new countermeasures. CICPA coordinates closely with the NCCIC technical staffs who develop, vet and transmit the indicators to the providers and with the Network Security Deployment team that reviews and accredits the CSPs. Additionally, in FY 2015 CICPA will support CS&C's implementation of the DHS Voluntary Framework program and NIST Cybersecurity Framework for long-term CIKR cybersecurity risk management awareness, national-level engagement, and cross-sector critical infrastructure risk planning.

In FY 2015 CICPA will collaborate with public and private sectors to assess and mitigate risk to the Nation's cyber CIKR, and promote cybersecurity awareness, maintain relationships with

Governmental cybersecurity professionals to share information regarding cybersecurity initiatives, and develop partnerships promoting cybersecurity collaboration.

Control Systems Security Program (CSSP): The CSSP will utilize its FY 2015 funding to reduce cyber risk to industrial control systems integrated in the Nation's CIKR. Specifically, CSSP will dedicate the majority of its funding to the operations of ICS-CERT, including malware analysis; vulnerability handling; vulnerability mitigation; incident response; a projected 75 voluntary cybersecurity assessments, production of alerts; advisories; and other informational products and operational duties. These activities will ensure CSSP continues to be the premier government organization and clearinghouse dedicated to the cybersecurity of industrial control systems in our Nation's critical infrastructure. CSSP will also dedicate funding to cybersecurity training courses for industrial control systems incident prevention and response, as well as revise and update the Cybersecurity Evaluation Tool, a self-assessment tool provided freely to critical infrastructure partners and support ICS cybersecurity standards development. CSSP will continue to work actively with law enforcement and the intelligence community to provide timely and actionable information for all CIKR stakeholders. Additionally, CSSP will continue to grow and use the Industrial Control Systems Joint Working Group in its ongoing effort to maintain effective trust-based relations with private sector asset owners and control systems vendors while jointly addressing emerging cybersecurity issues.

Critical Infrastructure Protection – Cybersecurity (CIP-CS): The FY 2015 request includes funding for CIP-CS to continue leading national planning efforts to prioritize and protect cyber elements of U.S. Critical Infrastructure (CI) sectors, and address requirements driven by PPD-21, EO-13636, and the NIPP 2013 by supporting, promoting and developing sector-wide cybersecurity risk management strategies. CIP-CS has visibility and access to partner cyber activities, performs national-level prioritization of cyber critical infrastructure and sector-wide capabilities and functions, performs sector-wide cybersecurity risk prioritization, and supports formal risk management evaluations supporting partner cyber risk decisions and cyber capabilities prioritization. CIP-CS will use the funding to manage and strengthen cyber CI partnerships with public and private entities, mature national cyber resiliency efforts, and implement cybersecurity strategies that build assurance and resilience into CI across the cyber sector community. This funding also will enable CIP-CS to integrate information from internal and external cyber capabilities and address National-level risk. Further, CIP-CS will collaborate and provide assistance to internal and external partners, including the Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network cyber risk assessment planning efforts, and SLTT entities, to develop, communicate, and utilize planning frameworks and supporting capabilities to implement functions-based risk management approaches.

Cyber Exercises Program (CEP): The CEP plans, coordinates and conducts cyber-focused exercises that prepare and enhance incident operational capabilities for DHS, Federal, state, local, regional, international, and private sector partners. The FY 2015 request includes funding to further support two premiere cyber exercises, the Cyber Storm Exercise Series (the fifth iteration, "Cyber Storm V") and the National Level Exercise (NLE) effort. Cyber Storm and NLE both enable CEP to bring together its broad spectrum of partners and resources to bolster the Nation's readiness and preparation for a significant cyber incident. Other CEP activities, such as numerous exercises with other Federal, state, local, regional, international, and private sector partners, will be planned and executed as a way to further develop and grow CEP's ability to positively impact its diverse partnerships – these relationships are instrumental in strengthening national defenses to a cyber-attack. These exercises

fully embrace, incorporate and advance the intent and directives contained in EO- 13636, PPD-20 and PPD-21 strengthening the security and resilience of critical infrastructure through an improved national framework to prevent, protect, mitigate, respond to and recover from cyber threats and attacks.

Cybersecurity Evaluations Program (CSEP): CSEP conducts voluntary cybersecurity assessments across all 16 CIKR Sectors and SLTT Governments and provides regionally placed support through its Cybersecurity Advisor initiative. Cybersecurity Advisors are the principle field liaisons and provide a Federal resource to regions, communities, and businesses. Their primary goal is to assist in protecting cyber components within the Nation's CIKR by acting as individual representatives of the Department, forming personal, on-the-ground connections with CIKR owners and operators. The FY 2015 request will facilitate 55 Cyber Resilience Reviews, deploy two additional regional Cybersecurity Advisors, and provide cyber expertise to the RRAP and other joint operational activities within NPPD.

MS-ISAC: The MS-ISAC is a collaborative SLTT government-focused cybersecurity organization, bolstering SLTT capacity and network defense capabilities against cyber threats. The MS-ISAC provides a centralized forum for information sharing between the Federal Government and SLTT governments through a number of crucial "base" services, while providing opportunities to analyze information and correlation across its SLTT members. The MS-ISAC uses a consolidation of services, including hosting a 24x7 cybersecurity operations center, distributing cybersecurity advisories and bulletins, and directly responding to and assisting MS-ISAC members with response to cyber incidents. In FY 2015, the MS-ISAC will continue providing base services to all MS-ISAC members as well as supporting the Managed Security Services program, providing firewall monitoring and netflow analysis services to participating SLTTs. This will enhance cyber situational awareness of our nation's SLTT government network environments and provide DHS with real-time risk information that supports national cybersecurity situational awareness. Additionally in FY 2015, the Center for Internet Security will begin supporting state and local fusion centers and Homeland Security Advisors. Through this initiative, fusion centers will receive cyber-related products and information from many sources including the NCCIC, US-CERT, ICS-CERT, and the MS-ISAC. This initiative will ensure any actionable threat and vulnerability information collected and analyzed by both DHS and the MS-ISAC is shared with fusion centers and Homeland Security Advisors in a timely manner.

Outreach and Awareness: The FY 2015 request includes funding to support Outreach and Awareness, which coordinates domestic and international engagement and outreach by promoting cybersecurity awareness among and within the general public and key stakeholder communities. Outreach and Awareness will support key outreach events as well as ongoing CS&C speaking and media engagements. Funding will also support the planning, coordination, and execution of various Outreach and Awareness activities, including National Cybersecurity Awareness Programs (such as National Cybersecurity Awareness Month and the Stop.Think.Connect.TM Campaign); research and participation in large scale outreach opportunities; material development; digital outreach; and new partner engagement. FY 2015 funding will allow Outreach and Awareness to continue building international partnerships through various international forums including bilateral and multilateral venues, representing DHS programs and advancing U.S. cybersecurity objectives. Such participation promotes information sharing and collaboration, cooperation, and planning to achieve cybersecurity goals. Finally, Outreach and Awareness will utilize FY 2015 funding to further advance the ECS program, a voluntary information sharing program aimed at protecting Federal and private sector critical infrastructure. Outreach and Awareness' engagement and coordination with CSPs and SSAs,

information management and accreditation activities enable streamlined public-private partnerships, thus providing valued cybersecurity service to the private sector and Federal entities.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Business Operations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Business Operations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	33	26	5,713
2014 Enacted	29	29	5,089
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	5	5	465
2015 Current Services	34	34	5,554
2015 Total Request	34	34	5,554
Total Change 2014 to 2015	5	5	465

NPPD requests \$5.554 million for Business Operations, including 34 FTP/34 FTE. This is an increase of \$0.465 million and 3 FTP/3 FTE from the FY 2014 Enacted budget. It includes the following adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$0.011 million for the annualization of the FY 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.030 million for the FY 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.005 million for increased retirement contributions
- Increase of \$0.036 million for technical adjustments due to the FY 2014 Omnibus
- Increase of \$0.446 million and 3 FTP/3 FTE for the DHS FY 2015 Balanced Workforce initiative
- Decrease of \$0.023 million for efficiencies achieved by reducing Federal personnel grades
- Decrease of \$0.040 million for contract efficiencies

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$K	FY 2013 Rev. Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Pres. Budget		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Business Operations	33	26	5,713	29	29	5,089	32	32	5,554
BO Salaries & Benefits	33	26	4,412	29	29	4,022	32	32	4,857
Business Operations			552			415			411
Facilities			749			652			286

The FY 2015 Business Operations will support CS&C leadership by establishing policies and direction to sustain overall cybersecurity strategy and planning through effective integration of resource and financial management, human capital, facilities, performance management, policy development and

implementation, information and personnel security, and strategic planning. Business Operations also oversees the implementation of national cybersecurity policies and ensures that appropriate resources are available to support its mission and specialized information technology systems.

Business Operations: Provides oversight to financial management, human capital, information and personnel security, performance management, policy development, and strategic planning capabilities. Financial Management provides accounting and reporting activities and oversees the management of appropriated funding and expenditures, and prepares budgetary reports required by OMB and Congress. Human Capital manages staffing plans and processes, develops and institutes training and mentoring programs for current employees, provides personal development incentives to improve employee morale, and refines and supplements the existing workforce training programs. Human Capital also manages full-scale accelerated, promotional cybersecurity fellowship and internship programs. Information and Personnel Security establishes IT architecture enhancements, integrates system modifications to provide redundant capabilities, and provides collective resources necessary to support contingency of operations planning and sustainment. Performance Management manages process improvements to reduce response timelines for internal business processes and external informational inquiries. Policy Development and Implementation manages information and system security controls, oversight, and accreditation programs and processes. Strategic Planning supports standard budgeting, acquisition collaboration tools, operating policies and procedures to streamline budgeting, execution activities, and strategies throughout the Division.

Facilities: Coordinates the development of comprehensive facility plans addressing real estate requirements, security, and critical infrastructure issues. Facilities also manage real estate, IT, and supporting resources.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Office of Emergency Communications
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Office of Emergency Communications

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	65	54	35,555
2014 Enacted	71	71	37,450
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	1	1	(36)
2015 Current Services	72	72	37,414
2015 Program Change	-	-	(934)
2015 Total Request	72	72	36,480
Total Change 2014 to 2015	1	1	(970)

NPPD requests \$36.480 million for Office of Emergency Communications, including 72 FTP/72 FTE. This is a decrease of \$0.970 million and an increase of 1 FTP/1 FTE from the FY 2014 Enacted budget. It includes the following adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$0.024 million for the annualization of the FY 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.079 million for the FY 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.011 million for increased retirement contributions
- Decrease of \$0.060 million for efficiencies achieved by reducing Federal personnel grades
- Decrease of \$0.074 million for contract efficiencies
- Decrease of \$0.016 million and increase of 1 FTP/1 FTE for the DHS FY 2015 Balanced Workforce initiative

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$K	FY 2013 Rev. Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Pres. Budget		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Office of Emergency Communications	65	54	35,555	71	71	37,450	72	72	36,480
OEC Salaries & Benefits	65	54	9,633	71	71	10,562	72	72	10,800
Interoperability Support			6,529			7,842			6,908
Outreach & Coordination			6,818			5,738			5,738
Technical Assistance & Grants			5,559			6,182			6,182
SAFECOM			1,058			1,200			1,200
Business Support			5,958			5,926			5,652

The Office of Emergency Communications (OEC) will support and promote continuing communications for emergency responders and government officials in the event of natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other man-made disasters, and work to ensure, accelerate, and attain interoperable and operable emergency communications nationwide. OEC serves as the coordination point for interoperable communications policies and holds key responsibilities, such as its leadership role in developing and implementing the National Emergency Communications Plan (NECP).

Emergency communications encompasses operability, interoperability, and continuity of communications across a full range of current and future voice, data, and video information exchange capabilities. OEC is committed to ensuring emergency response personnel government-wide and across all disciplines can communicate as needed, on demand, and as authorized. To achieve this vision, OEC developed six key strategic goals to improve emergency communications and support the DHS goals.

Goal 1: Fostering coordination between Federal, state, local, tribal, and private sector emergency communications stakeholders.

Goal 2: Improving emergency communications capabilities through targeted interaction with Federal, state, local, and tribal agencies.

Goal 3: Targeting Federal grants to states and localities with the most critical emergency communications needs in alignment with the NECP.

Goal 4: Developing policies and plans guiding, promoting, and enhancing efforts to improve emergency communications nationwide.

Goal 5: Developing innovative methods to address emergency communications gaps.

Goal 6: Creating a unified OEC headquarters and regional staff committed to ensuring programmatic success.

Interoperability Support: Provides administration and support of Critical Infrastructure Outreach, NECP; Federal grants and emergency responder training programs; and Project 25 support. Title XVIII of the Homeland Security Act directs OEC to coordinate with Federal and SLTT representatives in developing national policy and planning priorities targeting emergency communications gaps and vulnerabilities, and assesses progress regularly in strategically targeting resources and ensuring program effectiveness.

The requested funding will support increasing stakeholder input through various outreach mechanisms (e.g., SAFECOM, Emergency Communications Preparedness Center) to shape and inform policy and planning activities. OEC also collects data from these stakeholders toward measuring progress and identifying areas for follow-up improvement support. OEC will also provide for inter-governmental (Emergency Communications Preparedness Center) coordination efforts and intra-Departmental (OneDHS Emergency Communications Committee) activities, to improve emergency communications capabilities and coordination government-wide.

OEC will provide 150 requested technical assistance engagements to states, territories, and localities in supporting the implementation of Statewide Communication Interoperability Plans (Statewide Plans), including planning for deploying the Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network (NPSBN), targeting those jurisdictions with the lowest capability and highest risk.

Additionally, OEC will deliver exercise and training support to fulfill Communications Unit Leader, Communications Technician, and Auxiliary Communications technical assistance offerings.

OEC will execute approximately 20 technical assistance engagements for tribal governments based upon tribal NECP Goal 2 capabilities data submitted to DHS in 2013. Through the collection of this data and through engagements, OEC will implement recommendations and initiatives to the NECP.

SAFECOM: An advisory group of public safety and intergovernmental associations plus at large emergency responders, assists DHS with developing guidance, policies, and products related to emergency communications. SAFECOM activities engage stakeholders at SLTT governments, across all disciplines, in addressing and improving interoperable emergency communications by sharing lessons learned, best practices, and priorities with DHS and among themselves. Through SAFECOM, products are developed to educate policymakers and the emergency communications community across all disciplines, and provide recommendations on OEC services.

Funding will allow OEC to continue in-depth stakeholder engagements with the National Council of Statewide Interoperability Coordinators (NCSWIC) through recurring in-person and virtual meetings. In coordination with the NCSWIC and SAFECOM communities, funding will support developing 10 quality products to educate policy makers and the emergency response community on stakeholder-identified lessons learned and best practices, plus other key priorities. Funding will additionally allow DHS to continue supporting the First Responders Network Authority (FirstNet), overseeing planning, construction, and operation of the network.

DHS, through OEC, is supporting the establishment of this network by advising the DHS Secretary and Under Secretary as members on the FirstNet Board and FirstNet Steering Committee, respectively, and supporting FirstNet's Public Safety Advisory Committee in an advisory role.

Stakeholder engagements and partnerships will inform stakeholders of DHS policies and activities, as well as providing the venue to receive feedback and guidance.

Outreach and Coordination: Supports convening and engaging stakeholders at all levels – Federal, SLTT, and the private sector – to address and improve interoperable emergency communications. Through this program, OEC informs stakeholders of DHS policies and activities, and provides the venue for receiving feedback and guidance on improving emergency communications capabilities. This includes policy development, investment planning, and direct assistance, such as facilitating collaborating, information sharing, identifying interoperability gaps, and standardization.

The requested funding will enable OEC to continue supporting workshops and webinars to approximately 25 – 30 States and territories. The goal of these workshops and webinars is to overhaul Statewide Plans, which set strategic planning priorities across each state and focus on improving public safety emergency communications. These updated Statewide Plans will address activities across all lanes of the Interoperability Continuum plus various technologies, such as land mobile radio, wireless broadband, satellite, amateur radio, etc.

The requested funding will also provide for border region efforts supporting the Southwest Border Communications Working Group, Canada-United States Communications Interoperability Working

Group as part of the Beyond-the-Border initiative, as well as participation in the High-Level-Consultative-Commission as a member of the United States delegation in discussions with Mexico on border-region communications issues.

Furthermore, OEC is assisting the Executive Office of the President (EOP) Office of Science and Technology Policy in meeting the requirements as outlined in EO-13616, “Accelerating Broadband Infrastructure Deployment.” This EO charges the Broadband Deployment of Federal Property Working Group with ensuring a coordinated and consistent approach in implementing streamlined agency procedures, requirements, and policies related to wired and wireless broadband infrastructure deployment on Federal lands, buildings, rights of way, Federally assisted highways, and tribal lands. Successful execution of this EO will assist in the deployment of the NPSBN.

Technical Assistance (TA) and Grants: Consists of activities providing support to state, local, and tribal governments to mitigate emergency communications gaps identified by national or statewide strategic planning through on-site and virtual technical assistance and NECP Goal 2 efforts. OEC collaborates and coordinates grant policy across the numerous Federal grant programs that support interoperable emergency communications.

In preparation for NPSBN, this funding will provide 56 “pre-consultation” workshops for states and territories developing the wireless coverage requirements needed by FirstNet and the Statewide Plans for network adoption. The requested funding will also develop and implement a process to educate and collect data from Federal agencies, as well as execute 14 coverage workshops for developing a nationwide perspective of the Federal coverage requirements for FirstNet.

The requested funding will also provide 20 TA engagements for Federal responders – targeting responders that have a high need for interoperability or mutual aid with state and local public safety.

Additionally, this funding will enable release of the *Fiscal Year 2015 SAFECOM Guidance on Emergency Communications Grants*. This document is updated annually to provide guidance for SLTT grantees on eligible activities and equipment standards applicable to Federal grants funding emergency communications projects. Through this funding, OEC will meet its statutory requirements under Title 18 to provide technical assistance to SLTT governments to improve interoperable communications.

Business Support: Consists of mission-support functions including budget and finance, executive secretariat, human capital, training and development, and other administrative functions. In addition, Business Support includes OEC’s external affairs functions. The external affairs team is responsible for strategic communications; legislative affairs; public affairs and media relations; external speaking engagements and conferences; internal communications; developing publications and educational materials; and supporting stakeholder outreach.

OEC will develop and roll out a competency model, targeting employee training to enhance staff ability to achieve the OEC mission, as well as improve mission alignment by defining workforce competencies and aligning resources to workforce needs. The requested funding will allow the external affairs team to continue and further develop its stakeholder support through strategic communications related to enhancing day-to-day communications capabilities and the ongoing planning involving the NPSBN.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

SAFECOM

SAFECOM serves as DHS's program to coordinate standards, policies, procedures, and research to improve response through more effective and efficient interoperable communications nationwide. SAFECOM is coordinated with the input of the public safety community to drive the strategy for the improvement of public safety interoperable communications. The SAFECOM Executive Committee and Emergency Response Council have been instrumental in the creation of key documents such as the Interoperability Continuum, the Statement of Requirements (SoR), the Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan (SCIP) Methodology, and the NECP to assist emergency responders nationwide in improving communications and interoperability.

Consistent with public safety user requirements, SAFECOM addresses capability gaps by identifying and promulgating interoperability solutions that provide the vital links between local and State systems and Federal Government networks. For example, the Department of Homeland Security Office of Emergency Communications, in coordination with the Office for Interoperability and Compatibility, develops the annual SAFECOM Guidance on Emergency Communications Grants. The guidance provides recommendations to grantees seeking funding for interoperable emergency communications projects, including allowable costs, items to consider when funding emergency communications projects, grants management best practices for emergency communications grants, and information on standards that ensure greater interoperability. The guidance ensures that Federally funded investments are compatible and support national goals and objectives for improving interoperability nationwide.

SAFECOM addresses a capability gap by identifying and promulgating interoperability solutions that provide the vital links between local and State systems and Federal Government networks. SAFECOM will incrementally deliver this services system throughout its lifecycle.

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
1,292	1,440	1,440

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Salaries (240)	Salaries	Salaries and benefits for the Federal FTE.
Investment Maintenance (1,200)	Investment Maintenance	Operations and maintenance costs.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Priority Telecommunications Services
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Priority Telecommunications Services

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	50	36	48,994
2014 Enacted	59	59	53,372
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	1	1	9
2015 Current Services	60	60	53,381
2015 Total Request	60	60	53,381
Total Change 2014 to 2015	1	1	9

NPPD requests \$53.381 million for Priority Telecommunications Services, including 60 FTP/60 FTE. This is an increase of \$0.009 million and an increase of 1 FTP/1 FTE from the FY 2014 Enacted budget. It includes the following adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$0.017 million for the annualization of the FY 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.057 million for the FY 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.009 for increased retirement contributions
- Increase of \$0.040 for technical adjustments due to the FY 2014 Omnibus
- Decrease of \$0.043 million for efficiencies achieved by reducing Federal personnel grades
- Decrease of \$0.055 million for contract efficiencies
- Decrease of \$0.016 million and increase of 1 FTP/1 FTE for the DHS FY 2015 Balanced Workforce initiative

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$K	FY 2013 Rev. Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Pres. Budget		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Priority Telecommunications Services	50	36	48,994	59	59	53,372	60	60	53,381
PTS Salaries & Benefits	50	36	6,643	59	59	7,607	60	60	7,831
Government Emergency Telecommunications Service			16,957			18,076			18,076
Government/Industry Planning & Management			19			21			21
Facilities			2,717			2,954			2,899
Plans & Programs						405			405
Special Routing Arrangement Service			2,051			2,265			2,265
Wireless Priority Service			20,607			22,044			21,884

E.O. 13618 assigns DHS the responsibility for providing NS/EP communications, including communications that support Continuity of Operations & Continuity of Government (COOP/COG); Federal and SLTT emergency preparedness and response communications under all circumstances, including conditions of crisis or emergency.

PTS leverages the Nation's public telephone networks, including cellular systems, enabling voice communications for response and recovery coordination efforts and maintaining essential government functions and operations during a disaster. PTS accomplishes this by maintaining priority services that provide NS/EP voice telecommunications for the Government and its industry organizations during times when networks are congested or degraded. PTS significantly enhances call completion capabilities for national leadership, other NS/EP users, and first responders. DHS will continue providing and sustaining the PTS services (GETS, WPS, and SRAS) under EO 13618.

PTS provides the availability of NS/EP communications during efforts to prevent, respond to, and recover from threatened and actual terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies, even when conventional communications services are congested or degraded.

Government Emergency Telecommunications Service: Provides priority communications on commercial landline communications networks, supporting the President, Federal, state, local, tribal, and other authorized users during times of commercial telephone network congestion caused during natural or man-made disasters. GETS will continue providing priority services covering the United States and its territories, and traverse three major long distance communications carriers and most of the local exchange carriers. GETS will continue to interoperate with the Defense Switched Network, GSA's Networx, and the Diplomatic Telecommunications Service. This architecture provides a greater than 90 percent call completion rate for GETS.

Wireless Priority Service: Enhances NS/EP user's ability to complete wireless calls (originating and/or terminating) during a crisis. WPS provides nationwide wireless subscriber coverage for the President, Federal, state, local and tribal users during commercial cellular telephone network congestion, which may be caused during times of natural or man-made disasters. These services coordinate response and recovery efforts while also facilitating COOPs and COG.

WPS will continue to provide service, ensuring maximum coverage of the U.S. and some of its territories, through nationwide and regional wireless providers. WPS Enhanced Overload Performance priority signaling capability will continue enhancing call completion in the Radio Access Network and continue receiving priority access during times of congestion. This architecture provides a greater than 80 percent call completion rate for WPS.

Special Routing Arrangement Service: This program provides non-traceable, priority communication service over commercial wireless and wireline telecommunications networks for a special user community. SRAS operates under all conditions, including natural and man-made disasters, cyber-attacks, threatened and actual terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies, even when conventional communications services are congested or degraded.

Government Industry Planning & Management (GIP&M): Executes the following priorities:

- Managing the President’s National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee (NSTAC) under E.O. 12382, “President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee”
- Directing the NS/EP Communications Executive Committee (EXCOM) under EO 13618
- Leading the Communications sector and its activities under Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-7 – Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection

GIP&M manages relationships with key government and industry representatives across the communications sector and other critical infrastructure sectors, to assure information sharing among stakeholders and planning for all hazards responses to disruptions of communications infrastructure and services.

The President’s NSTAC was established under EO 12382, to advise the President on NS/EP telecommunications policy. The NSTAC is comprised of up to 30 presidentially-appointed, executive-level industry leaders representing various elements of the telecommunications industry. The NSTAC meets quarterly with the EOP and DHS leadership to prioritize NS/EP communications matters and identify specific topics of study. GIP&M provides the EOP with analysis for NSTAC membership, updates NSTAC authorities such as its charter and bylaws, and ensures that the NSTAC remains compliant with the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

GIP&M will support up to two subcommittees’ efforts for the NSTAC, resulting in final reports to the President, as well as supporting four committee level meetings.

The NS/EP EXCOM, created in 2012 by EO 13618, co-chaired by DHS and Department of Defense, serves as a government forum to address all NS/EP communications matters. The Joint Program Office (JPO), housed within GIP&M, is responsible for providing full-time, expert, and administrative support for the Executive Committee.

The EXCOM JPO will continue coordinating programs supporting NS/EP missions, priorities, goals, and policy; and, when directed by the EXCOM, convene governmental and non-governmental groups, coordinate activities, and development of policies for senior official review and approval. The JPO intends supporting a minimum of four EXCOM meetings in FY 2015, and assisting the EXCOM in developing quarterly updates to the Assistant to the President, Homeland Security and Counterterrorism; and Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

DHS serves as the Sector-Specific Agency for the Communications sector in accordance with HSPD-7. GIP&M supports the Communications Government Coordinating Council (GCC) and the Communications Sector Coordinating Council (SCC). GIP&M is also responsible for the Communications Sector Specific Plan (CSSP) detailing the application of the National Infrastructure Protection Plan risk management framework to the unique characteristics and risk landscape of the Communications sector.

GIP&M will support four joint GCC/SCC meetings and one annual quad meeting with IT and Communications sectors’ stakeholders. GIP&M will also update the CSSP, the Sector Annual Report, and the National Sector Risk Assessment for the Communications sector.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

NS/EP Priority Telecommunications Services

PTS is a White House-directed national-level NS/EP Telecommunications program that leverages the commercially owned Public Switched Network (PSN) to provide specially designed telecommunications services for the NS/EP user community during natural or man-made disasters when conventional communications services are ineffective. Specifically, PTS enhances the ability of NS/EP users to complete calls during a crisis or emergency through a congested or degraded PSN using any of the following three PTS components: GETS; WPS; SRAS, a classified service for special users.

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
41,005	44,706	44,705

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Salaries (2,480)	Salaries	Salaries and benefits for the Federal FTE.
Investment Maintenance (42,225)	Investment Maintenance	Operations and maintenance costs.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Next Generation Networks
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Next Generation Networks

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	2	2	22,535
2014 Enacted	12	12	21,158
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(4)
2015 Current Services	12	12	21,154
2015 Program Change	-	-	48,417
2015 Total Request	12	12	69,571
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	48,413

NPPD requests \$69.571 million for Next Generation Networks, including 12 FTP/12 FTE. This is an increase of \$48.413 million from the FY 2014 Enacted budget. It includes the following adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$0.001 million for the annualization of the FY 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.012 million for the FY 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.002 million for increased retirement contributions
- Decrease of \$0.009 million for efficiencies achieved by reducing Federal personnel grades
- Decrease of \$0.010 million for contract efficiencies

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$K	FY 2013 Rev. Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Pres. Budget		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Next Generation Networks	2	2	22,535	12	12	21,158	12	12	69,571
NGN Salaries & Benefits	2	2	280	12	12	1,578	12	12	1,584
Next Generation Networks			22,255			19,580			67,987

EO 13618 assigns DHS the responsibility for satisfying priority communications requirements using commercial, government, and privately-owned communications resources, when appropriate.

Next Generation Networks Priority Services (NGN-PS) ensures NS/EP telecommunications during an emergency. NGN-PS facilitates the continuation of NS/EP priority services currently provided by PTS via commercial networks, as major commercial telecommunications carriers replace their current circuit-

switched infrastructure with Internet Protocol (IP)-based infrastructure. To continue providing authorized users with the ability to communicate during crises, DHS must ensure the new network infrastructures are also capable of satisfying priority telecommunications requirements as the commercial carriers evolve to their next-generation networks.

The first NGN-PS program objective addresses the transition of legacy, priority voice capabilities in the commercial carriers' long distance core networks. The acquisition strategy selected will achieve cost-effective priority services by continuing to leverage the highly survivable, commercially-owned, public telecommunications network assets. When deployed, NGN technologies will provide the Government with priority communications capabilities over robust and diverse nationwide communications networks at a fraction of the cost required to build and maintain a government-owned system.

Effective communications capabilities are essential during an emergency or crisis to mitigate damage to critical infrastructures, save lives, maintain a strong national defense posture, mitigate damage to the national economy, and maintain public confidence. When commercial communications services are congested or degraded, including natural or man-made emergencies, the NGN-PS program will provide authorized personnel with IP-based voice communications for response and recovery efforts. It will ensure essential government functions and operations such as Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government. The program uses commercial networks, as they are more cost effective than private networks and provide ubiquity of service.

The NGN-PS program will continue evolving outdated PTS program circuit-based priority features and functions, and phasing in IP-based packet switching priority features. In FY 2015, NGN-PS will start the Phase 1, Increment 2. The Increment 2 effort will expand the NGN-PS efforts into wireless VoIP networks, in addition to current work on core backbone, with contracted telecommunications providers.

Please see the following page for the FY 2013-2015 spend plan.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request
Total Budget	\$ 22,535,000	\$ 21,158,000	\$ 69,571,000
FTP / FTE	2 / 2	12 / 12	12 / 12
Salaries & Benefits	\$ 280,000	\$ 1,578,000	\$ 1,584,000
Program Funding	\$ 22,255,000	\$ 19,580,000	\$ 67,987,000
Program Funding Details			
Mission Support Services	\$ 4,769,737	\$ 2,196,100	\$ 8,077,164
Increment 1 - Core Networks	\$ 11,649,271	\$ 14,917,396	\$ 12,368,652
NGN GETS AT&T	\$ -	\$ 6,252,846	\$ 6,768,434
NGN GETS Sprint	\$ 665,000	\$ -	\$ -
NGN GETS Verizon	\$ 7,793,838	\$ 6,364,550	\$ 4,700,218
NGN Core Engineering Support	\$ 2,628,712	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 600,000
OTA Support	\$ 561,721	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000
Increment 2 - Wireless Networks	\$ 5,835,992	\$ 2,466,504	\$ 47,541,184
NGN Standards & Modeling	\$ 700,000	\$ -	\$ 3,000,000
LTE Development Proof of Concept	\$ 4,535,992		\$ 1,800,000
NGN Wireless Access Engineering Support	\$ 600,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 1,200,000
NGN Wireless Access AT&T		\$ 655,502	\$ 15,508,319
NGN Wireless Access Sprint		\$ 655,501	\$ 10,157,736
NGN Wireless Access Verizon		\$ 655,501	\$ 15,875,129

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Next Generation Network (NGN)

Next Generation Network Priority Services (NGN-PS) program responds to E.O. 13618, which directs the Secretary of DHS to “oversee the development, testing, implementation, and sustainment of NS/EP communications, including: communications that support Continuity of Government; Federal, State, local, territorial, and tribal emergency preparedness and response communications...” Legacy PTS provides priority over commercial service provider (CSP) networks. CSPs are replacing their aging circuit-switched networks with packet-switched networks creating the operational gap that NGN will address. NGN addresses a capability gap by providing highly survivable, commercial telecomm assets to provide the Government with priority communications capabilities over robust and diverse nationwide networks. NGN is a multi-phase, multi-increment tech insertion.

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
22,535	21,158	69,571

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Salaries (1,574)	Salaries	Salaries and benefits for the Federal FTE.
Investment Acquisitions (67,997)	Investment Acquisitions	Investment acquisitions costs.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	30	22	11,893
2014 Enacted	14	14	10,074
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	32
2015 Current Services	14	14	10,106
2015 Total Request	14	14	10,106
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	32

NPPD requests \$10.106 million for Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications, including 14 FTP/14 FTE. This is an increase of \$0.032 million from the FY 2014 Enacted budget. It includes the following adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$0.010 million for the annualization of the FY 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.014 million for the FY 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.002 million for increased retirement contributions
- Increase of \$0.028 million technical adjustments due to the FY 2014 Omnibus
- Decrease of \$0.010 million for efficiencies achieved by reducing Federal personnel grades
- Decrease of \$0.012 million for contract efficiencies

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$K	FY 2013 Rev. Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Pres. Budget		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications	30	22	11,893	14	14	10,074	14	14	10,106
PSET Salaries & Benefits	30	22	4,002	14	14	1,813	14	14	1,829
Classified Program			998			1,128			1,128
Modeling, Analysis & Technical Assessments			5,036			5,031			5,047
NS/EP Standards			1,857			2,102			2,102

The Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications (PSET) PPA has a large role in EO 13618 by supporting the development of studies, standards, and assessments of communications infrastructures in support of National Security Emergency Communications. The PSET PPA encompasses programs

supporting each of the other PPAs, developing tools used by Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) and ensuring cost effective modeling and analysis of advanced telecommunications network technology for PTS and NGN.

PSET includes the following four activities:

Modeling, Analysis, and Technical Assessment (MATA): Predicts and mitigates the effect of communications failures on national leadership's ability to communicate during times of crisis. MATA provides specialized modeling and analyses of current and future protocols, algorithms, network designs, and capabilities affecting priority service communications in legacy and NGNs. DHS uses the modeling team's analysis tools to provide critical infrastructure and key resource risk assessments for the Communications sector during the response to a man-made or natural disaster, as well as assisting in restoration and recovery efforts. MATA also provides technical assistance to the DHS Office of Policy for the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) and Team Telecom in support of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

In FY 2015, MATA will develop end-to-end integrated data priority services testing and prototyping capabilities, using a mixture of modeling, simulation and actual test beds for various NGN technologies. The requested FY 2015 funding will allow MATA to complete 75 percent of AT&T, 65 percent of Sprint, and 45 percent of Verizon core networks models to support NGN Voice Priority Services. .

NS/EP Standards: Provides leadership and representation in international and national standards bodies to advance U.S. interests. The program authors, defends, and advances contributions to technical standards in support of National Communications System (NCS) and national goals. NS/EP focuses on a suite of standards regarding IP-based networks, the latest technology. These standards are critical to the success of the NGN-PS program's ability to ensure the continuity of priority communication for national, state, and local leadership during times of NSSEs.

The standards team will attend over 40 standards engagements within nine national and international standards bodies worldwide where they will track over two hundred contributions traversing the approval processes of the different bodies. They will also work with the commercial industry and collaborate on new communications standards in the wireless, satellite, and IP arenas.

Commercial Network Survivability/Advanced Technology: E.O. 13618 establishes and maintains the means to assess and make policy recommendations on new and advanced communications technologies that either have or satisfy NS/EP communications needs. DHS has established an Architecture and Advanced Technology (AAT) program, which houses Advanced Technology, Public Safety Communications Research, and NS/EP Executive Committee Support groups. Consistent with Sections 3.3 and 5.1 of EO 13618, the program leads much of DHS's NS/EP communications efforts, including supporting the NS/EP Executive Committee (EXCOM), a consortium of interagency partners with NS/EP communications responsibilities; conducting vulnerability assessments of new communications technologies; evaluating the impacts on commercially-owned and government-owned infrastructures; and coordinating with the Public Safety Communications Research program to reconcile NS/EP communications standards with the First Responder Network Authority Network (FirstNet). Additionally, the program also supports national-level exercises and NSSEs to support

broader DHS efforts to prevent, protect, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism and natural disasters.

Classified Program: The justification for this program will be made available under a separate cover.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Critical Infrastructure Protection
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Critical Infrastructure Protection

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	40	31	10,081
2014 Enacted	38	38	9,409
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(6)
2015 Current Services	38	38	9,403
2015 Program Change	3	2	1,036
2015 Total Request	41	40	10,439
Total Change 2014 to 2015	3	2	1,030

NPPD requests \$10.439 million for Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs, including 41 FTP/40 FTE. This is an increase of \$1.030 million and 3 FTP/2 FTE from the FY 2014 Enacted budget. It includes the following adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$0.012 million for the annualization of the FY 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.036 million for the FY 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.006 million for increased retirement contributions
- Decrease of \$0.028 million for efficiencies achieved by reducing Federal personnel grades
- Decrease of \$0.032 million for contract efficiencies

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$K	FY 2013 Rev. Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Pres. Budget		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs	40	31	10,081	38	38	9,409	41	40	10,439
CIP Salaries & Benefits	40	31	4,671	38	38	4,866	41	40	5,203
CIP Operations, Plans & Policy			700			583			551
NCC Operations			3,309			2,907			3,632
Network Security Information Exchange			336			56			56
Training & Exercises			593			591			591
Telecommunications Service Priority			472			406			406

Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) addresses EO 13618, specifically by receiving, integrating, and disseminating NS/EP communications information to the Federal Government and SLTT governments,

as appropriate, to establish situational awareness, priority setting recommendations, and a common operating picture for NS/EP communications information as required by Sec 5.2.(d) of the EO

CIP also facilitates leveraging this situational awareness and common operational picture through each of the other PPAs. CIP ensures the continued availability of NS/EP telecommunications services under all circumstances, including crisis or emergency, attack, recovery, and reconstitution. CIP performs analyses on the communication infrastructure; ensures continuity planning and operational support are in place; conducts Title Globe continuity communications testing and certification training for communications emergency response personnel; and produces operational procedures, policies, and support tools. CIP is comprised of the following activities:

National Coordinating Center (NCC) Operations: The NCC is a joint government-industry body providing a response mechanism to NS/EP telecommunications incidents. The NCC, collocated with the NCCIC, provides 24x7, real-time situational awareness and response readiness for events for events potentially affecting the nation's communications infrastructure. The NCC fulfills E.O. 13618, for a government-industry center capable of assisting in the initiation, coordination, restoration, and reconstitution of NS/EP telecommunications services or facilities under all conditions of emerging threats, crisis, or emergency. The NCC is the primary mechanism within DHS for executing Emergency Support Function 2 – Communications (ESF #2) under the National Response Framework during an incident.

The NCC also administers the SHARed RESources (SHARES) high-frequency (HF) radio program, which is a network of approximately 1,500 high-frequency radio stations forming a nationwide emergency message-handling network.

The requested funding will allow the NCC to continue 24x7 watch operations, improve real-time situational awareness reporting for NS/EP communications for Federal departments and agencies, and maintain baseline operational readiness to respond to events. Per DHS's responsibilities under National Security Presidential Directive 39 (NSPD-39), the NCC will continue to support coordination between operations centers responsible for radiated frequency interference events affecting government and private sector communications systems. Further, this funding will facilitate NCC IT system readiness (NCCLAN, station logs, tools) at 99 percent - available to support 24x7 operations. Additionally, it will support information sharing such as the weekly NCC government and industry meetings to ensure coordination and understanding of emergency communications. This funding will also support weekly SHARES Federal-state-local-volunteer operable/interoperable HF communications capability testing to ensure readiness.

Operations, Plans, and Policy: Provides telecommunication analyses during both emergency preparation and actual disaster response operations, and is responsible for assessing the national continuity communications system.

Operations, Plans, and Policy will co-lead and enhance ESF #2 response and restoration efforts when activated, supporting regional and state communications events. The three Communication Liaisons (Eastern, Central, and Western) will work on building emergency capabilities at the Federal, regional agency, state, and local levels, and in coordination of such initiatives and programs, with the communications industry. The Communication Liaisons will work closely with the Office of

Emergency Communications' 10 Regional Coordinators, each one located in the 10 Federal Regions, in continuing improvement of emergency communications operability and interoperability. Additionally, the Operations, Plans, and Policy will improve agency readiness and provide reporting to the EOP, for Category II – IV departments and agencies' compliance with NCS Directive 3-10.

Training and Exercises (T&E): Maintains a cadre of more than 100 emergency response personnel prepared to respond across the spectrum of crises and emergencies. In response to the recommendations of the *Hurricane Katrina After Action Report*, DHS is enhancing its readiness for emergency response operations with an increased tempo of training and exercises for multiagency personnel with ESF #2 collateral duties.

T&E will host 10 training webinars, an annual training event in which the focus will remain on training personnel in post-disaster infrastructure restoration, and two regional training events. T&E will also conduct one major ESF #2 exercise involving the entire ESF #2 community (FEMA, FCC, NTIA, Industry, and State Emergency Managers) and at least two National Team exercises involving the NCCIC/NCC and the FEMA National Response Coordination Center teams. T&E will also participate in the planning, control and execution of NCCIC's participation in the annual Eagle Horizon Continuity of Operations national exercise and DHS National Level Exercise events, as well as at least five internal NCCIC cyber exercises, and at least two interagency or national level cyber exercises. Finally, T&E will enhance its collaborative efforts with various departments and agencies; supporting travel to ESF #2 training events to further NPPD's mission of conducting state and local officials training and exercises and helping the Nation meet the overarching priorities of the National Preparedness Goals.

National Security Information Exchanges (NSIE): Supports the Government NSIE, representing Federal departments and agencies having responsibilities related to the public network, and departments and agencies that are major telecommunications users. The President's NSIE provides a trusted environment where industry and government representatives exchange threat and vulnerabilities information to reduce risk in the public network.

NSIE will increase industry information sharing partner membership and the Government NSIE membership by 10 percent. NSIE will also update their risk assessment report, *An Assessment of the Risk to the Cybersecurity of the Public Network*.

Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP): Established by a FCC Report and Order 88-341 in 1988, TSP is the regulatory, administrative, and operational system authorizing and providing priority treatment of NS/EP telecommunications services. The TSP program provides NS/EP users with priority restoration and provisioning of telecommunications services vital to maintaining readiness or response to an incident. Telecommunications service vendors may become overwhelmed with requests for new telecommunications services and requirements to restore existing telecommunications services due to any number of natural or man-made disasters. The TSP program provides service vendors with an FCC mandate for prioritizing service requests by identifying those services critical to NS/EP.

TSP will maintain the database of critical circuits requiring priority treatment, monitoring over 276,000 TSP assignments and over 1,900 organizations (Federal, State, local governments; and private industry) that participate in the program. To ensure restoration activities remain mission critical, TSP

will revalidate a third of user organizations to ensure restoration priorities and the NS/EP mission remain valid. Additionally, TSP will reconcile 75 percent of the previous year's vendor-supplied confirmation data to maintain accuracy of restoration data and priorities.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Increase 1: Transition Wireless Priority Services to Internet-Based Technologies
PPA: Next Generation Networks
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$48,417

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	2,122
Program Increase							-	-	48,417
Total Request	-	-	5,345	-	-	2,122	-	-	50,539

Description of Item:

NPPD requests an increase of \$48.417 million to transition the WPS infrastructure to internet-based technologies through implementation of Phase 1, Increment 2 of the NGN-PS program. This will enable IP-based packet switching capabilities over wireless cellular networks and NGN-PS Phase 1, Increment 2 to meet IOC in FY 2018.

Justification:

NGN-PS ensures NS/EP telecommunications during an emergency. PTS currently provides NS/EP communications via commercial networks; however, commercial telecommunications networks are modernizing from the circuit-switched infrastructure upon which PTS is based no later than FY 2019. NGN-PS works with major commercial telecommunications carriers as they make the transition to IP-based infrastructures to ensure the continuity of NS/EP priority service.

The NGN-PS program must work diligently with service providers to stay ahead of the emerging priority-service capability gap on wireless networks.

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

This program change will provide support to maintain the number of wireless carriers deploying PTS, so the solution will maintain the same degree of coverage across the United States regardless of the

underlying technology. The increase will enable Phase 1, Increment 2 of the NGN-PS program to meet IOC in FY 2018. Without this funding, the Federal Government will risk losing voice priority-service capabilities in wireless networks as the legacy WPS becomes phased out and obsolete, currently estimated to occur in some markets as early as FY 2015, but no later than FY 2019.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Enhance CFATS Compliance
PPA: Infrastructure Security Compliance
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$3,420

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							263	263	84,016
Program Increase							-	-	3,420
Total Request	253	230	71,696	253	242	81,000	263	263	87,436

Description of Item:

NPPD requests an increase of \$3.420 million and 0 FTP/0 FTE to enhance critical efforts related to compliance with the CFATS, led by the Infrastructure Security Compliance Division (ISCD).

Justification:

Identification of CFATS outliers – \$1.345 million, 0 FTP/0 FTE

ISCD is developing an automated process to ingest and analyze data provided by other Federal, State, and local partners to assist in the identification of facilities that should have filed a CFATS Top-Screen based on their possession of a threshold amount of one or more CFATS chemical(s) of interest, but either intentionally or unintentionally failed to do so (i.e., “outlier” facilities or “potentially noncompliant facilities”).

Improvements to CFATS risk-tiering methodology – \$0.500 million, 0 FTP/0 FTE

To address concerns raised by the U.S. Government Accountability Office regarding the CFATS risk-tiering methodology, ISCD will implement modifications to the tiering methodology based on recommendations made by an external peer review panel in FY 2013.

Implement E.O. recommendations – \$1.575 million, 0 FTP/0 FTE

ISCD will invest in enhancements to its internal information sharing platform and will improve its data analytic capabilities to better enable comparison between agency, State, and local lists of chemicals. Specifically, ISCD will run comparisons on the EPA Risk Management Program and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Title III data from all 50 individual State data sets on an annual basis to identify potentially non-compliant facilities. Each discrepancy between the data sets will then be investigated and resolved to ensure all regulatory obligations by the reporting facilities are adhered to.

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

The requested funding will facilitate the automation of data analysis required to assist in the identification of facilities that should have filed a CFATS Top-Screen, therefore decreasing the likelihood that noncompliant facilities at a high risk of terrorist attack will go unregulated by CFATS. The requested funding will additionally contribute to the implementation of modifications made to the tiering methodology, allowing the Department to make more informed decisions on the risk level presented by potentially high-risk chemical facilities. Lastly, and importantly, the requested funding will allow for resources to be made available to support resulting requirements from the Executive Order deliverables (noted above) without decreasing availability for core mission functions.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3:

Implement Executive Order 13636

PPA:

Sector Management and Governance

Network Security Deployment

US Computer Emergency Readiness Team

Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness

Program Increase:

Positions 34, FTE 20, Dollars \$6,437

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							34	20	6,437
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	20	6,437

Description of Item:

NPPD requests an increase of \$6.437 million and 34 FTP/20 FTE to EO 13636, *Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity*. This increase will augment the recently established C³ Voluntary Program and Enhanced Cybersecurity Services (ECS) capability.

Together, these two programs will encourage the adoption of cybersecurity standards by critical infrastructure owners and operators and provide enough support to ECS as it moves to cover all critical infrastructure sectors.

Justification:

Voluntary Program - \$6.005 million, 10 FTP/6 FTE

The intention of the voluntary program is to support the adoption of the Cybersecurity Framework by owners and operators of critical infrastructure. The Cybersecurity Framework was developed by NIST in conjunction with the Department, , Sector-Specific Agencies and industry.

To support this effort, NPPD will:

- Establish a program management capability to develop guidance for participants in the program, increase efforts to engage with industry partners on cybersecurity issues, and provide evaluations based on the Cybersecurity Framework performance goals.

- Establish a national awareness campaign strategy and strategic partnerships that will leverage, participate in, and reinforce existing NPPD partnerships and programs that support cybersecurity risk awareness.
- Increase the number of voluntary evaluations completed (from 75 to 100) and enhance existing toolsets to account for the cybersecurity framework content and the ability to collect metrics on the adoption/implementation of the cybersecurity framework.
- Support the enhanced resource needs for SSAs, who will need to work with Sectors to design a voluntary program that will work for individual industries.

Enhanced Cybersecurity Services - \$2.517 million, 24FTP/14 FTE

NPPD will provide support to the ECS program, enabling owners and operators of critical infrastructure to enhance the protection of their networks from unauthorized access, exfiltration, and exploitation by cyber threat actors. ECS consists of the operational processes and security oversight required to share sensitive and classified cyber threat information with qualified CSPs that will enable them to better protect their customers who are critical infrastructure entities.

To make ECS available to all critical infrastructure sectors, NPPD must conduct analyses to establish operational procedures and ensure coordination with critical infrastructure owners and operators.

With \$0.518 million and 5 FTP/3 FTE, NPPD will:

- Coordinate ECS Memorandum of Agreements (MOAs), operational processes, and security oversight with qualified CSPs.
- Validate critical infrastructure (entities from all sectors for eligibility to participate in the ECS program.
- Provide sensitive and classified Government Furnished Indicators to qualified CSPs.
- Work directly with CSPs in support of incident response and recovery efforts and provide onsite assistance to partners and constituents based on requests for technical assistance.
- Analyze information specific to identifying known or suspected cyber threats from a number of sources in the form of indicators.

With \$1.999 million and 19 FTP/11 FTE, NPPD will expand its support to the ECS program through the development and deployment of NCPS information sharing, core infrastructure, and program support capabilities.

Offset: Reduction to SSA Management – (\$2.085 million)

NPPD is also realigning resources within the Sector Management & Governance PPA to support E.O. priorities.

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

These programs will enable the Department to partner with the owners and operators of critical infrastructure to improve cybersecurity information sharing and collaboratively develop and implement risk-based standards, which will ultimately enhance the security and resilience of the Nation's critical infrastructure and maintain a cyber environment.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 4:

Implement Presidential Policy Directive 21

PPA:

Regional Field Operations

Sector Management and Governance

Critical Infrastructure Protection

Infrastructure Analysis and Planning

Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness

Program Increase:

Positions 24, FTE 14, Dollars \$1,642

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							171	171	66,495
Program Increase							24	14	1,642
Total Request	161	132	58,613	170	157	64,336	195	185	68,137

Description of Item:

This net increase of \$1.642 million in funding and 24 FTP/14 FTE implements PPD 21's direction to expand activities to enhance critical infrastructure resilience by developing, implementing, and promoting innovative best practices, improving design and construction standards, and fostering advanced operation and maintenance practices that consider the full infrastructure lifecycle. Included in these efforts is development of a cyber and physical nexus within the RRAP to better understand the consequences and cascading impacts of disruptions to lifeline sectors. The funding increases total \$8.0M and are offset by \$6.4M in decreases by eliminating Site Assessment Visits as they are replaced with RRAPs and by reducing support to non-IP SSAs.

PPD-21 established national policy on critical infrastructure security and resilience. PPD-21 called for the Department to coordinate the overall Federal effort to promote the security and resilience of the Nation's critical infrastructure.

This increase would enhance three NPPD critical infrastructure capabilities aligned with the PPD:

- Better coordinate with SSAs to strengthen the security and resilience of critical infrastructure through an Infrastructure Design and Recovery Support function.
- Conduct additional comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of the Nation's critical infrastructure through additional RRAP assessments.

- Ensure 24x7 capability to coordinate Federal Government responses to significant cyber and physical incidents affecting critical infrastructure.

The funding for these enhancements is partially offset by reducing legacy critical infrastructure protection activities. NPPD will stop conducting SAV assessments; instead, NPPD will conduct additional ECIP assessments using an improved tool that incorporates many of the capabilities currently provided through SAVs. .

Justification:

Infrastructure Design & Recovery Support - \$2.531 million, 10 FTP/5 FTE

NPPD will expand the range of activities to enhance critical infrastructure resilience by developing, implementing, and promoting innovative best practices, improving design and construction standards, and fostering advanced operation and maintenance practices that consider the full infrastructure lifecycle. NPPD will establish the initial framework and support required for a phased establishment of an Infrastructure Design and Recovery Support function. This will speed initial action on resilience activities and ensures that prior to introduction of any large-scale solution a substantive body of knowledge, to include field testing of funding approaches, supports any significant policy changes.

The expanded focus on resilience, in alignment with PPD-21, underlines the importance of security and protective measures. NPPD will provide a support office for infrastructure security and resilience, by interacting with multiple governance levels and developing a more robust and action-oriented public-private partnership. This will allow NPPD to set the stage for an informed national discussion regarding how to implement infrastructure resilience enhancements to combat the current risk from a range of high-priority challenges, including cybersecurity incidents, extreme weather and aging and failing infrastructure.

Specifically, NPPD will:

- Provide clearly articulated Federal resilience best practices and performance standards for infrastructure design and construction.
- Provide accessible climate change data crafted to support infrastructure investment decisions.
- Expand nascent infrastructure resilience principles to include both recovery and non-emergency investment decisions.
- Pilot initiatives exploring incentivized approaches to address aging infrastructure investment needs.

Regional Risk Assessment Program – \$4.508 million, 11 FTP/7 FTE

To meet requirements laid out in PPD-21, NPPD will develop a cyber and physical nexus within its RRAP to better understand the consequences and cascading impacts of disruptions to lifeline sectors. The findings from the increased regional assessment capabilities will provide the Department with a wealth of data about these sectors along with their reliance on cyber and communications infrastructure.

To accomplish this requirement, NPPD will hire 11 new positions with the appropriate skill set within both the Office of Infrastructure Protection and the Office of Cybersecurity & Communications. These new personnel will work together to build upon the cyber-security skill sets and ensure all RRAPs are conducted with an increased focus on cyber-security. The Office of Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis will provide analytic support for additional RRAPs.

NCC Operations - \$1.036 million, 3 FTP/2 FTE

As telephony and cyber converge, increased Federal support is required to ensure awareness and coordinated response as required in PPD-21. The National Coordinating Center for Telecommunications (NCC) leads and coordinates the initiation, restoration, and reconstitution of NS/EP telecommunications services or facilities under all conditions.

The increase will allow NPPD to maintain national critical infrastructure centers to provide a situational awareness capability by sustaining 24x7 communications infrastructure response readiness and requirements coordination between Federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and industry responders. With current resources, the NCC will no longer be able to provide 24x7 readiness due to the loss of two staff members from the Department of Defense and one member of the Defense Intelligence Agency who are currently provided to DHS on a non-reimbursable basis.

The program increases for the Infrastructure Design and Recovery Support efforts, RRAPs, and NCC Operations is offset by decreases in support to SSAs and SAVs:

Offset: Non-Infrastructure Protection SSA Support – (\$2.939 million)

NPPD will reduce support to the non-IP SSAs and the public and private partner councils that are currently in place. This will require non-IP SSAs to assume more of the responsibilities identified in PPD-21 as it relates to their assigned sectors.

Offset: Site Assessment Visits – (\$3.494 million)

Resources formerly utilized for SAVs will be re-directed to the expansion of RRAP assessments and the enhancement of the Enhanced Critical Infrastructure Protection (ECIP)/Infrastructure Survey Tool (IST). SAVs and ECIP/ISTs have both traditionally been inputs to the RRAP process. Enhancements to ECIP/ISTs will include some of the capabilities of the foregone SAVs, and the ECIP/IST will be significantly less expensive than the SAV assessments. The enhanced ECIP/IST will be used to conduct facility level assessments in support of RRAPs, as well as National Special Security Events, Level I and Level II assets, and threat-driven activities.

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

These increases will strengthen and maintain secure, functioning, and resilient critical infrastructure through enhanced coordination, assessment, and situational awareness capabilities. By encouraging resilience in infrastructure investments across critical infrastructure sectors and funding agencies,

NPPD will reduce economic damage following a natural disaster or other incident, increase the reliability of infrastructure under normal operating conditions, and reduce Federal financial outlays to respond to and recover from a natural disaster or other incident. This new capability will be fully offset by reducing support from NPPD to other SSAs.

The five additional cyber-centric RRAPs will allow NPPD to identify cross-sector physical and cyber dependencies and interdependencies and to better understand the consequences and cascading impacts of disruptions to lifeline sectors. The findings from the increased regional assessments will provide the Department with a wealth of data about the energy, water, and transportation sectors and their reliance on cyber and communications infrastructure.

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**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1:

Cyber Exercise & Assessment Programs

PPA:

US Computer Emergency Readiness Team

Federal Network Security

Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness

Program Decrease:

Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(8,270)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							85	85	38,357
Program Decrease							-	-	(8,270)
Total Request	83	81	42,509	85	85	40,890	85	85	30,087

Description of Item:

NPPD requests a decrease of \$8.270 million for eliminating redundancies in cyber programs.

Justification:

Federal Network Testing & Hygiene Analysis – (\$2.780 million)

NPPD will reduce the number of Federal network testing and cyber hygiene analysis assessments by eight assessments.

US-CERT Technology Improvements – (\$3.863 million)

NPPD will reduce the development of plans, processes, and technology requirements for US-CERT Operations.

Cyber Exercises – (\$1.627 million)

NPPD will reduce the number of exercises it conducts by approximately 15 percent and limit the amount of planning it conducts for all other exercises it supports

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

The reductions to these programs will be mitigated by the deployments of the NCPS's E³A and the information sharing capabilities, as well as the deployment of CDM capabilities.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 2: Federal Cyber Support to SLTT
PPA: Global Cybersecurity Management
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(11,405)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	15,891
Program Decrease							-	-	(11,405)
Total Request	-	-	9,885	-	-	12,891	-	-	4,486

Description of Item:

NPPD requests a decrease of \$11.405 million due to reduced Federal cyber support to SLTT governments. Specifically, NPPD will reduce support to the MS-ISAC and the ICEC program.

The MS-ISAC is a collaborative SLTT government-focused cybersecurity organization enhancing SLTT governments' ability to prevent; protect against; respond to; and recover from cyber-attacks and compromises.

The ICEC program provides learning opportunities, courses, seminars, and classes through the creation and implementation of DHS Cyber Innovation Centers (CIC) that instruct on issues relating to cybersecurity and cyber awareness.

Justification:

MS-ISAC Managed Security Services – (\$3.135 million)

The MS-ISAC will continue to implement cost sharing between the Department and the states supported by MS-ISAC. The cost sharing will be used to integrate SLTT governments into the Department's larger and more comprehensive Managed Security Services approach through commercial service providers. The MS-ISAC will still serve as the primary entity to aggregate and analyze information coming from SLTTs and will continue funding this base activity.

ICEC DHS Cyber Innovation Centers (CIC) – (\$5.341 million)

Through the DHS CIC, ICEC will reduce its footprint by three communities, thus reducing the number of students reached by approximately 15,900 over three years.

National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education (NICE) – (\$2.929 million)

Cyber Education will reduce various NICE-related activities including the Federal Virtual Training Environment and the Federal Cybersecurity Training Events programs, and providing recommendations for professionalizing the federal government's key stakeholder agencies supporting critical infrastructure.

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

The reduction to MS-ISAC will be mitigated by cost sharing with SLTT governments that wish to use the Managed Security Service offering from MS-ISAC.

The ICEC program will reach approximately 211,440 students, assuming one community in FY 2015 through the end of the 10-year period.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 3: Interoperability Communications
PPA: Office of Emergency Communications
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(934)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	7,842
Program Decrease							-	-	(934)
Total Request	-	-	6,529	-	-	7,842	-	-	6,908

Description of Item:

NPPD requests a decrease of \$0.934 million for interoperability communications support.

Justification:

OEC provides approximately 150 technical assistance requests from SLTT for Next Generation 9-1-1, Long Term Evolution (LTE) to broadband/digital network and dispatch operations initiatives, developing new training for National Incident Management System Incident Command System communications positions. Currently, these technical assistance engagements reach across all 50 states and 6 territories.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals): This decrease in funding will reduce OEC's ability to fulfill some state, local, tribal, and territorial requests for technical assistance. OEC will continue to provide requested technical assistance engagements to states, territories, and localities, but at a lower rate, in supporting the implementation of Statewide Communication Interoperability Plans (Statewide Plans), including facilitated training and exercise opportunities. OEC will also leverage other activities to mitigate this impact and continue supporting Statewide Plans.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 4: NISAC
PPA: Infrastructure Analysis and Planning
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(2,912)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	18,562
Program Decrease							-	-	(2,912)
Total Request	-	-	13,911	-	-	18,562	-	-	15,650

Description of Item:

NPPD is requesting a reduction of \$2.912 million for NISAC. NISAC was established by Congress to be a center of excellence for advanced modeling, simulation, and analysis of critical infrastructure systems. It is managed by NPPD's Homeland Infrastructure Threat and Risk Analysis Center (HITRAC). As a collaborative effort between Sandia National Laboratories and Los Alamos National Laboratory, NISAC provides strategic, multi-disciplinary analyses of dependencies, interdependencies, and cascading effects of infrastructure disruptions to critical infrastructure sectors. NISAC has developed an in-depth expertise in a wide array of subject domains and application areas. NISAC expertise and tools help inform DHS, Federal, State, local, territorial, tribal, and private sector partners' efforts to prepare for, mitigate, and recover from threats or incidents affecting critical infrastructure.

Justification:

NPPD will revert to FY13 spending levels for NISAC.

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

OCIA will leverage available funds to conduct critical analyses to support NPPD's mission.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 5: Bombing Prevention
PPA: Infrastructure Analysis and Planning
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(2,089)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	10,504
Program Decrease							-	-	(2,089)
Total Request	-	-	9,457	-	-	10,504	-	-	8,415

Description of Item:

NPPD is requesting a reduction of \$2.089 million for Bombing Prevention (BP). BP leads and coordinates DHS efforts to protect life and critical infrastructure by building capabilities within the general public and across the private and public sectors to prevent, protect against, respond to, and mitigate bombing incidents. BP coordinates National and intergovernmental C-IED efforts, and conducts C-IED capabilities analysis and planning support, information sharing and decision support, and C-IED training and awareness programs.

Justification:

NPPD is realigning resources within the Infrastructure Analysis and Planning PPA to support priorities related to implementation of Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) 21, *Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience*, and Executive Order (E.O.) 13636, *Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity*.

Impacts on Performance (Relationship of Decrease to Strategic Goals):

The proposed funding reduction would affect capabilities carried out in support of Presidential Policy Directive 17 (PPD-17), *Countering Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs)*, Investments in new training mechanisms and courses will be deferred and BP will economize its Multi-Jurisdiction IED Security Planning (MJIEDSP). Support for the National Counter-IED Capabilities Assessment Database (NCCAD) will also be reduced to support alternate NPPD priorities.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses for infrastructure protection and information security programs and activities, as authorized by title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121 et seq.), [\$1,187,000,000] **\$1,197,566,000**¹, of which [\$225,000,000] **\$225,000,000**² shall remain available until September 30, [2015] **2016**³: Provided, That [\$168,061,000] **\$142,633,000**⁴ shall be used to deploy on Federal systems technology for improvement of the agency information security policies, practices, and systems covered by 44 U.S.C. 3543(a): Provided further, That funds provided under this heading shall be used to assist and support Government-wide and agency-specific efforts to provide adequate, risk-based, and cost-effective cybersecurity measures that address escalating and rapidly evolving threats to information security, including the acquisition and operation of a continuous monitoring and diagnostics program that includes equipment, software, and services supplied by the Department of Homeland Security.

Change	Explanation
¹ ... [\$1,187,000,000] <u>\$1,197,566,000</u>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ... [\$225,000,000] <u>\$225,000,000</u>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ ... [2015] <u>2016</u>	Year change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁴ ... [\$165,946,000] <u>\$142,633,000</u>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Infrastructure Protection and Information Security FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	1,333	1,068	\$1,064,720
FY 2014 Enacted	1,444	1,373	\$1,187,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	\$122
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Business Support Transfer (from M&A)	4	4	\$668
Cyber Analysis Transfer (from CICPA)	-	-	\$2,500
Facilities Transfer (from SM&G)	-	-	\$919
Geospatial Analysis Transfer (from RFO)	3	3	\$1,771
IP Salaries & Benefits Realignment (to RFO & ISC from IA&P & SM&G)	-	-	\$3,225
Geospatial Analysis Transfer (to IA&P)	(3)	(3)	(\$1,771)
Facilities Transfer (to IA&P)	-	-	(\$919)
IP Salaries & Benefits Realignment (to RFO & ISC from (IA&P & SM&G)	-	-	(\$3,225)
Cyber Analysis Transfer (to IA&P)	-	-	(\$2,500)
Total Transfers	4	4	\$668
Increases			
2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$1,393
Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise	-	-	\$418
Annualization of Prior Year Positions	-	68	\$10,011
Increased Retirement Contributions	-	-	\$232
Total, Increases	-	68	\$12,054
Decreases			
Balanced Workforce	65	65	(\$266)
Cyber Acquisition Adjustments	-	-	(\$32,936)
Efficiencies	-	-	(\$3,382)
Total, Decreases	65	65	(\$36,584)
Total Other Adjustments	65	133	(\$24,530)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	69	137	(\$23,740)
FY 2015 Current Services	1,513	1,510	\$1,163,260
Program Changes			
Increases			
Enhance CFATS Compliance	-	-	\$3,420
Implement Executive Order 13636	34	20	\$6,437
Implement Presidential Policy Directive 21	24	14	\$1,642
Transition Wireless Priority Services to Internet-Based Technologies	-	-	\$48,417
Total, Increases	58	34	\$59,916
Decreases			
Bombing Prevention	-	-	(\$2,089)
Cyber Exercise & Assessment Programs	-	-	(\$8,270)
Federal Cyber Support to SLTT	-	-	(\$11,405)
Interoperability Communications	-	-	(\$934)
NISAC	-	-	(\$2,912)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$25,610)
Total Program Changes	58	34	\$34,306
FY 2015 Request	1,571	1,544	\$1,197,566
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	127	171	\$10,566

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	1,333	1,068	\$1,064,722
FY 2014 Enacted	1,444	1,373	\$1,187,000
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Transfers	4	4	\$668
Increases	-	68	\$12,176
Decreases	65	65	(\$36,584)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	69	137	(\$23,740)
FY 2015 Current Services	1,513	1,510	\$1,163,260
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	58	34	\$59,916
Decreases	-	-	(\$25,610)
Total, Program Changes	58	34	\$34,306
FY 2015 Request	1,571	1,544	\$1,197,566
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	127	171	\$10,566

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Infrastructure Analysis and Planning	89	85	\$63,134	29	33	\$6,299	3	2	(\$5,434)	121	120	\$63,999	32	35	\$865
Business Operations	29	29	\$5,089	5	5	\$465	-	-	-	34	34	\$5,554	5	5	\$465
Priority Telecommunications Services	59	59	\$53,372	1	1	\$9	-	-	-	60	60	\$53,381	1	1	\$9
Infrastructure Security Compliance	253	242	\$81,000	10	21	\$2,556	-	-	\$3,420	263	263	\$86,976	10	21	\$5,976
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness	51	49	\$73,013	5	7	(\$2,428)	11	7	\$378	67	63	\$70,963	16	14	(\$2,050)
Next Generation Networks	12	12	\$21,158	-	-	(\$4)	-	-	\$48,417	12	12	\$69,571	-	-	\$48,413
Regional Field Operations	155	142	\$56,550	3	16	\$2,287	5	3	(\$1,803)	163	161	\$57,034	8	19	\$484
Cybersecurity Coordination	14	14	\$4,320	-	-	\$10	-	-	-	14	14	\$4,330	-	-	\$10
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications	14	14	\$10,074	-	-	\$32	-	-	-	14	14	\$10,106	-	-	\$32
Sector Management and Governance	201	174	\$62,562	2	26	(\$1,359)	15	8	\$1,933	218	208	\$63,136	17	34	\$574

Federal Network Security	84	84	\$199,725	-	-	(\$25,445)	-	-	(\$2,780)	84	84	\$171,500	-	-	(\$28,225)
Critical Infrastructure Protection	38	38	\$9,409	-	-	(\$6)	3	2	\$1,036	41	40	\$10,439	3	2	\$1,030
Global Cybersecurity Management	23	23	\$25,892	-	-	(\$9)	-	-	(\$8,270)	23	23	\$17,613	-	-	(\$8,279)
Office of Emergency Communications	71	71	\$37,450	1	1	(\$36)	-	-	(\$934)	72	72	\$36,480	1	1	(\$970)
Network Security Deployment	126	119	\$382,252	-	7	(\$6,561)	19	11	\$1,999	145	137	\$377,690	19	18	(\$4,562)
US Computer Emergency Readiness Team	225	218	\$102,000	13	20	\$450	2	1	(\$3,656)	240	239	\$98,794	15	21	(\$3,206)
Total	1,444	1,373	\$1,187,000	69	137	(\$23,740)	58	34	\$34,306	1,571	1,544	\$1,197,566	127	171	\$10,566

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Infrastructure Protection and Information Security Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

	2013	2014	2015	FY 2014 to
Object Classes	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$125,273	\$139,442	\$160,472	\$21,030
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	2,505	2,789	3,206	417
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	4,175	4,648	5,347	699
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	35,077	39,044	44,934	5,890
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	167,030	185,923	213,959	28,036
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	4,743	6,990	7,008	18
22.0 Transportation of Things	198	7	7	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	14,622	13,964	13,505	-459
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	941	3,432	3,432	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	23,832	10,595	10,595	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	282	65	75	10
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	405,433	184,209	214,953	30,744
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	81,822	209,398	206,333	-3,065
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	333,196	199,366	190,650	-8,716
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	1,172	4,417	4,311	-106
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	12,102	184,694	182,959	-1,735
26.0 Supplies and Materials	757	1,434	1,434	-
31.0 Equipment	12,840	161,745	136,060	-25,685
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	5,750	20,761	12,285	-8,476
Total, Other Object Classes	897,690	1,001,077	983,607	-17,470
Total, Direct Obligations	1,064,722	1,187,000	1,197,566	10,566
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	1,064,722	1,187,000	1,197,566	10,566
Full Time Equivalents	1,068	1,373	1,544	171

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Infrastructure Protection and Information Security

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	18	18	20	2
GS-15	219	214	217	3
GS-14	451	506	529	23
GS-13	354	402	453	51
GS-12	167	225	238	13
GS-11	81	65	92	27
GS-9	39	11	19	8
GS-8	2	1	1	-
GS-7	2	2	2	-
Total Permanent Positions	1,333	1,444	1,571	127
Unfilled Positions EOY	96	213	-	(213)
Total Permanent Employment EOY	1,237	1,231	-	(1,231)
Headquarters	1,023	1,134	1,253	119
U.S. Field	310	310	318	8
Total, Infrastructure Protection and Information Security:	1,333	1,444	1,571	127
Full Time Equivalents	1,068	1,373	1,544	171
Average ES Salary	141,328	142,388	143,812	1,424
Average GS Salary	104,520	103,931	102,785	(1,146)
Average Grade	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Infrastructure Analysis and Planning
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	8,355	8,411	13,043	4,632
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	167	169	261	92
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	278	281	435	154
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	2,339	2,356	3,652	1,296
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	11,139	11,217	17,391	6,174
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	300	378	446	68
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	2	2	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	919	919
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	250	250	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	20	20	20	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	14,750	17,659	17,269	(390)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	15	85	149	64
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	27,517	33,044	28,018	(5,026)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	100	90	(854)	(944)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	63	63	-
31.0 Equipment	400	326	326	-
Total, Other Object Classes	43,102	51,917	46,608	(5,309)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	54,241	63,134	63,999	865
Full Time Equivalents	75	85	120	35

Infrastructure Analysis and Planning Mission Statement

Infrastructure Analysis and Planning includes projects and activities that support the identification, prioritization, and protection of the Nation's Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR), as well as the assessment of CIKR vulnerabilities, consequences, and risks. These activities provide a comprehensive inventory of the Nation's CIKR assets.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	8,355	8,411	13,043	4,632
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	167	169	261	92
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	278	281	435	154
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	2,339	2,356	3,652	1,296
Total, Salaries & Benefits	11,139	11,217	17,391	6,174

The FY 2015 Request includes \$17,391k for salaries and benefits for 120 FTE. The change includes transfers in of 7 FTP/7 FTE at \$845k for geospatial analysis and business support functions. It also includes 22 FTP/22 FTE offset by \$2,769k in program funding for balanced workforce, and an increase of \$592k for annualizations, \$84k for the 2015 pay raise, and \$13k for increased retirement contributions. Additionally, \$1,764k is being realigned from Infrastructure Analysis & Planning program funding to salary and benefit funding. \$311k will also be added in support of additional Regional Resiliency Assessment Programs. This change includes a decrease of \$104k for reducing Federal personnel grades and also a decrease of \$100k being realigned to the Infrastructure Security Compliance PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$300	\$378	\$446	\$68

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2015 Request includes an increase of \$68k in connection with the realignment of 9 FTP/9 FTE to the Infrastructure Analysis & Planning PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$0	\$0	\$919	\$919

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent-related services. The FY 2015 Request includes an increase of \$919k for GSA rent, resulting from the \$919k transfer from the Sector Management & Governance PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$14,750	\$17,659	\$17,269	(\$390)

Advisory and assistance services includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal government. The FY 2015 Request includes a decrease of \$390k resulting from reduced funding for the Office for Bombing Prevention.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$15	\$85	\$149	\$64

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2015 Request includes an increase of \$64k for analytical services in connection with the business support, geospatial, and cyber functions transferred to the Infrastructure Analysis & Planning PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$27,517	\$33,044	\$28,018	(\$5,026)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2015 Request includes a decrease of \$5,026k associated with reduced funding for the National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center and the realignment of funds from program to salary and benefits.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$100	\$90	(\$854)	(\$944)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account. The FY 2015 Request includes a decrease of \$944k in connection with the elimination of 150 planned Site Assistance Visits.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Infrastructure Security Compliance
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	24,691	24,910	27,000	2,090
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	494	498	540	42
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	823	830	899	69
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	6,913	6,975	7,560	585
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	32,921	33,213	35,999	2,786
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	1,550	1,920	1,920	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	2,500	2,701	2,701	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	100	100	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	10	10
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	10,000	10,368	12,370	2,002
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	1,000	3,006	3,500	494
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	23,325	25,225	25,500	275
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	4,172	4,381	209
26.0 Supplies and Materials	250	295	295	-
31.0 Equipment	150	-	200	200
Total, Other Object Classes	38,775	47,787	50,977	3,190
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	71,696	81,000	86,976	5,976
Full Time Equivalents	230	242	263	21

Infrastructure Security Compliance Mission Statement

Infrastructure Security Compliance supports regulatory activities that coordinate and manage of the Department's regulatory authority over high-risk chemical facilities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	24,691	24,910	27,000	2,090
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	494	498	540	42
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	823	830	899	69
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	6,913	6,975	7,560	585
Total, Salaries & Benefits	32,921	33,213	35,999	2,786

The FY 2015 Request includes \$35,999k for salaries and benefits for 263 FTE. This change includes a realignment of \$1,050k from the Sector Management & Governance PPA and the Infrastructure Analysis & Planning PPA. This also includes an increase of

\$1,633k for annualizations, \$249k for the 2015 pay raise, and \$38k for increased retirement contributions. This change includes a decrease of \$184k for the reduction of Federal personnel grades. In addition, 10 FTP/10 FTE will be added as part of the DHS FY 2015 Balanced Workforce initiative.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$0	\$0	\$10	\$10

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2015 Request includes an increase of \$10k for printing associated with the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) program.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$10,000	\$10,368	\$12,370	\$2,002

Advisory and assistance services includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal government. The FY 2015 Request includes an increase of \$2,002k for CFATS-related efforts, such as implementation of improvements to the CFATS risk-tiering engine.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,000	\$3,006	\$3,500	\$494

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2015 Request includes an increase of \$494k associated with CFATS-related efforts.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$23,325	\$25,225	\$25,500	\$275

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2015 Request includes an increase of \$275k for enhanced regulatory activities related to CFATS.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$0	\$4,172	\$4,381	\$209

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account. The FY 2015 Request includes an increase of \$209k associated with the CFATS risk-tiering system.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$150	\$0	\$200	\$200

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2015 Request includes an increase of \$200k for increased equipment needs associated with the CFATS regulation.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Regional Field Operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	14,495	14,844	19,164	4,320
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	290	297	381	84
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	483	495	638	143
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	4,059	4,156	5,366	1,210
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	19,327	19,792	25,549	5,757
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	950	950	1,000	50
22.0 Transportation of Things	20	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	255	450	450	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	22,500	22,153	16,830	(5,323)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	15	15	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	3,800	3,200	3,200	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	3,000	7,000	7,000	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	75	80	80	-
31.0 Equipment	1,967	2,910	2,910	-
Total, Other Object Classes	32,567	36,758	31,485	(5,273)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	51,894	56,550	57,034	484
Full Time Equivalents	124	142	161	19

Regional Field Operations Mission Statement

Regional Field Operations funds program areas, voluntary projects, and activities that enable security partners to: identify and mitigate vulnerabilities; implement protective measures and report on risk mitigation activities; and increase preparedness and resilience for facilities, systems, and surrounding communities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	14,495	14,844	19,164	4,320
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	290	297	381	84
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	483	495	638	143
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	4,059	4,156	5,366	1,210
Total, Salaries & Benefits	19,327	19,792	25,549	5,757

The FY 2015 Request includes \$25,549k for salaries and benefits for 161 FTE. The change includes a realignment of \$2,275k from the Sector Management & Governance PPA. This also includes an increase of \$1,881k for annualizations, \$148k for the 2015 pay

raise, \$28k for increased retirement contributions, and 5 FTP/3 FTE at \$736k for implementation of Presidential Policy Directive 21 (PPD-21). In addition, 6 FTP/6 FTE will be added as part of the DHS FY 2015 Balanced Workforce initiative, prompting an increase of \$1,097k, offset by \$1,097k in program funding. This change also includes a decrease of \$301k for the transfer of 3 FTP/3 FTE to the Infrastructure Analysis & Planning PPA for geospatial analysis functions and a decrease of \$107k for the reduction of Federal personnel grades.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$950	\$950	\$1,000	\$50

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2015 Request includes an increase of \$50k for protective security advisor travel related to additional Regional Resiliency Assessment Programs (RRAPs) planned in connection with implementation of PPD-21.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$22,500	\$22,153	\$16,830	(\$5,323)

Advisory and assistance services includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal government. The FY 2015 Request includes a decrease of \$5,323k, primarily for the transfer of geospatial analysts to the Infrastructure Analysis & Planning PPA and reduced support to non-Office of Infrastructure Protection (IP) sectors.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Sector Management and Governance
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	16,656	17,524	19,479	1,955
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	333	350	388	38
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	555	584	648	64
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	4,663	4,907	5,455	548
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	22,207	23,365	25,970	2,605
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	480	500	400	(100)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	5,085	3,000	1,622	(1,378)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	375	857	857	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	32	50	50	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	50	30	30	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	13,800	14,000	14,788	788
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	1,000	1,400	1,600	200
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	14,100	12,500	12,159	(341)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	55	60	360	300
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	3,300	5,500	4,500	(1,000)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	200	300	300	-
31.0 Equipment	1,000	1,000	500	(500)
Total, Other Object Classes	39,477	39,197	37,166	(2,031)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	61,684	62,562	63,136	574
Full Time Equivalents	146	174	208	34

Sector Management and Governance Mission Statement

Sector Management and Governance increases the ability of all levels of government and private sector partners to assess risks, coordinate programs and processes, and execute risk mitigation programs and activities. This PPA supports public awareness efforts, facilitates the sharing of Critical Infrastructure and Key Resource (CIKR) protection-related best practices and lessons learned, and enables infrastructure protection planning, readiness, and incident management.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	16,656	17,524	19,479	1,955
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	333	350	388	38
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	555	584	648	64
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	4,663	4,907	5,455	548

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	16,656	17,524	19,479	1,955
Total, Salaries & Benefits	22,207	23,365	25,970	2,605

The FY 2015 Request includes \$25,970k for salaries and benefits for 208 FTE. The change includes an increase of \$3,863k for annualizations, \$175k for the 2015 pay raise, and \$33k for increased retirement contributions. In addition, 2 FTP/2 FTE will be added as part of the DHS FY 2015 Balanced Workforce Initiative, prompting an increase of \$366k, offset by \$366k in program funding. 15 FTP/8 FTE will join Sector Management and Governance for efforts related to implementation of Executive Order 13636 (E.O. 13636) and Presidential Policy Directive 21 (PPD-21), at an increase of \$1,518k. This change also includes a realignment of \$3,225k to the Regional Field Operations PPA and the Infrastructure Security Compliance PPA, as well as a decrease of \$125k for the reduction of Federal personnel grades.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$480	\$500	\$400	(\$100)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2015 Request includes a decrease of \$100k pursuant to the proposed reduced funding for the Sector-Specific Agency Management project.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$5,085	\$3,000	\$1,622	(\$1,378)

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent-related services. The FY 2015 Request includes a decrease of \$1,378k for a reduction in GSA rent, including a \$578k transfer to the Infrastructure Analysis & Planning PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$13,800	\$14,000	\$14,788	\$788

Advisory and assistance services includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal government. The FY 2015 Request includes an increase of \$788k in connection with the implementation of PPD-21.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,000	\$1,400	\$1,600	\$200

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2015 Request includes an increase of \$200k for activities associated with the Voluntary Program supporting E.O. 13636.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$14,100	\$12,500	\$12,159	(\$341)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2015 Request includes a decrease of \$341k. These funds are being transferred to the Infrastructure Analysis & Planning PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$55	\$60	\$360	\$300

Operation and maintenance of facilities includes all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal account. The FY 2015 Request includes an increase of \$300k for activities associated with the Voluntary Program supporting E.O. 13636.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$3,300	\$5,500	\$4,500	(\$1,000)

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account. The FY 2015 Request includes a decrease of \$1,000k stemming from efficiencies realized through transitioning the WebEOC tool to operation and maintenance and reducing the FY 2014 Omnibus increase for the Sector-Specific Agency (SSA) Management project.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$500	(\$500)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2015 Request includes a decrease of \$500k, which stems from the reduction of the SSA Management project's FY 2014 Omnibus increase.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Business Operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	3,308	3,016	3,643	627
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	66	60	73	13
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	110	101	121	20
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	927	845	1,020	175
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	4,411	4,022	4,857	835
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	26	559	559	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	1	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	12	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	9	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	39	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	281	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	445	13	13	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	449	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	5	431	25	(406)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	35	64	64	-
31.0 Equipment	-	-	36	36
Total, Other Object Classes	1,302	1,067	697	(370)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	5,713	5,089	5,554	465
Full Time Equivalents	26	29	34	5

Business Operations Mission Statement

Business Operations ensures that NCSD has access to the appropriate resources to fulfill its mission. The program does so by resource and financial management, human capital activities, facilities management, performance management, policy development and implementation, information and personnel security, and strategic planning. The Business Operations program works to ensure these activities are integrated to sustain overall cybersecurity strategies, mission operational support, and short/long-term planning.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	3,308	3,016	3,643	627
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	66	60	73	13
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	110	101	121	20
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	927	845	1,020	175

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	3,308	3,016	3,643	627
Total, Salaries & Benefits	4,411	4,022	4,857	835

The FY 2015 Request includes \$4,857k for salaries and benefits for 34 FTE. The change includes an increase of \$41k for pay inflation, an increase of 5 FTP/5 FTE and \$446k for balancing the workforce, \$5k for increased retirement contributions, and a decrease of \$63k for federal personnel grade reduction.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$5	\$431	\$25	(\$406)

Operation and maintenance of facilities includes all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal account. The FY 2015 Request includes a reduction of \$406K for facilities contract efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$36	\$36

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2015 Request includes an increase of \$36K for business support equipment.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	3,092	4,385	6,076	1,691
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	62	88	122	34
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	103	146	203	57
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	866	1,228	1,701	473
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	4,123	5,847	8,102	2,255
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	393	508	508	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	2	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	60	459	459	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	42	501	501	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	15,156	18,387	13,217	(5,170)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	9,517	3,061	7,061	4,000
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	27,321	30,280	30,280	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	315	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	18	50	50	-
31.0 Equipment	20	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	750	13,920	10,785	(3,135)
Total, Other Object Classes	53,594	67,166	62,861	(4,305)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	57,717	73,013	70,963	(2,050)
Full Time Equivalents	35	49	63	14

Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness Mission Statement

Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness collaborates with the public and private sectors to assess and mitigate risk to the Nation's cyber CIKR and promotes cybersecurity awareness among and within the general public and key communities, maintains relationships with governmental cybersecurity professionals to share information about cybersecurity initiatives, and develops partnerships to promote collaboration on cybersecurity issues.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	3,092	4,385	6,076	1,691
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	62	88	122	34
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	103	146	203	57
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	866	1,228	1,701	473
Total, Salaries & Benefits	4,123	5,847	8,102	2,255

The FY 2015 Request includes \$8,102k for salaries and benefits for 63 FTE. The change includes an increase of \$54k for pay inflation, an increase of 2 FTE and \$282k for annualization of prior year positions, an increase of 5 FTP/5 FTE and \$802k for balancing the workforce, an increase of 11 FTP/7 FTE and \$5,140k for implementing EO 13636 and PPD 21, \$10k for increased retirement contributions, and a decrease of \$76k for federal personnel grade reduction.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$15,156	\$18,387	\$13,217	(\$5,170)

Advisory and assistance services includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2015 Request includes a decrease of \$5,170k for decreased requirements in advisory and assistance services.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$9,517	\$3,061	\$7,061	\$4,000

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2015 Request includes an increase of \$4,000k for the Executive Order Voluntary Program.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$750	\$13,920	\$10,785	(\$3,135)

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, and individuals. The FY 2015 Request includes a decrease of \$3,135k as a result of the implementation of MS-ISAC Cost Sharing.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Cybersecurity Coordination
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	1,843	1,859	1,869	10
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	37	37	37	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	61	62	62	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	516	520	523	3
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	2,457	2,478	2,491	13
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	22	41	41	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	1	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	5	184	184	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	903	1,064	1,061	(3)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	28	106	106	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	247	285	285	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	152	152	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	3	10	10	-
Total, Other Object Classes	1,209	1,842	1,839	(3)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	3,666	4,320	4,330	10
Full Time Equivalents	14	14	14	-

Cybersecurity Coordination Mission Statement

Cybersecurity Coordination ? The Cybersecurity Coordination program integrates information from the six federal cybersecurity centers to provide a fused view of cyber activity across the intelligence, defense, civil, and law enforcement/counterintelligence domains. The program supports operational activities to facilitate integration and activities at the federal centers, an information system for online collaboration, and information technology (IT) support and enterprise capability for the centers. Cybersecurity Coordination also supports an increased number of private sector partners present in the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC) environment.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	1,843	1,859	1,869	10
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	37	37	37	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	61	62	62	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	516	520	523	3
Total, Salaries & Benefits	2,457	2,478	2,491	13

The FY 2015 Request includes \$2,491k for salaries and benefits for 14 FTE. The change includes an increase of 25k for pay inflation, \$2k for increased retirement contributions, and a decrease of \$35k for federal personnel grade reduction.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$903	\$1,064	\$1,061	(\$3)

Advisory and assistance services includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2015 Request includes a decrease of \$3k for decreased requirements in advisory and assistance services.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Federal Network Security
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	6,618	8,246	8,286	40
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	132	165	166	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	221	275	276	1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	1,853	2,309	2,320	11
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	8,824	10,995	11,048	53
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	56	99	99	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	1	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	221	455	455	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	53	53	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	144	144	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	16,895	8,989	8,578	(411)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	42,758	27,243	24,797	(2,446)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	148,042	13,105	13,105	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	237	24,128	24,128	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	7	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	30	114,514	89,093	(25,421)
Total, Other Object Classes	208,247	188,730	160,452	(28,278)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	217,071	199,725	171,500	(28,225)
Full Time Equivalents	44	84	84	-

Federal Network Security Mission Statement

Federal Network Security manages activities designed to enable Departments and agencies to secure their systems and networks. It provides a single, accountable focal point for achieving cyber infrastructure security and compliance throughout the Federal enterprise.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	6,618	8,246	8,286	40
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	132	165	166	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	221	275	276	1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	1,853	2,309	2,320	11
Total, Salaries & Benefits	8,824	10,995	11,048	53

The FY 2015 Request includes \$11,048k for salaries and benefits for 84 FTE. This includes an increase of \$104k for pay inflation, \$12k for increased retirement contributions, and a decrease of \$140k for federal personnel grade reduction.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$16,895	\$8,989	\$8,578	(\$411)

Advisory and assistance services includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2015 Request includes a decrease of \$334k for reductions to cyber validations and hygiene assessments and continuous monitoring capabilities, and a reduction of \$77k for contract efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$42,758	\$27,243	\$24,797	(\$2,446)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2015 Request includes a decrease of \$2,446k for services associated with continuous monitoring capabilities.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$30	\$114,514	\$89,093	(\$25,421)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2015 Request includes a decrease of \$25,421.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Global Cybersecurity Management
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	2,030	2,049	2,059	10
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	41	41	41	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	68	68	69	1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	569	574	577	3
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	2,708	2,732	2,746	14
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	85	159	159	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	151	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	25	302	302	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	63	63	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	93	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	10,583	10,162	8,382	(1,780)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	2,736	1,506	1,506	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	2,482	4,077	2,905	(1,172)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	11	50	50	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	5,000	6,841	1,500	(5,341)
Total, Other Object Classes	21,166	23,160	14,867	(8,293)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	23,874	25,892	17,613	(8,279)
Full Time Equivalents	18	23	23	-

Global Cybersecurity Management Mission Statement

Global Cyber Security Management provides and facilitates access to training and education for cybersecurity professionals. This includes developing a common approach for Federal cyber education and development and ensuring that education and training keeps pace with technological changes. Global Cybersecurity Management also supports academic centers to invigorate the pipeline of talented cybersecurity professionals available for current and future employment. Finally, the program works to manage risks from the global information and communications technology supply chain through awareness, policies, and standards and practices.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	2,030	2,049	2,059	10
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	41	41	41	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	68	68	69	1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	569	574	577	3

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	2,030	2,049	2,059	10
Total, Salaries & Benefits	2,708	2,732	2,746	14

The FY 2015 Request includes \$2,746k for salaries and benefits for 23 FTE. The change includes an increase of \$27k for pay inflation, \$3k for increased retirement contributions, and a decrease of \$39k for federal personnel grade reduction.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$10,583	\$10,162	\$8,382	(\$1,780)

Advisory and assistance services includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2015 Request includes a decrease of \$1,780k.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$2,482	\$4,077	\$2,905	(\$1,172)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2015 Request includes a decrease for a reduction to cybersecurity education services.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$5,000	\$6,841	\$1,500	(\$5,341)

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, and individuals. The FY 2015 Request includes a decrease of \$5,341K due to the reduction to the Integrated Cybersecurity Education Communities grant.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Network Security Deployment
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	8,160	12,290	14,589	2,299
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	163	246	292	46
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	272	410	486	76
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	2,285	3,441	4,085	644
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	10,880	16,387	19,452	3,065
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	106	221	221	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	1	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	3,753	1,959	1,959	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	36	400	400	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	536	311	311	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	9	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	228,815	42,178	38,517	(3,661)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	6,437	125,297	122,928	(2,369)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	41,615	52,404	50,807	(1,597)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	377	3,606	3,606	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	988	112,668	112,668	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	32	100	100	-
31.0 Equipment	9,045	26,721	26,721	-
Total, Other Object Classes	291,750	365,865	358,238	(7,627)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	302,630	382,252	377,690	(4,562)
Full Time Equivalents	73	119	137	18

Network Security Deployment Mission Statement

Network Security Deployment manages the National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS), operationally known as EINSTEIN. NCPS is an integrated intrusion detection, analytics, information sharing, and intrusion prevention system utilizing hardware, software, and other components to support DHS responsibilities within the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative (CNCI) mission.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	8,160	12,290	14,589	2,299
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	163	246	292	46
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	272	410	486	76

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	8,160	12,290	14,589	2,299
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	2,285	3,441	4,085	644
Total, Salaries & Benefits	10,880	16,387	19,452	3,065

The FY 2015 Request includes \$19,452k for salaries and benefits for 137 FTE. The change includes an increase of \$150k for pay inflation, an increase of 7 FTE and \$987k for annualization of prior year positions, an increase of 19 FTP/11 FTE and \$3,386k for to assist in implementation of Executive Order 13636, \$22k for increased retirement contributions, and a decrease of \$205k for Federal personnel grade reduction.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$228,815	\$42,178	\$38,517	(\$3,661)

Advisory and assistance services includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2015 Request includes a decrease of \$3,661k for reductions associated with National Cybersecurity Protection System.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$6,437	\$125,297	\$122,928	(\$2,369)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2015 Request includes a decrease of \$2,369k for reductions associated with National Cybersecurity Protection System enhancements..

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$41,615	\$52,404	\$50,807	(\$1,597)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2015 Request includes a decrease of \$1,597k for reductions associated with National Cybersecurity Protection System enhancements.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
US Computer Emergency Readiness Team
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	17,106	22,087	24,830	2,743
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	342	442	497	55
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	570	736	828	92
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	4,789	6,184	6,952	768
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	22,807	29,449	33,107	3,658
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	135	191	191	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	2	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	323	2,166	2,166	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	2	6	6	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	29,160	3,018	17	(3,001)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	16,908	45,187	42,179	(3,008)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	11,714	6,119	5,264	(855)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	384	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	3,794	15,758	15,758	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	39	106	106	-
31.0 Equipment	208	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	62,669	72,551	65,687	(6,864)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	85,476	102,000	98,794	(3,206)
Full Time Equivalents	138	218	239	21

US Computer Emergency Readiness Team Mission Statement

As the cybersecurity operational arm of Cybersecurity and Communications, US-CERT leads and coordinates efforts to improve the Nation's cybersecurity posture, to promote cyber information sharing, and to manage cyber risks to the Nation. As part of that mission, US-CERT analyzes and mitigates cyber threats and vulnerabilities; disseminates cyber threat warning information; coordinates with partners and customers to achieve shared cyber situational awareness of the Nation's cyber critical infrastructure; provides response and recovery support for national assets; and advises on national-level cybersecurity policy and guidance. US-CERT encompasses the activities that provide immediate customer support and incident response, including 24-hour support in the NCCIC.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	17,106	22,087	24,830	2,743
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	342	442	497	55

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	17,106	22,087	24,830	2,743
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	570	736	828	92
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	4,789	6,184	6,952	768
Total, Salaries & Benefits	22,807	29,449	33,107	3,658

The FY 2015 Request includes \$33,107k for salaries and benefits for 239 FTE. The change includes an increase of \$278k for pay inflation, an increase of 7 FTE and \$987k for annualization of prior year positions, an increase of 13 FTP/13 FTE and \$2,318k for balancing the workforce, an increase of 2 FTP/1 FTE and \$207k for implementing Executive Order 13636, \$36k for increased retirement contributions, and a decrease of \$369k for federal personnel grade reduction.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$29,160	\$3,018	\$17	(\$3,001)

Advisory and assistance services includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2015 Request includes a decrease of \$3,001k for a reduction in technology improvements resulting from reducing cyber program overlap and converting contractors to Federal personnel.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$16,908	\$45,187	\$42,179	(\$3,008)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2015 Request includes a decrease of \$3,008k for a reduction in technology improvements resulting from reducing cyber program overlap..

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$11,714	\$6,119	\$5,264	(\$855)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2015 Request includes a decrease of \$855k for a reduction in technology improvements resulting from reducing cyber program overlap.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Priority Telecommunications Services
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	4,982	5,706	5,873	167
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	100	114	117	3
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	166	190	196	6
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	1,395	1,597	1,645	48
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	6,643	7,607	7,831	224
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	49	83	83	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	2	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	819	818	818	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	2	858	858	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	23,170	9,984	9,984	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	8,341	14,152	13,937	(215)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	25	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	9,622	3,566	3,566	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	298	15,211	15,211	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	23	164	164	-
31.0 Equipment	-	929	929	-
Total, Other Object Classes	42,351	45,765	45,550	(215)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	48,994	53,372	53,381	9
Full Time Equivalents	36	59	60	1

Priority Telecommunications Services Mission Statement

Priority Telecommunications Services leverages the Nation's public telephone networks, including cellular systems, to enable voice communications for response and recovery coordination efforts and ensuring that essential government functions and operations are maintained during a disaster. PTS accomplishes this by maintaining services that provide NS/EP voice telecommunications for the government and its industry organizations during times when networks are congested or degraded. These services are the Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS), the Wireless Priority Service (WPS), and the Special Routing Arrangement Service (SRAS).

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	4,982	5,706	5,873	167
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	100	114	117	3
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	166	190	196	6

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	4,982	5,706	5,873	167
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	1,395	1,597	1,645	48
Total, Salaries & Benefits	6,643	7,607	7,831	224

The FY 2015 Request includes \$7,831k for salaries and benefits for 60 FTE. The change includes an increase of \$74k for pay inflation, an increase of 1 FTP/1 FTE and \$184k for balancing the workforce, \$9k for increased retirement contributions, and a decrease of \$98k for federal personnel grade reduction.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$8,341	\$14,152	\$13,937	(\$215)

Advisory and assistance services includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2015 Request includes a decrease of \$215k for decreased requirements in advisory and assistance services.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Next Generation Networks
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	208	1,184	1,187	3
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	4	24	24	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	7	39	40	1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	59	331	333	2
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	278	1,578	1,584	6
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	10	50	50	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	5	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	560	308	308	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	213	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	10,245	1,749	50,156	48,407
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	427	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	10,529	2,153	2,153	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	5	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	230	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	20	18	18	-
31.0 Equipment	13	15,302	15,302	-
Total, Other Object Classes	22,257	19,580	67,987	48,407
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	22,535	21,158	69,571	48,413
Full Time Equivalents	2	12	12	-

Next Generation Networks Mission Statement

Next Generation Networks leverages Internet Protocol infrastructures to provide government and its industry organizations with NS/EP telecommunications during an emergency. It will supplement PTS services as commercial telecommunications carriers transition from circuit-switched infrastructures to Internet Protocol infrastructures.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	208	1,184	1,187	3
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	4	24	24	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	7	39	40	1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	59	331	333	2
Total, Salaries & Benefits	278	1,578	1,584	6

The FY 2015 Request includes \$1,584k for salaries and benefits for 12 FTE. The change includes an increase of 13k for pay inflation, \$2k for increased retirement contributions, and a decrease of \$19k for federal personnel grade reduction.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$10,245	\$1,749	\$50,156	\$48,407

Advisory and assistance services includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2015 Request includes an increase of \$48,407k for deployment of NGN Increment 2 and a reduction of \$10k for other efficiencies.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	3,002	1,360	1,372	12
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	60	27	27	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	100	45	46	1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	840	381	384	3
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	4,002	1,813	1,829	16
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	50	77	77	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	1	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	23	196	196	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	30	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	6,933	7,079	7,095	16
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	127	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	545	894	894	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	21	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	155	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	5	15	15	-
31.0 Equipment	1	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	7,891	8,261	8,277	16
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	11,893	10,074	10,106	32
Full Time Equivalents	22	14	14	-

Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications Mission Statement

Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications conducts technical studies and analyses for identifying and improving approaches to assist Federal entities in fulfilling NS/EP telecommunications objectives.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	3,002	1,360	1,372	12
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	60	27	27	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	100	45	46	1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	840	381	384	3
Total, Salaries & Benefits	4,002	1,813	1,829	16

The FY 2015 Request includes \$1,829k for salaries and benefits for 14 FTE. This also includes an increase of \$24k for pay inflation, \$2k for increased retirement contributions, and a decrease of \$22k for federal personnel grade reduction.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$6,933	\$7,079	\$7,095	\$16

Advisory and assistance services includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2015 Request includes an increase of \$16k for increased requirements in advisory and assistance services.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Critical Infrastructure Protection
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	3,502	3,649	3,902	253
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	70	73	78	5
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	117	122	130	8
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	981	1,022	1,093	71
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	4,670	4,866	5,203	337
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	75	266	266	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	1	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	26	166	166	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	23	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	4,826	976	1,669	693
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	349	2,293	2,293	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	91	750	750	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	10	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	9	54	54	-
31.0 Equipment	1	38	38	-
Total, Other Object Classes	5,411	4,543	5,236	693
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	10,081	9,409	10,439	1,030
Full Time Equivalents	31	38	40	2

Critical Infrastructure Protection Mission Statement

Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs supports operations to assist in the initiation, coordination, restoration, and reconstitution of NS/EP telecommunications. This includes the operation, maintenance, and supporting activities of the National Coordinating Center for Telecommunications, a joint industry-government body to coordinate the response to NS/EP telecommunications incidents.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	3,502	3,649	3,902	253
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	70	73	78	5
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	117	122	130	8
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	981	1,022	1,093	71
Total, Salaries & Benefits	4,670	4,866	5,203	337

The FY 2015 Request includes \$5,203k for salaries and benefits for 40 FTE. This includes an increase of 2 FTP/2 FTE and \$311k for the NCC Operations Increase, an increase of \$48k for pay inflation, \$6k for increased retirement contributions, and a decrease of \$60k for federal personnel grade reduction.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$4,826	\$976	\$1,669	\$693

Advisory and assistance services includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2015 Request includes an increase of \$725k for services associated with expanded NCC watchfloor operations, and a reduction of \$32k for contract efficiencies.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Office of Emergency Communications
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	7,225	7,922	8,100	178
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	144	158	162	4
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	241	264	270	6
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	2,023	2,218	2,268	50
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	9,633	10,562	10,800	238
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	456	988	988	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	10	5	5	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	1,210	1,250	1,250	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	9	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	110	15	15	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	12,245	12,275	11,067	(1,208)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	50	186	186	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	11,797	11,764	11,764	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	320	320	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	15	15	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	30	65	65	-
31.0 Equipment	5	5	5	-
Total, Other Object Classes	25,922	26,888	25,680	(1,208)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	35,555	37,450	36,480	(970)
Full Time Equivalents	54	71	72	1

Office of Emergency Communications Mission Statement

The Office of Emergency Communications drives the development of emergency communications capabilities (operability, interoperability, and continuous communications at all levels of government and across all public safety disciplines.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	7,225	7,922	8,100	178
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	144	158	162	4
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	241	264	270	6
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	2,023	2,218	2,268	50
Total, Salaries & Benefits	9,633	10,562	10,800	238

The FY 2015 Request includes \$10,800k for salaries and benefits for 72 FTE. The change includes an increase of \$103k for pay inflation, an increase of 1 FTP/1 FTE and \$184k for balancing the workforce, \$11k for increased retirement contributions, and a decrease of \$60k for federal personnel grade reduction.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$12,245	\$12,275	\$11,067	(\$1,208)

Advisory and assistance services includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2015 Request includes a decrease of \$1,134k for decreased requirements in advisory and assistance services.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	1,151	1,068	1,373
Increases			
New Positions	33	27	34
Annualization of Prior Year Positions (including Balanced Workforce)	15	20	68
Balanced Workforce Positions	58	74	65
Filled Vacancies	-	189	-
Transfer of Position from Assistant Secretary, IP	-	-	4
Subtotal, Increases	106	310	171
Decreases			
Vacancies	(189)	(5)	-
Subtotal, Decreases	(189)	(5)	-
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	1,068	1,373	1,544
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(83)	305	171

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
Infrastructure Analysis and Planning	\$6,680	\$7,063	\$6,859	-\$204
Business Operations	1,032	913	62	-851
Priority Telecommunications Services	2,041	2,066	2,078	12
Infrastructure Security Compliance	4,916	5,452	6,105	653
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness	2,281	2,921	3,006	85
Next Generation Networks	784	956	3,562	2,606
Regional Field Operations	4,015	4,194	3,973	-221
Cybersecurity Coordination	1,490	1,637	0	-1,637
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications	1,323	1,447	378	-1,069
Sector Management and Governance	5,206	5,984	4,665	-1,319
Federal Network Security	4,757	7,673	8,229	556
Critical Infrastructure Protection	1,368	1,470	240	-1,230
Global Cybersecurity Management	1,057	987	1,122	135
Office of Emergency Communications	2,906	1,864	1,793	-71
Network Security Deployment	9,061	13,979	21,268	7,289
US Computer Emergency Readiness Team	8,293	10,013	3,727	-6,286
Total Working Capital Fund	\$57,210	\$68,619	\$67,067	-\$1,552

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

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

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment, the Department will realign contractor and/or Federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with Federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and Federal. A strong internal core of Federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for Federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into tiered ranking.

NPPD requests \$8.532 million in IPIS salaries and benefits and an offset of \$8.798 million in programs/contracts for 65 FTP/65 FTE as part of the FY 2015 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted		FY 2014 President's Budget		FY 2014 Annualization		FY 2014 Follow On		FY 2015 Increase		Total FY 2013 - FY 2015 DHS BWF Strategy	
Position Type	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE
CS&C - IT Specialist	46	46	30	30			15	15	8	8	99	99
CS&C - Management/Program Analyst			19	19					2	2	21	21
CS&C - Government Information Specialist									1	1	1	1
CS&C - Property Manager (IT)									2	2	2	2
CS&C - Budget Analyst									4	4	4	4
CS&C - Program Analyst									3	3	3	3
CS&C - Public Affairs Officer									2	2	2	2
CS&C - Administrative Support									1	1	1	1
CS&C - Regional Coordinator			1	1							1	1
CS&C - Facility Security Officer									2	2	2	2
IP - IT Specialist									8	8	8	8
IP - Intelligence Specialist									2	2	2	2
IP - Administrative Support									3	3	3	3
IP - Program Analyst	12	12	9	9					25	25	46	46
IP - Facility Security Officer									2	2	2	2
Total	58	58	59	59	0	0	15	15	65	65	195	195

FY 2015 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- Amount of salaries and benefits funding needed to hire Federal employees:
 - \$8.532 million for 65 FTP/65 FTE.
- Amount of program/contract funding that will be terminated:
 - \$8.798 million program/contract cost. There is a projected \$0.266 million cost savings by hiring Federal employees and converting contractors to FTPs/FTEs.
- Implementation timeline:
 - NPPD's FY 2015 Balanced Workforce Strategy will be implemented in FY 2015.
 - Contractor functions will be reduced and positions will be converted in accordance with the Department's Balanced Workforce Initiative with a particular focus on contractors who are performing "nearly government inherent" responsibilities.
 - Contractor reductions will be absorbed by the existing Federal Government employees and new FTE converted positions.

FY 2014 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- Amount of salaries and benefits funding needed to hire Federal employees:
 - \$10.434 million for 74 FTP/74 FTE.
- Amount of program/contract funding that will be terminated:
 - \$15.535 million program/contract cost. There is a projected \$5.101 million cost savings by hiring Federal employees and converting contractors to FTPs/FTEs.
- Implementation timeline:
 - NPPD’s FY 2014 Balanced Workforce Strategy will be implemented in FY 2014.
 - Contractor functions will be reduced and positions will be converted in accordance with the Department’s Balanced Workforce Initiative with a particular focus on contractors who are performing “nearly government inherent” responsibilities.
 - Contractor reductions will be absorbed by the existing Federal Government employees and new FTE converted positions.

FY 2013 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- Amount of salaries and benefits funding needed to hire Federal employees:
 - \$5.943 million for 58 FTP/58 FTE.
- Amount of program/contract funding that will be terminated:
 - \$10.033 million program/contract cost. There is a projected \$1.128 million cost savings by hiring Federal employees and converting contractors to FTPs/FTEs.
- Implementation timeline:
 - NPPD’s FY 2013 Balanced Workforce Strategy will be implemented in FY 2013 and FY 2014, due to the FY 2013 Continuing Resolution.
 - Contractor functions will be reduced and positions will be converted in accordance with the Department’s Balanced Workforce Initiative with a particular focus on contractors who are performing “nearly government inherent” responsibilities.
 - Contractor reductions will be absorbed by the existing Federal Government employees and new FTE converted positions.

Department of Homeland Security

*National Protection & Programs Directorate
Office of Biometric Identity Management*



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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**National Protection & Programs Directorate
Office of Biometric Identity Management**

I. Appropriation Overview

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Office of Biometric Identity Management:

The Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM) mission is to provide enduring identity services to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and its mission partners that advance informed decision making by producing accurate, timely, and high assurance biometric identity information and analysis.

OBIM has four goals: (1) enable homeland security missions, (2) accelerate the transformation of OBIM into the biometrically based Identity Services Provider for DHS, (3) institutionalize biometrics within the Department, and (4) provide integrated identity services management.

B. Budget Activities:

OBIM funding supports: Salaries and Expenses (S&E), Systems Engineering, Operations and Maintenance (O&M), and Identity and Screening Services (ISS).

Salaries and Expenses – Provides funding for OBIM Federal staff supporting mission capabilities, operations and maintenance of the Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT) system, identity screening, fingerprint examinations, and information sharing. Support services, such as the Working Capital Fund, are also provided.

Systems Engineering – Provides specialized engineering, and resources to support capacity planning, system availability, service level management, performance and service quality analysis, and workload modeling and simulation, along with statistical analysis to support OBIM's IDENT system.

Operations and Maintenance – O&M for IDENT provides application support for adaptive, preventive, and perfective maintenance, release and configuration management, architecture support, interface support, configuration management, security certifications and accreditations, software licenses, and appropriate technology refreshes. O&M for IDENT includes data center operations support and services as well as internal corporate systems, consisting of hardware, software (maintenance and licensing agreements), and telecommunication services.

Identity and Screening Services – ISS consist of two components: biometric verification and identity analysis. Biometric verification services are provided by the Biometric Support Center

(BSC). OBIM provides automated and manual biometric verification services. Identity analysis responds to analytical, investigative, and operational requests from law enforcement, intelligence agencies, external agencies, and foreign partners. Together these two analytic services strengthen national security, immigration services, and enforcement needs of users at the Federal, State and local, the Intelligence Community, and international partners by identifying Known or Suspected Terrorists (KSTs) and watchlist matches.

C. Budget Request Summary:

OBIM requests 190 full-time positions (FTP), 190 full-time equivalents (FTE), and \$251.584 million for the FY 2015 Request.

The total adjustments-to-base is a reduction of 17 FTP/17 FTE and \$3.123 million.

- Realignment of 18 FTPs/18 FTEs and \$2.914 million for OBIM leadership and support functions to the Directorate Administration PPA to consolidate management and business support functions across the Directorate
- Increase of \$0.225 million for 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.065 for annualization of 2014 pay raise
- Increase of 1 FTP/1 FTE for the FY 2015 DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative to federalize one Facility Security Officer position.
- Increase of \$0.032 million for increased retirement contribution
- Decrease of \$0.304 million for reductions to facility expenses
- Decrease of \$0.227 million for contract and personnel efficiencies

Total FY 2015 program change:

- Increase of \$27.599 million for IDENT system improvements

Financial Systems Modernization migration funds totaling \$7.280 million for NPPD are requested within the DHS Office of Chief Financial Officer's budget. Component-specific funding needs for this activity will be funded in the year of execution within this account.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Office of Biometric Identity Management
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Office of Biometric Identity Management	214	195	\$224,480	207	207	\$227,108	190	190	\$251,584	(17)	(17)	\$24,476	-	-	\$27,599	(17)	(17)	(\$3,123)
Total, Office of Biometric Identity Management	214	195	\$224,480	207	207	\$227,108	190	190	\$251,584	(17)	(17)	\$24,476	-	-	\$27,599	(17)	(17)	(\$3,123)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	214	195	\$224,480	207	207	\$227,108	190	190	\$251,584	(17)	(17)	\$24,476	-	-	\$27,599	(17)	(17)	(\$3,123)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Recissions			(185)			(121)												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	214	195	\$224,295	207	207	\$226,987	190	190	\$251,584	(17)	(17)	\$24,476	-	-	\$27,599	(17)	(17)	(\$3,123)

FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes reprogrammings/transfers, and actual FTE/fee collections in FY 2013, as applicable.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Office of Biometric Identity Management
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Office of Biometric Identity Management

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	214	195	224,480
2014 Enacted	207	207	227,108
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	(17)	(17)	(3,123)
2015 Current Services	190	190	223,985
2015 Program Change	-	-	27,599
2015 Total Request	190	190	251,584
Total Change 2014 to 2015	(17)	(17)	24,476

The Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM) requests 190 FTP/190 FTE and \$251.584 million in FY 2015. This represents a total increase of \$24.476 million from the FY 2014 Enacted budget and includes the following adjustments-to-base:

- Realignment of 18 FTPs/18 FTEs and \$2.914 million for OBIM leadership and support functions to the Directorate Administration PPA to consolidate management and business support functions across the Directorate
- Increase of \$0.225 million for 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.065 for annualization of 2014 pay raise
- Increase of 1 FTP/1 FTE for the FY 2015 DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative to federalize one Facility Security Officer position.
- Increase of \$0.032 million for increased retirement contribution
- Decrease of \$0.304 million for reductions to facility expenses
- Decrease of \$0.227 million for contract and personnel efficiencies

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

OBIM operates and maintains IDENT, which enables customers to quickly and accurately identify individuals and determine if they pose a threat to national security or public safety. After receiving biometrics collected from customer organizations, IDENT matches, stores, compares, analyzes, and shares data about an individuals' identity. Sharing this analysis with customers enables the rapid identification of KSTs, criminal aliens, or repeat immigration violators.

The Departments of State, Justice, and Defense, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, and the U.S. Coast Guard utilize OBIM services to assist in operational decision making. In addition, OBIM exchanges biometric data with foreign partners to increase the distribution of law enforcement information across international borders and promote homeland security by presenting our partners with proven identity management practices.

OBIM's major budget activities include: S&E, Systems Engineering, O&M, and ISS. The table outlines funding requested in FY 2015.

\$K	FY 2013 Rev. Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Pres. Budget		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Office of Biometric Identity Management	214	195	224,480	207	207	227,108	190	190	251,584
OBIM Salaries & Benefits	214	195	26,710	207	207	29,940	190	190	27,499
Program Expenses			13,783			12,030			11,348
Systems Engineering			15,959			15,926			15,926
Operations & Maintenance			155,634			149,142			176,741
Identity & Screening Services			12,394			20,070			20,070

In FY 2015, S&E provides funding for 190 FTP/190 FTE. This reflects the realignment of 18 FTP/18 FTE to the NPPD M&A PPA and an increase of 1 FTP/1 FTE as part of the FY 2015 DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative to support the Facility Security Officer requirement. OBIM Federal staff manages and executes the program mission—sustaining IDENT operations and providing supplemental biometric identity management services. Federal staff also manages business activities including strategic and operational planning, human resource development and retention, budget and financial management, acquisition policies and procedures, and other mission related activities. Additionally, support services, such as those provided through the Working Capital Fund, are provided for in S&E.

Systems Engineering provides effective and efficient operations across a systems lifecycle. Activities and resources include capacity planning, system availability, performance and service quality analysis, system and workload modeling and simulation, and statistical analysis. Systems Engineering also offers technical recommendations to promote consistent and efficient information technology (IT) planning, design, development, testing, and deployment for IDENT. In FY 2015, OBIM will utilize modeling from system engineers to monitor system capacity and end-to-end performance to mitigate system failures and sustain IDENT operations to meet customer requirements.

O&M for IDENT provides application support for adaptive, preventive, and perfective maintenance, release and configuration management, architecture support, interface support, configuration management, security certifications and accreditations, software licenses, and appropriate technology refreshes. O&M supports IDENT's operations at the DHS data centers including hardware maintenance, network services, and system maintenance agreements. OBIM internal corporate systems, consisting of hardware, software (maintenance and licensing agreements), data circuit maintenance costs, and network and telecommunication services are also provided for by O&M. In FY 2015, OBIM will maintain IDENT operations to meet service level agreements in the face of increasing customer demands. The majority of IDENT O&M funding will provide IT production, service, and security operations. O&M will patch software and address hardware and software

maintenance renewals. Remaining funds allow OBIM to purchase additional 10-print matching hardware, fund an operational data store and platform integration. These activities are necessary to sustain current operations and meet projected organic growth.

As of September 30, 2013, IDENT contained 161 million fingerprint records. In FY 2015, IDENT is projected to contain the fingerprints of approximately 194 million individuals who travel to the United States, seek immigration benefits, or violate U.S. immigration laws. The table below illustrates IDENT's projected growth in annual transaction volumes and gallery size through FY 2019 based on current customers and their requirements.

Projected Growth for IDENT

(in millions)	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014 (est.)	FY 2015 (est.)	FY 2016 (est.)	FY 2017 (est.)	FY 2018 (est.)	FY 2019 (est.)
Annual Transaction Volumes	47	51	60	69	74	81	93	102	109	115	122	128
Gallery Size (records)	95	106	120	132	146	161	190	194	203	216	230	244

Identity and screening services consists of two components: biometric verification and identity analysis. Biometric verification services are provided by the BSC. The BSC supports biometric capabilities by providing 10-print verification, latent print services, and supplemental biometric services. IDENT matches approximately 99.5 percent of all transactions, but BSC fingerprint examiners manually verify the remaining 0.5 percent. Manual fingerprint verification is necessary to analyze poor quality fingerprints and ensure derogatory data is not erroneously associated with an individual. BSC latent print examiners compare and verify known fingerprints with previously unidentified latent fingerprints collected by agencies at crime scenes and terrorist incidents. Supplemental biometric services include IDENT biometric watchlist enrollments and IDENT biometric searches. The BSC strives to complete urgent fingerprint verifications in less than 10 minutes, non-urgent verifications within 24 hours, and enrollment and verification of terrorism- related prints in 2 hours or less.

The table below illustrates the OBIM biometric workload for fingerprint comparisons (manual verifications), latent print comparisons, and other biometric support services since FY 2008, including FY 2013 data as of September 30, 2013.

FY 2008 – FY 2013 Biometric Workload Statistics

Activity	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Total 10 Print Verifications Completed	693,308	643,091	637,366	599,837	625,636	693,308
Urgent 10 Print Verification Requests Completed	181,175	180,123	185,866	183,007	191,852	181,175
Latent Comparisons Completed	2,502,934	4,616,604	5,169,509	4,194,714	4,483,604	4,624,869
Latent Identifications	114	139	139	343	1,041	1,207
IDENT Watchlist Enrollments	28,694	22,281	6,327	8,163	3,576	2,586
Biometric Searches	9,737	7,507	6,107	5,241	4,186	4,326
Unknown Deceased Identifications	339	397	242	173	132	100

The second component of ISS, identity analysis, responds to analytical, investigative, and operational requests from law enforcement, intelligence agencies, external agencies, and foreign partners. OBIM identity analysts coordinate with the Intelligence Community to promote KSTs to the IDENT biometric watchlist, routinely interact with the Federal Bureau of Investigation Terrorist Screening Center to verify the status of a KST, receive biographic information based on biometrics recently added or removed from the Terrorist Screening Database, conduct identity fraud detection activities, rectify stakeholder biometric queries, and notify stakeholders of recent watchlist promotions.

In FY 2015, ISS will continue to provide value-added biometric identity verification and analysis while meeting increased workloads. BSC analysts will meet increasing workloads while adhering to service-level targets for urgent and non-urgent fingerprint verification requests, provide latent print and supplemental biometric services by continuing to identify victims of accidents, crimes, and natural disasters. Identity analysts will expand operational and reporting capabilities to increase identity services capabilities to customers and international partners, and produce intelligence information reports with law enforcement and intelligence communities.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Office of Biometric Identity Management
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Increase 1: IDENT System Improvements
PPA:
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$27,599

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	27,599
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,599

Description of Item:

OBIM will increase IDENT operations and maintenance by \$27.599 million for additional 10-print matchers, platform integration, and an operational data store.

Justification:

OBIM will utilize these funds for IDENT system improvements, which are required to extend the life of the system and sustain current capabilities. These improvements are necessary to meet existing customer requirements and projected organic growth.

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

The purchase and deployment of additional 10-print matchers are required to maintain accuracy, transaction response time, and continue enrollments in IDENT. Platform integration leverages the existing DHS database operating platform. This activity simplifies and integrates the server, network, and storage requirements associated with the database operations of IDENT. The operational data store provides automated access to mission critical data. This capability enables reports, queries, and other analysis to be performed without impacting the production environment and removes overhead associated with manual data transfers.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses for the Office of Biometric Identity Management, as authorized by section 7208 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (8 U.S.C. 1365b), [\$227,108,000] **\$251,584,000**¹: *Provided*, That of the total amount made available under this heading, [\$113,956,000] **\$124,367,000**² shall remain available until September 30, [2016] **2017**³.

Change	Explanation
¹ ... [\$227,108,000] <u>\$251,584,000</u>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ... [\$113,956,000] <u>\$124,367,000</u>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ ... [2016] <u>2017</u>	Year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Office of Biometric Identity Management FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	214	195	\$224,480
FY 2014 Enacted	207	207	\$227,108
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Realignment of OBIM Executive Staff to NPPD M&A	(18)	(18)	(\$2,914)
Total Transfers	(18)	(18)	(\$2,914)
Increases			
2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$225
Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise	-	-	\$65
Balanced Workforce	1	1	-
Increased Retirement Contributions	-	-	\$32
Total, Increases	1	1	\$322
Decreases			
Efficiencies	-	-	(\$227)
Reduction to Expenses	-	-	(\$304)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$531)
Total Other Adjustments	1	1	(\$209)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(17)	(17)	(\$3,123)
FY 2015 Current Services	190	190	\$223,985
Program Changes			
Increases			
IDENT System Improvements	-	-	\$27,599
Total, Increases	-	-	\$27,599
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$27,599
FY 2015 Request	190	190	\$251,584
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	(17)	(17)	\$24,476

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Office of Biometric Identity Management
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	214	195	\$224,480
FY 2014 Enacted	207	207	\$227,108
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Transfers	(18)	(18)	(\$2,914)
Increases	1	1	\$322
Decreases	-	-	(\$531)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	(17)	(17)	(\$3,123)
FY 2015 Current Services	190	190	\$223,985
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$27,599
Total, Program Changes	-	-	\$27,599
FY 2015 Request	190	190	\$251,584
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	(17)	(17)	\$24,476

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Office of Biometric Identity Management	207	207	\$227,108	(17)	(17)	(\$3,123)	-	-	\$27,599	190	190	\$251,584	(17)	(17)	\$24,476
Total	207	207	\$227,108	(17)	(17)	(\$3,123)	-	-	\$27,599	190	190	\$251,584	(17)	(17)	\$24,476

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Office of Biometric Identity Management Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$20,276	\$22,130	\$20,264	(\$1,866)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$252	\$260	\$264	\$4
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$92	\$122	\$125	\$3
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,090	\$7,428	\$6,846	(\$582)
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$26,710	\$29,940	\$27,499	(\$2,441)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$182	\$170	\$156	(\$14)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$100	\$252	-	(\$252)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$3,425	\$3,515	\$3,211	(\$304)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$655	\$468	\$470	\$2
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$3,649	\$1,108	\$1,140	\$32
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$22,929	\$26,215	\$26,624	\$409
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$14,146	\$14,421	\$14,854	\$433
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$800	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$104,966	\$137,206	\$117,798	(\$19,408)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$184	\$141	\$130	(\$11)
31.0 Equipment	\$46,734	\$54,804	\$59,702	\$4,898
Total, Other Object Classes	\$197,770	\$238,300	\$224,085	(\$14,215)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$224,480	\$268,240	\$251,584	(\$16,656)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(\$41,132)	-	\$41,132
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$224,480	\$227,108	\$251,584	\$24,476
Full Time Equivalents	195	207	190	(17)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Office of Biometric Identity Management

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	3	3	1	(2)
GS-15	35	34	27	(7)
GS-14	82	77	72	(5)
GS-13	30	30	29	(1)
GS-12	38	38	37	(1)
GS-11	14	13	13	-
GS-9	9	9	8	(1)
GS-7	3	3	3	-
Total Permanent Positions	214	207	190	(17)
Unfilled Positions EOY	19	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	195	207	190	(17)
Headquarters	214	207	190	(17)
Total, Office of Biometric Identity Management:	214	207	190	(17)
Full Time Equivalents	195	207	190	(17)
Average ES Salary	166,861	167,266	168,529	1,263
Average GS Salary	100,127	98,036	101,807	3,771
Average Grade	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Office of Biometric Identity Management
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	20,276	22,130	20,264	(1,866)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	252	260	264	4
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	92	122	125	3
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	6,090	7,428	6,846	(582)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	26,710	29,940	27,499	(2,441)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	182	170	156	(14)
22.0 Transportation of Things	100	252	-	(252)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	3,425	3,515	3,211	(304)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	655	468	470	2
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	3,649	1,108	1,140	32
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	22,929	26,215	26,624	409
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	14,146	14,421	14,854	433
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	800	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	104,966	137,206	117,798	(19,408)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	184	141	130	(11)
31.0 Equipment	46,734	54,804	59,702	4,898
Total, Other Object Classes	197,770	238,300	224,085	(14,215)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(41,132)	-	41,132
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	-	(41,132)	-	41,132
Total Requirements	224,480	227,108	251,584	24,476
Full Time Equivalents	195	207	190	(17)

Office of Biometric Identity Management Mission Statement

The OBIM mission is to provide enduring identity services to DHS and its mission partners that advance informed decision making by producing accurate, timely and high assurance biometric identity information and analysis.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	20,276	22,130	20,264	(1,866)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	252	260	264	4
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	92	122	125	3
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	6,090	7,428	6,846	(582)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	26,710	29,940	27,499	(2,441)

The FY 2015 Request includes \$27,499k for salaries and benefits for 190 FTE. This includes an increase of \$65k for annualization of 2014 pay raise, an increase of \$225k for 2015 pay raise, an increase of \$32k for increased retirement contributions, an increase of 1 FTP/1 FTE for balanced workforce, a decrease of \$32k for personnel efficiencies, and a realignment of 18 FTP/18 FTE and \$2,914k for consolidation of business and management support.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$182	\$170	\$156	(\$14)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2015 Request includes a reduction of \$14k to travel.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$100	\$252	\$0	(\$252)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2015 Request includes a reduction of \$252k.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$3,425	\$3,515	\$3,211	(\$304)

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent-related services. The FY 2015 Request includes a reduction of \$304k for facility efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$655	\$468	\$470	\$2

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2015 Request includes an increase of \$2k.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$3,649	\$1,108	\$1,140	\$32

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2015 Request includes an increase of \$32k.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$22,929	\$26,215	\$26,624	\$409

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2015 Request includes an increase of \$409k for system improvements.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$14,146	\$14,421	\$14,854	\$433

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts. The FY 2015 Request includes an increase of \$433k for system improvements.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$104,966	\$137,206	\$117,798	(\$19,408)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2015 Request includes a decrease of \$19,408k due to equipment updates.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$184	\$141	\$130	(\$11)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2015 Request includes a decrease of \$11k.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$46,734	\$54,804	\$59,702	\$4,898

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2015 Request includes an increase of \$4,898k for system improvements.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	-	195	207
Increases			
Balanced Workforce	-	-	1
Filled vacancies	-	4	-
Annualization of prior year positions	-	8	-
Subtotal, Increases	-	12	1
Decreases			
Vacancies	(4)	-	-
Transfer OBIM management & business support functions to M&A	-	-	(18)
Subtotal, Decreases	(4)	-	(18)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	195	207	190
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	195	12	(17)

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
Office of Biometric Identity Management	\$9,154	\$7,724	\$9,935	\$2,211
Total Working Capital Fund	\$9,154	\$7,724	\$9,935	\$2,211

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

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

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment, the Department will realign contractor and/or Federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with Federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and Federal. A strong internal core of Federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for Federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into tiered ranking.

NPPD requests \$0.183 million in OBIM salaries and benefits dollars and an offset of \$0.183 million in program/contract dollars for 1 FTP/1 FTE as part of the FY 2015 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	FY 2013 Revised Enacted		FY 2014 Enacted		FY 2014 Annualization		FY 2014 Follow On		FY 2015 Increase		Total FY 2013 - FY 2015 DHS BWF Strategy	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE
OBIM - Facility Security Officer									1	1	1	1
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1

FY 2015 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- Amount of salaries and benefits funding needed to hire Federal employees:
 - \$0.183 million for 1 FTP/1 FTE.
- Amount of program/contract funding that will be terminated:
 - \$0.183 million program/contract cost. There is no projected cost savings by hiring Federal employees and converting contractors to FTPs/FTEs.
- Implementation timeline:
 - NPPD's FY 2015 Balanced Workforce Strategy will be implemented in FY 2015.
 - Contractor functions will be reduced and positions will be converted in accordance with the Department's Balanced Workforce Initiative with a particular focus on contractors who are performing "nearly government inherent" responsibilities.
 - Contractor reductions will be absorbed by the existing Federal Government employees and new FTE converted positions.

FY 2014 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- None.

FY 2013 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- None.

Department of Homeland Security

*National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service*



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

National Protection & Programs Directorate Federal Protective Service

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement:

The Federal Protective Service (FPS) protects Federal facilities and those who occupy them by conducting law enforcement and protective security services, and leveraging access to the intelligence and information resources of our network of Federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and private sector partners. From our protective security and law enforcement personnel to those who support the operations of the Service, we approach our mission as one team. Every day we protect the homeland by managing risk and ensuring continuity for one of the most crucial elements of our national critical infrastructure—our Nation’s Federal facilities.

FPS has four strategic goals:

- Protect Federal facilities, their occupants, and visitors while facilitating the conduct of government business
- Inform and enhance operations through engagement with stakeholders and the interagency community
- Sustain a valued, highly skilled, and agile law enforcement, security, and mission support workforce
- Support operations with risk-based and accountability-focused management and oversight

FPS’ Strategic Goals and Objectives are aligned with the goals specified in the National Security Strategy of 2010, the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) of 2014, the DHS Strategic Plan 2012-2016, and NPPD’s Fiscal Year 2014-2018 Strategic Plan. The FPS relationship within the broader law enforcement community is a critical aspect of day-to-day operations. FPS’ mission and goals align to the mission and goals of NPPD, to lead the national effort to protect and enhance the resilience of the Nation’s physical and cyber infrastructure.

In FY 2015, FPS will employ a base workforce of 1,371 full-time equivalents (FTE) to accomplish its protective mission of providing law enforcement and security management services. FPS delivers security services through approximately 13,000 contracted Protective Security Officers (PSO), depending on customer requirements, along with technical countermeasure equipment and services, to more than 9,000 General Services Administration (GSA)-owned, -leased, or -operated facilities located in 11 regions across the country. These services provide a comprehensive risk-based approach to facility protection that allows FPS to prioritize its operations to prevent, detect, assess, respond to, and disrupt criminal and other incidents that endanger the Federal community. Consequently, the protection that FPS provides is not ‘one-size-fits-all.’ For each customer and/or facility, FPS configures the appropriate measure of protection that does not impede, but works in concert with facilitating the conduct of government services, and business of FPS customers in a secured environment.

B. Revenue Sources:

FPS is a full-cost recovery operation, which means that all expenses incurred must be funded by offsetting collections. For FPS, the revenues to fund its operations come from a basic security charge and an oversight fee¹ associated with providing building-specific and reimbursable agency-specific security services. Revenues collected from the basic security charge and the oversight fees fund the salaries and expenses for the Federal workforce (1,371 FTE) and operating costs of FPS.

The following is a brief description of the five revenue sources that fund all expenses associated with law enforcement, security management, and support activities incurred by FPS and its customers for whom security services are provided:

Basic Security Charge: A 74-cent-per-rentable-square-foot charge is assessed by FPS for all GSA-controlled space. The total rentable square footage in GSA inventory varies from month to month - due primarily to changes in building and tenant occupancy - but averages 372.653 million rentable square feet. At this rate, the revenue collected averages \$275.763 million annually and provides funding for operating expenses for statutory and regulatory service requirements resulting from activities associated with law enforcement, threat management and information sharing, protective and criminal investigations, risk management, and oversight and administration of the contracted PSOs and technical security countermeasures programs, as well as MegaCenter alarm monitoring and dispatch operations, training, and equipment.

Building-Specific Security Revenue: Building-specific security revenue is used to implement and maintain security countermeasure requirements specifically fashioned for a facility in accordance with ISC standards. Charges are assessed to Federal agency customers for building-specific security services that include the acquisition, oversight, and administration of PSOs, security equipment installation, operations, maintenance and repair, consultation on security fixtures, and contractor background suitability determinations.

Reimbursable Agency-Specific Security Revenue: Reimbursable agency-specific security revenue is funding via a Security Work Authorization (SWA), or reimbursable agreement, between FPS and another Federal agency for the occupants of Federally-owned or leased facilities requiring the same services provided as part of building-specific security but provided to an individual customer. Reimbursable agency-specific security agreements may include other traditional reimbursable activity, such as FEMA mission assignments.

Building-Specific Security Oversight Fee: A six-percent oversight fee is applied to the costs for building-specific security to fund FPS for direct and indirect costs associated with providing building-specific security. Revenue collected from the oversight fee is combined with the revenue from the basic security charge to fund FPS operating resource requirements.

Reimbursable Agency-Specific Security Oversight Fee: A six-percent oversight fee is applied to the cost for reimbursable agency-specific security to fund FPS for direct and indirect costs

¹As a result of the activity-based costing model work, the name of the fee has been changed from an administrative fee to an oversight fee. The terminology better captures the Federal oversight of the PSOs.

associated with delivering single customer requested protective services, to include PSO and technical countermeasure (TCM) services. Revenue collected from the oversight fee is combined with the revenue from the basic security charge to fund FPS operating resource requirements.

FPS identified the 20 agencies that generate 90 percent of the oversight fee revenue. The table below lists FY 2013 actual revenue by customer agency.

Agency Name	FY 2013 Basic Security Charge (\$0.74 / sq. ft.)	FY 2013 Pass-Through Revenue	Oversight Fee (6%)	Total Revenue Collected
Department of Homeland Security	31,432,453	182,957,101	10,977,426	225,366,980
Social Security Administration	24,190,739	165,420,972	9,925,258	199,536,968
Department of Justice	38,032,003	94,060,915	5,643,655	137,736,573
Department of the Treasury	23,252,436	75,675,168	4,540,510	103,468,114
General Services Administration	18,910,186	65,922,077	3,955,325	88,787,587
Judiciary	31,430,698	40,351,301	2,421,078	74,203,077
Department of Health & Human Services	12,495,235	52,765,723	3,165,943	68,426,901
Environmental Protection Agency	5,145,550	22,587,112	1,355,227	29,087,888
Department of Veterans Affairs	5,704,638	19,965,695	1,197,942	26,868,274
Department of Agriculture	9,001,703	15,915,533	954,932	25,872,169
Department of the Interior	10,719,127	11,885,018	713,101	23,317,246
Office of the Secretary of Defense	7,123,709	13,194,419	791,665	21,109,792
Department of Commerce	8,198,254	11,381,759	682,906	20,262,919
Corps of Engineers	3,534,468	10,902,514	654,151	15,091,132
Department of Transportation	4,687,969	8,719,086	523,145	13,930,201
Department of Labor	4,488,704	8,730,555	523,833	13,743,092
Agency for International Development	670,642	10,606,838	636,410	11,913,890
Department of Education	1,444,798	8,521,025	511,262	10,477,085
Department of Army	3,574,414	5,551,144	333,069	9,458,627
Department of Housing and Urban Development	3,066,410	5,072,352	304,341	8,443,103
All Other Agencies	28,833,959	42,479,256	2,552,379	73,865,593
Total	\$275,938,094	\$872,665,562	\$52,363,557	\$1,200,967,213

C. Budget Request Summary:

For FY 2015, FPS is requesting \$1.343 billion. This amount breaks down into the following program, project, and activity (PPA) totals: \$275.763 million in Basic Security, \$600.615 million in Building-Specific Security, and \$466.228 million in Reimbursable Agency-Specific Security. Within these funds, FPS has a current services operating fund requirement of \$369.550 million with anticipated operating fund revenue of \$330.835 million to sustain a workforce of 1,371 FTE. For FY 2015, the FPS budget includes the following:

- A technical adjustment of 95 FTP to acknowledge the attrition lapse of the organization and sustain 1,371 FTE.
- A restructuring of the PPAs to formally establish an FPS Operations PPA and a Countermeasures PPA. (See addendum.)

- A \$55.000 million increase in offsetting collection authority to Building-Specific Security accompanied by a \$55.000 million decrease to Reimbursable Agency-Specific so that authority for pass-through countermeasures contracts is aligned to where customers are asking for services.
- Financial Systems Modernization migration funds totaling \$7.28 million for National Protection and Programs Directorate are requested within the DHS Office of Chief Financial Officer's budget. Component-specific funding needs for this activity will be funded in the year of execution within this account.

D. Budget Request Details:

FPS Operating Funds

FPS has developed an activity-based costing (ABC) model to improve its internal financial management and to more clearly identify the costs to protect Federal facilities and their occupants. The modeling effort identified the costs for FPS to deliver protection services. The model is a strong management tool that enables operational decisions and tradeoffs involving risk associated with the cost and performance of the impacted activities.

The first iteration of the cost model has informed this budget submission. The accompanying addendum clearly defines the results of the model by linking resources to services, with the request for a new PPA structure. The proposed PPA structure communicates clearer what FPS does with the resources it receives.

The table below displays the operating resources required to maintain current services. Specific adjustments in FY 2015 include:

- Increase of \$0.433 million for the annualization of the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$1.344 million for the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$5.428 million for FY 2015 career ladder and within-grade promotions
- Increase of \$0.260 million for increased retirement contributions

Operating Expenses (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request
Personnel Compensation & Benefits	\$173,292	\$179,153	\$186,358
Working Capital Fund	\$5,377	\$8,147	\$7,466
Rent	\$28,866	\$29,328	\$29,328
Fleet	\$12,581	\$12,581	\$12,581
Facilities Projects	\$5,410	\$5,410	\$5,410
DHS Service Level Agreements	\$4,781	\$4,882	\$4,882
Department of Labor – Workers' Compensation	\$1,600	\$1,600	\$1,600
Information Technology Support	\$22,665	\$22,665	\$22,665
Law Enforcement Operations	\$35,811	\$35,811	\$35,811

MegaCenter and Tactical Communications	\$30,190	\$28,916	\$28,916
Business and Mission Support	\$30,850	\$33,299	\$29,533
Automated Tool Enhancement (MIST/PTS)	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Total Operating Expenses	\$356,423	\$366,792	\$369,550

Revenue from the basic security charge provides base funding of resource requirements for FPS personnel and the services they perform in law enforcement, investigations, information and intelligence sharing, security assessments, crime prevention and awareness training, program administration of countermeasure programs, MegaCenter alarm monitoring and dispatch operations, capital investments for operations and business management tools, and mission support and oversight activities.

In addition to the revenue collected from the 74-cent-per-square-foot basic security charge, FPS is authorized to use revenue collected from the building-specific and reimbursable agency-specific security fees for operating expenses. The table below displays FPS operating funding levels for FY 2013, FY 2014, and FY 2015 at the current fee rates.

Base Operating Funding Sources (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request
Basic Security	\$271,540	\$275,763	\$275,763
Building-Specific Security — Oversight Fee	\$28,308	\$29,984	\$31,723
Reimbursable Agency-Specific Security — Oversight Fee	\$24,617	\$24,006	\$23,349
Total Base Operating Funds	\$324,465	\$329,753	\$330,835

In FY 2015, FPS operating expense requirements are \$369.550 million, while operating revenue is estimated at \$330.835 million. FPS will use prior-year carryover and recoveries to resolve this \$38.715 million revenue shortfall.

FPS is working on a sustainable revenue model where the revenue collected sustains the requirements of the same year as long-term reliance on carryover and recoveries is a short-term fix and not a long-term solution.

The paragraphs below describe the major operating expense categories that are required to maintain current services in FY 2015.

Personnel Compensation & Benefits

Personnel compensation and benefits in FY 2015 include all salaries and benefits, career ladder promotions, within grade promotions, awards, and overtime.

FPS is responsible for deploying its law enforcement officers to Federal facilities adjacent to or in the vicinity of national security events (e.g., the national conventions and inauguration held every four years). These deployments are consistent with risk assessments and intelligence coordinated with other Federal, State, and local law enforcement organizations or to provide protective services during

national emergencies, exemplified by deployments after the Boston Marathon bombing or federally declared disasters like Hurricane Sandy. Additionally, FPS works closely with the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts and the U.S. Marshals Service to provide for the additional protection of Federal Courthouses during high-profile trials (such as terrorists, cartel drug lords, and other trials where protests or other security incidents may occur).

Working Capital Fund (WCF)

FPS provides funding to the DHS WCF – a managed account from which a full range of oversight support services such as finance, accounting, and personnel administration are provided to all DHS components, including FPS. The DHS WCF determines a component's funding requirement employing algorithms to assess charges.

Rent

FPS maintains a law enforcement and security presence in all 50 states and the U.S. Territories of Guam and Puerto Rico. FPS occupies approximately 975,000 square feet of operational and support space obtained through GSA.

Fleet

FPS maintains a fleet of around 1,200 vehicles and motorcycles to ensure that FPS officers are in a position to respond and protect the people and buildings under its protection. The vast majority of the FPS fleet is leased through GSA, with the exception of specialty vehicles (i.e., mobile command vehicles, and x-ray vehicles) which are purchased because they aren't available to lease through GSA. Vehicle leasing has been an effective alternative to vehicle purchasing for FPS and ensures that vehicles are routinely replaced at the expiration of the lease period as well as normalizes the cost over a 3-year, 5-year, or 7-year period.

DHS Service Level Agreements

FPS participates in cooperative service level agreements (SLA) with other DHS components to receive support and services from those offices with specialized staff and skills. FPS achieves economies and efficiencies by avoiding the need to duplicate support that is available from these specialized service providers. In FY 2015, FPS will have SLAs with the Office of General Counsel for legal services, Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties for Equal Employment Opportunity support, and the DHS Office of Security for conducting background investigations of FPS employees.

Department of Labor Workers' Compensation Payments

The Department of Labor Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP) pays for costs associated with FPS work-related injuries and illnesses in real time (during the year in which they are incurred). However, FPS is required to reimburse OWCP for those payments. Reimbursements are due to OWCP in FY 2015 for payments made between July 1, 2013, and June 30, 2014.

Information Technology Support

Information technology support and services are anticipated to be fully transitioned from Immigration and Customs Enforcement to the DHS Office of the Chief Information Officer/Information Technology Services Office by 2016.

Law Enforcement Operations

FPS law enforcement operations encompass all aspects and resources required to deliver law enforcement protective services. FPS law enforcement personnel perform facility security assessments (FSAs) in accordance with ISC standards, and oversight and inspection of the approximately 13,000 PSOs at roughly 6,000 posts in over 3,000 buildings across the United States and its territories. FPS has a target of completing over 2,000 FSAs annually for high risk facilities. FPS law enforcement personnel also respond to more than 40,000 incidents per year at Federal facilities and perform a visible deterrence through mobile patrol and response activities. FPS law enforcement personnel are assigned to analyze criminal intelligence, investigate threats made against Federal Officials, and investigate incidents occurring in Federal facilities. Training, firearms, ammunition, and uniforms all support the ability of FPS law enforcement personnel to deploy each day to protect Federal facilities.

MegaCenter and Tactical Communications

As the provider of protection services to more than 9,000 Federal facilities, FPS personnel are required to respond to a variety of incidents 24 hours a day, some of which entail responding to criminal activity in progress, and others to protect life and property. To provide around-the-clock capabilities to take calls for assistance, dispatch personnel, and ensure the appropriate response to incidents, FPS has four MegaCenters strategically located throughout the country in Denver, Colorado; Suitland, Maryland; Battle Creek, Michigan; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They provide a vital communications link between FPS law enforcement personnel; PSOs manning posts at or patrolling in Federal facilities; and other Federal, State, and local law enforcement entities; and facilitate the swift and efficient flow of information across the Nation and territories. FPS MegaCenters also monitor multiple types of alarm systems and wireless dispatch communications within Federal facilities throughout the Nation. The related alarm-monitoring function for GSA and other federally-owned and leased facilities includes approximately 8,800 alarms, and provides a dedicated capability to ensure prompt dispatch of law enforcement and emergency first responders to situations at those facilities nationwide. FPS MegaCenters are structured to allow for failover to a sister site in the event of a partial or catastrophic failure at one center without disruption to alarm and communication services. FPS MegaCenters are in operation 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Business and Mission Support

FPS business and mission support activities include headquarters leadership; management and operations; field operations oversight; training; resource management to include budget, finance, revenue, and performance management; administrative services; contracting and procurement; human capital coordination; program management; and acquisition program and information technology system planning and oversight.

Automated Tool Enhancement

In FY 2014, FPS will deploy Modified Infrastructure Survey Tool (MIST) 2.0 development, which includes converting MIST 1.0 functionality into a web-based application, building the approval work flow into the system, and creating management reports. In FY 2015, FPS will also continue to work closely with the DHS Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate to prototype a post tracking system, automating what is now a manual process of ensuring that the contracted PSOs are working at a post as scheduled and that they possess the required training and certifications.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project/Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security National Protection & Programs Directorate Federal Protective Service

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Basic Security	1,371	1,260	\$271,540	1,371	1,371	\$275,763	1,466	1,371	\$275,763	95	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-
Building Specific Security	-	-	\$509,056	-	-	\$545,615	-	-	\$600,615	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	-	-	-	\$55,000
Reimbursable Agency Specific Security	-	-	\$521,228	-	-	\$521,228	-	-	\$466,228	-	-	(\$55,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$55,000)
Total, Federal Protective Service	1,371	1,260	\$1,301,824	1,371	1,371	\$1,342,606	1,466	1,371	\$1,342,606	95	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	1,371	1,260	\$1,301,824	1,371	1,371	\$1,342,606	1,466	1,371	\$1,342,606	95	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	1,371	1,260	\$1,301,824	1,371	1,371	\$1,342,606	1,466	1,371	\$1,342,606	95	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service
Basic Security
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Basic Security

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	1,371	1,260	271,540
2014 Enacted	1,371	1,371	275,763
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	95	-	-
2015 Current Services	1,466	1,371	275,763
2015 Total Request	1,466	1,371	275,763
Total Change 2014 to 2015	95	-	-

FPS collects a basic security charge of 74-cents-per-rentable-square-foot for GSA-controlled space. The total square footage inventory varies from month to month but averages 372.653 million square feet. Based on this inventory, FPS anticipates collecting \$275.763 million in FY 2015.

Adjustments in FY 2015 include:

- Increase of 95 positions to acknowledge the attrition lapse of the organization and sustain 1,371 FTE.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The FPS basic security charge provides operating funding for services associated with law enforcement, threat management and information sharing, protective and criminal investigations, risk management, and oversight and administration of the contracted PSOs and technical security countermeasure programs, as well as MegaCenter alarm monitoring and dispatch operations, training, and equipment.

Using FY 2012 expenses and FY 2013 distribution of labor survey results, FPS has projected an FY 2015 view of resource consumption using the ABC model. The deployment of the 1,466 positions/1,371 FTEs by activity groupings is set forth in the table below. The activity groupings in the table are not PPAs and are only used to present greater transparency into FPS' operational and mission support activities.

Activity Groups	Total Head-count*	Total FTE	Total Cost (\$M)
Primary	1,172	723	\$149.4
Law Enforcement Response	871	108	\$21.4
Protective Investigations	329	19	\$4.7
Facility Security Assessments (FSA)	816	208	\$43.2
Protective Security Officer Services	840	148	\$29.4
Criminal Investigations	392	40	\$ 10.2
Technical Countermeasure Services	386	29	\$5.7
Law Enforcement Policing and Patrol	757	84	\$16.3
Critical Incident and Special Security Operations	739	49	\$11.2
Facility Tenant Support	635	30	\$5.8
National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) Government Facilities Sector (GFS) Support	71	3	\$0.6
Delegation Management	79	6	\$1.1
Secondary	975	172	\$62.4
MegaCenter Operations	395	27	\$25.6
K-9 Operations	112	46	\$10.5
Criminal Intelligence and Information Sharing	327	24	\$6.0
PSO Suitability	104	15	\$6.7
Covert Security Testing	226	7	\$2.0
Operation Shield	698	23	\$5.0
Federal, State, and Local Coordination	597	25	\$5.5
Contingency Operations	215	5	\$1.0
Enabling	1,149	190	\$48.2
Field Entry Level Training	268	49	\$12.2
Field Standards and Certifications Training	654	35	\$9.8
Field Advanced and Refresher Training	749	37	\$11.3
Training Development and Delivery	210	12	\$3.5
Administrative Training	488	17	\$3.4
Stakeholder Engagement and Liaison	730	40	\$8.0
Support	676	264	\$100.8
Acquisition and Procurement	334	68	\$22.1
Budget, Finance, Revenue, and Performance Management	273	55	\$20.2
General Counsel	41	1	\$1.3
Human Capital Management	174	32	\$10.2
Information Technology	108	19	\$22.5
Logistics, Facilities, Fleet, and Property Accountability and Management	242	38	\$8.2
National Field Operations Oversight (Headquarters Operations)	73	24	\$5.4
Personnel Security Management	45	11	\$6.2
Policy and Contingency Planning	136	12	\$3.8
Public Affairs	62	3	\$0.9
Supplementary Services	286	23	\$8.8
Supplementary Services	286	23	\$8.8
Total	1,466**	1,371	\$369.6
Notes: * Individual positions within FPS are often required to support multiple activities; as such, each individual may be counted in multiple activities. The numbers do not distinguish the percentage of time an individual spends on each activity. **This is not the sum of the headcount outlined in the activity groupings, rather it is the number of positions requested in FY 2015.			

FPS can further look at resource consumption against the assignment of FTE directly supporting facilities by facility security level and by facility profile, which identifies resource consumption by facilities that have posts and/or TCMs or no countermeasures to begin to show how FPS is assigning staff to mitigate risk.

FY 2013 Cost Model Facility List

Facility Security Level (FSL)	No. of Facilities	Primary FTE
FSL 5	9	3
FSL 4	764	260
FSL 3	1,114	150
FSL 2	4,314	207
FSL 1	2,431	77
FSL 0 / TBD	823	26
Total	9,455	723

FY 2013 Cost Model Post Count¹

Posts & TCM		Posts Only		TCM Only		No Posts / No TCM		FY 2013 Total	
Primary FTE	No. of Bldgs	Primary FTE	No. of Bldgs	Primary FTE	No. of Bldgs	Primary FTE	No. of Bldgs	Primary FTE	No. of Bldgs
206	468	269	2,894	20	144	228	5,949	723	9,455

¹This chart does not reflect the distribution of these facilities by FSL level. As FPS continues to analyze operational and ABC data, we will provide greater fidelity into FTE workload.

It is important to note that these tables are based on FY 2013 survey results and will continue to be refined as FPS conducts facility security assessments, improves data integrity and collection capabilities, and implements management initiatives drawn from the initial model information.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

FPS Tactical Communications Program (TACCOM) / TACCOM Equipment and Support

The FPS Tactical Communications Program (TACCOM) provides a centralized dispatch capability that supports 11 FPS regions, and FPS Headquarters. The TACCOM Land Mobile Radio (LMR) communication system is a vital link to performing FPS' mission of securing and protecting Federal facilities and those inside them, by providing centralized dispatch capabilities and office-to-officer

communications. Four MegaCenters, located across the country, provide these critical dispatch capabilities. Communication between the officers and their respective MegaCenters via radio is vital to providing effective protection of employees and visitors in Federal facilities nationwide. Radio communication is also imperative for maintaining continuity of operations and officer safety.

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
10,508	7,524	7,808

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Salaries (421)	Salaries	Salaries and benefits for the Federal FTE.
Investment Maintenance (7,387)	Investment Maintenance	Operations and maintenance costs.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service
Building Specific Security
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Building Specific Security

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	509,056
2014 Enacted	-	-	545,615
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	55,000
2015 Current Services	-	-	600,615
2015 Total Request	-	-	600,615
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	55,000

For FY 2015, FPS requests \$600.615 million in offsetting collection authority for ongoing building-specific security requirements. Oversight fee revenue is combined with the basic security charge to provide FPS annual base operating revenue. Any carryover funds associated with this PPA may be used to fund operating or other expenses related to the protection of Federal facilities.

Increases in FY 2015 include:

- A \$28.985 million increase to countermeasure (PSO and TCM) contracts. This 5.8 percent increase from FY 2014 will address contract security cost escalation, labor rate adjustments that were either projected or exceeded, and collective bargaining-related cost increases.
- A \$1.739 million increase in the 6-percent oversight fees resulting from the increased countermeasures.
- A \$24.276 million increase in available authority for new customer requirements. This additional authority will allow FPS to provide new security countermeasures without potential procedural delays necessitated by having to request additional offsetting collection authority throughout the fiscal year. This increase includes additional oversight fee revenue associated with new building-specific security revenues that may be realized.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Building-specific security services are provided in accordance with security countermeasure requirements generated through a facility security assessment or a customer request specific to a particular building. These costs are funded by the tenants in a building. An annual cost estimate for the security services is prepared by building and the costs are recovered in monthly increments through

the DHS Monthly Security Bill process. The charge includes an oversight fee to fund FPS oversight and overhead costs. Building costs are distributed to tenants based on the square footage assigned to them in the GSA Occupancy Agreements.

The table below breaks down the available building-specific security resources into major expense categories. An explanation of the items included in those categories is provided below the table.

Program/Project/Activity (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Change from FY 2014
Building-Specific Security				
<i>Countermeasures</i>	\$471,794	\$499,739	\$528,724	\$28,985
<i>Available Authority For New Customer Requirements</i>	\$8,447	\$14,992	\$37,894	\$22,902
<i>Oversight Fee</i>	\$28,308	\$29,984	\$31,723	\$1,739
<i>Oversight Fee Associated with New Requirements</i>	\$507	\$900	\$2,274	\$1,374
Total Revenue Collection Authority	\$509,056	\$545,615	\$600,615	\$55,000

Building-specific security will fund the following:

Protective Security Officers (PSO)

Contract PSO services are a key component of the execution of FPS' protective security mission. Individual risk assessments combined with the specific customer requirements of each facility drive the placement of PSO-staffed security posts at different facilities. These posts are charged with minimizing specific vulnerabilities to identified credible threats. The functions that PSOs provide include:

- Access Control: ensuring access to secured areas in accordance to access control procedures
- Control Center Operations: integrating multiple countermeasures through monitoring of security equipment and facilitating communication with other posts or law enforcement as necessary
- Patrol and Response: patrolling and monitoring the facility for safety, security, and enforcement purposes
- Screening: identifying and interdicting unlawful, dangerous, or prohibited items to ensure that they do not enter a secured area
- Visitor Processing: identifying and documenting visiting individuals

Technical Countermeasures (TCM)

TCMs allow FPS to provide an integrated and cost-effective level of protection. They include x-ray machines, magnetometers, alarm systems, and camera systems. The FPS national countermeasures program includes design, implementation, and oversight as well as collaborative efforts with Federal partners, such as DHS's S&T Directorate and TSA.

Available Authority for New Customer Requirements

At the beginning of each fiscal year, FPS requests authority, via OMB, to collect revenue sufficient to accommodate changing customer requirements. For example, new customer security requirements can be accommodated during the fiscal year for customer relocation to an expanded facility, to cover inflation, or to implement countermeasures at a higher facility security level building. When these situations occur, FPS has the available funding authority to provide new security without potential procedural delays necessitated by having to request additional offsetting collection authority.

Oversight Fee

Oversight fee activities are designed to recover the FPS management, administration, and oversight activities required to deliver PSO services and TCMs. The oversight fee revenue is combined with the basic security charge to provide FPS annual base operating revenue.

Oversight Fee Associated with New Requirements

FPS expects to collect additional oversight fee revenue if requested authority for new customer requirements is received and new building-specific security revenues are realized.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service
Reimbursable Agency Specific Security
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Reimbursable Agency Specific Security

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	521,228
2014 Enacted	-	-	521,228
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(55,000)
2015 Current Services	-	-	466,228
2015 Total Request	-	-	466,228
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(55,000)

For FY 2015, FPS requests \$466.228 million for offsetting collection authority for ongoing reimbursable agency-specific security operations. Oversight fee revenue is combined with the basic security charge to provide FPS annual base operating revenue. Any agreements that include requirements for FPS personnel will incur payroll expenses within this PPA. Any carryover funds associated with this PPA may be used to fund operating or other expenses related to the protection of Federal facilities.

Decreases in FY 2015 include:

- A \$10.956 million decrease to authority for countermeasure (PSO and TCM) contracts and a \$43.387 million decrease in available authority for new customer requirements. FPS is moving unutilized authority in reimbursable agency-specific security to building-specific security to better align authority with where customers are requesting services. Associated oversight fee revenue is included in this decrease.
- A \$0.657 million decrease in the 6-percent oversight fees resulting from the decreased countermeasures.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Reimbursable agency-specific security, also called tenant-specific, is negotiated via SWAs or reimbursable agreements between FPS and another Federal agency to provide for the same services performed as part of building-specific security (PSOs and TCMs), but is configured to meet the security needs of an individual customer agency rather than the needs of a multi-tenant facility.

Reimbursements consist of the estimated direct cost of the security services requested, plus the oversight fee to cover the oversight and overhead costs as with the building-specific oversight fee.

The table below breaks down the available reimbursable agency-specific security resources into major expense categories and an explanation of the items included in those categories is provided below the table. The explanations are the same as for building specific.

Program/Project/Activity (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Change from FY 2014
Reimbursable Agency-Specific Security				
<i>Countermeasures</i>	\$410,279	\$400,107	\$389,151	(\$10,956)
<i>Available Authority For New Customer Requirements</i>	\$81,446	\$91,618	\$50,687	(\$40,931)
<i>Oversight Fee</i>	\$24,617	\$24,006	\$23,349	(\$657)
<i>Oversight Fee Associated with New Requirements</i>	\$4,886	\$5,497	\$3,041	(\$2,456)
Total Revenue Collection Authority	\$521,228	\$521,228	\$466,228	(\$55,000)

Reimbursable agency-specific security will fund the following:

Protective Security Officers

Contract PSO services are a key component of the execution of FPS' protective security mission. Individual risk assessments drive the placement of PSO-staffed security posts at different facilities. These posts are charged with minimizing specific vulnerabilities to identified credible threats. The functions that PSOs provide include:

- Access Control: ensuring access to secured areas in accordance to access control procedures
- Control Center Operations: integrating multiple countermeasures through monitoring of security equipment and facilitating communication with other posts or law enforcement as necessary
- Patrol and Response: patrolling and monitoring the facility for safety, security, and enforcement purposes
- Screening: identifying and interdicting unlawful, dangerous, or prohibited items to ensure that they do not enter a secured area
- Visitor Processing: identifying and documenting visiting individuals

Technical Countermeasures

TCMs allow FPS to provide an integrated and cost-effective level of protection. They include x-ray machines, magnetometers, alarm systems, and camera systems. The FPS national countermeasures

program includes design, implementation, and oversight as well as collaborative efforts with Federal partners, such as DHS's S&T Directorate, and TSA.

Available Authority for New Customer Requirements

At the beginning of each fiscal year, FPS requests authority to collect revenue sufficient to accommodate changing customer requirements. For example, with approved authority, new customer security requirements can be accommodated during the fiscal year due to temporary higher facility security levels based on current intelligence or a potential for increased risk at a specific location or geographic area.

This authority is also utilized to provide temporary additional security for FEMA disaster relief deployments, which can be substantial depending on the number of natural and weather-related disasters that FEMA request FPS assistance for in any given year (i.e., Hurricane Sandy, etc.). When these situations occur, FPS has the available funding authority to provide new security without potential procedural delays necessitated by having to request additional offsetting collection authority.

Oversight Fee

Oversight fee activities are designed to recover the FPS management, administration, and oversight of delivered protective services to include PSO and TCMs. The oversight fee revenue is combined with the basic security charge to provide FPS annual base operating revenue.

Oversight Fee Associated with New Requirements

FPS expects to collect additional oversight fee revenue if requested authority for new customer requirements is received and new reimbursable agency-specific security revenues are realized.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Protective Security Officer (Contract Guard) Services

As part of DHS' responsibilities under 40 USC §1315, the FPS Protective Security Officer (PSO) Program protects personnel and property at federally owned and leased locations throughout the United States and its territories. FPS PSOs provide mission-essential security services, including: screening occupants and visitors to prevent introduction of weapons and explosives; employee and visitor identification checks; monitoring security equipment; and roving patrols of the interior and exterior of Federal facilities. PSO services are anticipated to be a means of risk/threat reduction into the foreseeable future.

PSOs are funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2015, as follows:

- Building-Specific Security \$544.233 million
- Reimbursable Agency-Specific Security \$400.565 million

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$ thousands)
853,291	897,229	944,798

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Investment Acquisitions (944,798)	Investment Acquisitions	Projected cost of PSO contracts in FY 2015.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

The revenues and collections of security fees credited to this account shall be available until expended for necessary expenses related to the protection of federally owned and leased buildings and for the operations of the Federal Protective Service[: Provided, That the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall certify in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than February 14, 2014, that the operations of the Federal Protective Service will be fully funded in fiscal year 2014 through revenues and collection of security fees, including maintaining not fewer than 1,371 full-time equivalent staff and 1,007 full-time equivalent Police Officers, Inspectors, Area Commanders, and Special Agents who, while working, are directly engaged on a daily basis protecting and enforcing laws at Federal buildings (referred to as "in-service field staff"): Provided further, That if revenues and fee collections are insufficient to maintain the staffing levels in the previous proviso, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit an expenditure plan delineating the available revenue by staffing levels and critical infrastructure investments: Provided further, That in implementing the previous proviso, the Secretary shall ensure revenues are dedicated to ensure not fewer than 1,300 full-time equivalent staff: Provided further, That the Director of the Federal Protective Service shall submit at the time the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2015 is submitted pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a strategic human capital plan that aligns fee collections to personnel requirements based on a current threat assessment]¹. (Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014.)

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[:Provided, That the Secretary.....]	Request removing the staffing floor, expenditure plan, and strategic human capital plan requirement.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Federal Protective Service FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	1,371	1,260	\$1,301,824
FY 2014 Enacted	1,371	1,371	\$1,342,606
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Additional Positions to Maintain 1,371 FTE	95	-	-
Building Specific Offsetting Collections Authority	-	-	\$55,000
Total, Increases	95	-	\$55,000
Decreases			
Reimbursable Agency Specific Offsetting Collections Authority	-	-	(\$55,000)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$55,000)
Total Other Adjustments	95	-	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base	95	-	-
FY 2015 Current Services	1,466	1,371	\$1,342,606
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	1,466	1,371	\$1,342,606
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	95	-	-

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	1,371	1,260	\$1,301,824
FY 2014 Enacted	1,371	1,371	\$1,342,606
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	95	-	\$55,000
Decreases	-	-	(\$55,000)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	95	-	-
FY 2015 Current Services	1,466	1,371	\$1,342,606
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	1,466	1,371	\$1,342,606
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	95	-	-

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Basic Security	1,371	1,371	\$275,763	95	-	-	-	-	-	1,466	1,371	\$275,763	95	-	-
Building Specific Security	-	-	\$545,615	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	-	-	-	\$600,615	-	-	\$55,000
Reimbursable Agency Specific Security	-	-	\$521,228	-	-	(\$55,000)	-	-	-	-	-	\$466,228	-	-	(\$55,000)
Total	1,371	1,371	\$1,342,606	95	-	-	-	-	-	1,466	1,371	\$1,342,606	95	-	-

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Federal Protective Service Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$118,583	\$122,594	\$127,525	\$4,931
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$798	\$825	\$858	\$33
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$14,798	\$15,298	\$15,913	\$615
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$39,113	\$40,436	\$42,062	\$1,626
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$173,292	\$179,153	\$186,358	\$7,205
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$5,724	\$5,724	\$5,724	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$12,067	\$12,067	\$12,067	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,203	\$2,270	\$2,964	\$694
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$395	\$395	\$395	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$33,076	\$33,076	\$33,076	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$9	\$9	\$9	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$1,524	\$1,524	\$1,524	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,012,390	\$1,130,171	\$1,106,029	(\$24,142)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$6,922	\$6,922	\$6,922	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$1,617	\$1,617	\$1,617	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$41,747	\$41,747	\$41,747	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$2,209	\$2,209	\$2,209	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,221	\$2,221	\$2,221	-
31.0 Equipment	\$6,197	\$6,197	\$6,197	-
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$231	\$231	\$231	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$1,128,532	\$1,246,380	\$1,222,932	(\$23,448)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$1,301,824	\$1,425,533	\$1,409,290	(\$16,243)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(\$157,611)	(\$94,684)	\$62,927
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	\$94,684	\$45,000	(\$49,684)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	(\$20,000)	(\$17,000)	\$3,000
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$1,301,824	\$1,342,606	\$1,342,606	-
Full Time Equivalents	1,260	1,371	1,371	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Federal Protective Service

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	8	8	8	-
GS-15	37	37	39	2
GS-14	138	138	145	7
GS-13	324	324	338	14
GS-12	592	609	620	11
GS-11	77	73	91	18
GS-10	7	7	7	-
GS-9	105	98	116	18
GS-8	26	26	26	-
GS-7	38	35	53	18
GS-6	2	2	2	-
GS-5	13	10	17	7
GS-4	4	4	4	-
Total Permanent Positions	1,371	1,371	1,466	95
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	95	95
Total Permanent Employment EOY	1,371	1,371	1,371	-
Headquarters	258	258	298	40
U.S. Field	1,113	1,113	1,168	55
Total, Federal Protective Service:	1,371	1,371	1,466	95
Full Time Equivalents	1,260	1,371	1,371	-
Average ES Salary	165,470	166,298	167,126	828
Average GS Salary	87,920	88,278	88,636	358
Average Grade	12	12	12	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service
Basic Security
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	118,583	122,594	127,525	4,931
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	798	825	858	33
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	14,798	15,298	15,913	615
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	39,113	40,436	42,062	1,626
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	173,292	179,153	186,358	7,205
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	5,587	5,587	5,587	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	11,958	11,958	11,958	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	2,203	2,270	2,964	694
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	395	395	395	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	29,007	29,007	29,007	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	9	9	9	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	721	721	721	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	35,333	26,080	(9,253)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	6,721	6,721	6,721	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	1,503	1,503	1,503	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	32,956	32,956	32,956	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	42	42	42	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	2,156	2,156	2,156	-
31.0 Equipment	4,759	4,759	4,759	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	231	231	231	-
Total, Other Object Classes	98,248	133,648	125,089	(8,559)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(59,722)	(29,684)	30,038
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	29,684	-	(29,684)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	(7,000)	(6,000)	1,000
Total, Adjustments	-	(37,038)	(35,684)	1,354
Total Requirements	271,540	275,763	275,763	-
Full Time Equivalents	1,260	1,371	1,371	-

Basic Security Mission Statement

Basic security services include law enforcement services on federally controlled property, preliminary investigations of incidents, and capture and arrest of suspects. This security also includes the 24-hour security alarm monitoring, nationwide dispatch services, facility security assessments, and assistance to Facility Security Committees. Carryover and recoveries in this PPA may be used to fund operating or other expenses related to the protection of Federal facilities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	118,583	122,594	127,525	4,931
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	798	825	858	33
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	14,798	15,298	15,913	615
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	39,113	40,436	42,062	1,626
Total, Salaries & Benefits	173,292	179,153	186,358	7,205

Salaries and Benefits include costs for 1,371 FTE. The FY 2015 request includes funding for career ladder promotions, within grade promotions, and the proposed one-percent pay inflation in 2015.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,203	\$2,270	\$2,964	\$694

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent-related services. The FY 2015 Request includes an increase of \$694k for additional lease costs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$0	\$35,333	\$26,080	(\$9,253)

Other services include report contractual services with non-federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Additional obligations are aligned to the oversight fee located in the building-specific and reimbursable agency-specific PPAs.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service
Building Specific Security
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	21	21	21	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	93	93	93	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	3,907	3,907	3,907	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	803	803	803	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	497,531	555,412	602,090	46,678
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	168	168	168	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	114	114	114	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	3,120	3,120	3,120	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	2,068	2,068	2,068	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	46	46	46	-
31.0 Equipment	1,185	1,185	1,185	-
Total, Other Object Classes	509,056	566,937	613,615	46,678
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(48,322)	(30,000)	18,322
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	30,000	20,000	(10,000)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	(3,000)	(3,000)	-
Total, Adjustments	-	(21,322)	(13,000)	8,322
Total Requirements	509,056	545,615	600,615	55,000
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Building Specific Security Mission Statement

Building-specific security is based on countermeasure requirements specific to a particular building based on a FPS vulnerability assessment. The two components are the contract Protective Security Officers (PSOs) and technical countermeasures. The PSO services includes access control, control center operations, patrol and response, screening, and visitor processing. Technical countermeasures include the purchase, installation, and maintenance of security equipment, such as cameras, alarms, magnetometers, and x-ray machines. FPS acquires countermeasures for our customers based on their needs, as identified through security assessments and other risk mitigation strategies, and manages to a standard replacement schedule. Carryover and recoveries in this PPA may be used to fund operating or other expenses related to the protection of Federal facilities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$497,531	\$555,412	\$602,090	\$46,678

Other services include report contractual services with non-federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The contract Protective Security Officers and technical countermeasures are coded to this object class.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service
Reimbursable Agency Specific Security
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	116	116	116	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	16	16	16	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	162	162	162	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	514,859	539,426	477,859	(61,567)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	33	33	33	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	5,671	5,671	5,671	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	99	99	99	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	19	19	19	-
31.0 Equipment	253	253	253	-
Total, Other Object Classes	521,228	545,795	484,228	(61,567)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(49,567)	(35,000)	14,567
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	35,000	25,000	(10,000)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	(10,000)	(8,000)	2,000
Total, Adjustments	-	(24,567)	(18,000)	6,567
Total Requirements	521,228	521,228	466,228	(55,000)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Reimbursable Agency Specific Security Mission Statement

Reimbursable agency-specific security, or Security Work Authorizations (SWA) - FPS enters into SWAs with customer agencies to procure countermeasures beyond those included within basic security and building-specific security. The requirement for these security services is determined by the operational security and risk mitigation needs of the customer agencies. Carryover and recoveries in this PPA may be used to fund operating or other expenses related to the protection of Federal facilities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$514,859	\$539,426	\$477,859	(\$61,567)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The contract PSOs and TCMs are coded to this object class. In FY 2015, a technical adjustment is requested to decrease offsetting collections authority and align it more closely with anticipated requirements.

I. Changes in Full-time Employment

	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	1,279	1,260	1,371
Increases			
		111	-
Subtotal, Increases	-	111	-
Decreases			
	(19)		
Subtotal, Decreases	(19)		
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	1,260	1,371	1,371
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(19)	111	-

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project/Activity

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
Basic Security	\$5,377	\$8,147	\$7,466	-\$681
Total Working Capital Fund	\$5,377	\$8,147	\$7,466	-\$681

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service*



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification
Budget Addendum

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Overview

The National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) is submitting this addendum to request a change to the Federal Protective Service (FPS) program, project, and activity (PPA) structure in FY 2015. Changes to the FPS budget structure will:

1. Accurately present how FPS operates, as opposed to how FPS collects its revenue
2. Increase transparency and accountability for execution and mission performance
3. Streamline NPPD financial execution and reporting

NPPD proposes a new budget structure that reduces the number of PPAs from three to two and clearly delineates the revenue that is available to fund FPS protective operations versus the pass-through revenue that funds security countermeasures. The proposed PPA structure more accurately represents how FPS uses the fees it collects to execute its mission and aligns the PPAs to the operating fund display in the Appropriation Overview, Section D, of the FY 2015 Congressional Justification.

Current PPA Structure

Since FY 2012, the FPS PPA structure has been reported and displayed for budget purposes in alignment with the three classifications of security that generate the five revenue resources described in the request. The three PPAs as currently structured by security classification and depicted in the tables below are: (1) Basic Security; (2) Building-Specific Security; and (3) Reimbursable Agency-Specific Security.

Program/Project/Activity (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request
Basic Security	\$271,540	\$275,763	\$275,763
Total Basic Security	\$271,540	\$275,763	\$275,763

Program/Project/Activity (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request
Building-Specific Security			
<i>Countermeasures</i>	\$471,794	\$499,739	\$528,724
<i>Available Authority For New Customer Requirements</i>	\$8,447	\$14,992	\$37,894
<i>Oversight Fee</i>	\$28,308	\$29,984	\$31,723
<i>Oversight Fee Associated with New Requirements</i>	\$507	\$900	\$2,274
Total Building-Specific Security	\$509,056	\$545,615	\$600,615

Program/Project/Activity (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request
Reimbursable Agency-Specific Security			
<i>Countermeasures</i>	\$410,279	\$400,107	\$389,151
<i>Available Authority For New Customer Requirements</i>	\$81,446	\$91,618	\$50,687
<i>Oversight Fee</i>	\$24,617	\$24,006	\$23,349
<i>Oversight Fee Associated with New Requirements</i>	\$4,886	\$5,497	\$3,041
Total Reimbursable Agency-Specific Security	\$521,228	\$521,228	\$466,228
Total	<u>\$1,301,824</u>	<u>\$1,342,606</u>	<u>\$1,342,606</u>

Basic Security Charge: A 74-cent-per-square-foot charge is assessed by FPS for all GSA-controlled space. The total rentable square footage in GSA inventory varies slightly from month to month - due primarily to changes in building and tenant occupancy - but averages 372.653 million rentable square feet. At this rate, the revenue collected averages \$275.763 million annually and provides funding for operating expenses, for statutory and regulatory service requirements resulting from services associated with law enforcement, threat management and information sharing, protective and criminal investigations, risk management, and oversight and administration of the contracted Protective Security Officers (PSOs) and technical security countermeasures (TCMs) programs, as well as MegaCenter alarm monitoring and dispatch operations, training, and equipment.

Building-Specific Security Revenue: Building-specific security revenue is used to implement and maintain security countermeasure requirements specifically fashioned for a facility or in accordance with Interagency Security Committee (ISC) standards. Charges are assessed to Federal agency customers for building-specific security services that include the acquisition, oversight, and administration of PSOs, security equipment installation, operations, maintenance and repair, consultation on security fixtures, and contractor background suitability determinations.

Reimbursable Agency-Specific Security Revenue: Reimbursable agency-specific security revenue is funding via a reimbursable agreement between FPS and another Federal agency for the occupants of federally owned or leased facilities requiring the same services provided as part of building-specific security, but provided to an individual customer. Reimbursable agency-specific agreements (also referred to as Security Work Authorizations (SWAs) or “tenant-specific”) may include other traditional, reimbursable activity, such as FEMA mission assignments.

Building-Specific Security Oversight Fee: A-six percent oversight fee is applied to the costs for building-specific security to fund FPS for direct and indirect costs associated with providing building-specific security. Revenue collected from the oversight fee is

combined with the revenue from the basic security charge to fund FPS operating resource requirements.

Reimbursable Agency-Specific Security Oversight Fee: A six-percent oversight fee is applied to the cost for reimbursable agency-specific security to fund FPS for direct and indirect costs associated with providing the security services. Revenue collected from the oversight fee is combined with the revenue from the basic security charge to fund FPS operating resource requirements.

The table below provides a crosswalk from the current PPA structure to the proposed PPA structure (discussed in the following section).

		Proposed PPA #1	Proposed PPA #2	
	Program/Project/Activity (Dollars in Thousands)	FPS Operations	Countermeasures	Total
Current PPA #1	Basic Security			
	Security Fee	\$275,763		\$275,763
	Subtotal Basic Security	\$275,763		\$275,763
Current PPA #2	Building-Specific Security			
	Countermeasures		\$528,724	\$528,724
	Available Authority for New Customer Requirements		\$37,894	\$37,894
	Oversight Fee	\$31,723		\$31,723
	Oversight Fee for New Customer Requirements	\$2,274		\$2,274
	Subtotal Building Specific Security	\$33,997	\$566,618	\$600,615
Current PPA #3	Reimbursable Agency-Specific Security			
	Countermeasures		\$389,151	\$389,151
	Available Authority for New Customer Requirements		\$50,687	\$50,687
	Oversight Fee	\$23,349		\$23,349
	Oversight Fee for New Customer Requirements	\$3,041		\$3,041
	Subtotal Agency-Specific Security	\$26,390	\$439,838	\$466,228
	Total	\$336,150	\$1,006,456	\$1,342,606

Proposed PPA Structure

The purpose of this Budget Addendum is to describe the following changes:

- The three PPAs that are presently used will be replaced with two new PPAs:
 - An FPS Operations PPA that encompasses the basic security charge and the oversight fees
 - A Countermeasures PPA to include all pass-through countermeasure contracts funded by customer agencies

The current structure, although functional, has proven ineffective at logically connecting the FPS revenue sources to the protection services that it provides and the personnel required to support and manage these services. Through the development of an activity-based costing (ABC) model, FPS has identified the protection services delivered and can more clearly identify and capture the costs to protect Federal facilities and their occupants. In FY 2015, it is proposed that the three PPAs be realigned into two PPAs in an effort to delineate FPS' major lines of business and the resources necessary to deliver services for the protection of Federal facilities. FPS budget submissions will continue to include an exhibit that shows how the revenue streams align to program, projects, and activities.

Under this realignment, FPS will formally establish an FPS Operations PPA. This PPA was described as the Operating Fund in prior budget submissions and in the Appropriation Overview, Section D, of the FY 2015 Congressional Justification. FPS Operations will be funded by the basic security charge and the oversight fee revenue.

The second PPA proposes to combine Building-Specific Security Collections and Reimbursable Agency-Specific Security Collections under a Countermeasures PPA. These collections are then utilized to fund PSOs and technical countermeasures security requirements. The oversight fees charged to FPS customers will - under the proposed structure - be shown in the budget under the FPS Operations PPA. See the table below for a mapping of the revenue into the new PPAs and a clear view of the funding available to deliver FPS Operations and Countermeasures. A detailed description of each PPA is included below the table. As explained in the current services program description for Building Specific and Reimbursable Agency Specific the activities are the same.

Program/Project/Activity (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request*
FPS Operations:			
Basic Security	\$271,540	\$275,763	\$275,763
Building-Specific Security – Oversight Fee	\$28,815	\$30,884	\$33,997
Reimbursable Agency-Specific Security – Oversight Fee	\$29,503	\$29,503	\$26,390
Total FPS Operations	\$329,858	\$336,150	\$336,150

Program/Project/Activity (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request*
Countermeasures:			
Building-Specific Security Countermeasures	\$480,241	\$514,731	\$566,618
Reimbursable Agency-Specific Security Countermeasures	\$491,725	\$491,725	\$439,838
Total Countermeasures	\$971,966	\$1,006,456	\$1,006,456

Total	<u>\$1,301,824</u>	<u>\$1,342,606</u>	<u>\$1,342,606</u>
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**To the extent pursuant to this request, the above revenues for countermeasures and the oversight fees are the estimates to be authorized by OMB (to include revenue associated with new customer requirements). Estimates will fluctuate since customer requirements are subject to change based on each customer's available resources.*

PPA: FPS Operations

The FPS Operations PPA will encompass the basic security charge and oversight fee that is assessed to all countermeasure contracts.

To organize its work, FPS has 11 regions, organized within three zones supported by a headquarters staff. The regions are the operational component of FPS, and are responsible for performing the operational mission of the organization. FPS currently provides law enforcement and security services within these zones with 1,371 full-time equivalents (FTE) of which 1,007 are designated as law enforcement.

PPA: Countermeasures

The Countermeasures PPA will encompass all the pass-through countermeasure contracts that were formerly included under building-specific security and reimbursable agency-specific security. The contracts fund PSOs and TCMs. A detailed description of the PPA is included below the table.

Program/Project/Activity (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request
Countermeasures			
<i>Countermeasures</i>	\$882,073	\$899,846	\$917,875
<i>Available Authority For New Customer Requirements</i>	\$89,893	\$106,610	\$88,581
Total Countermeasures	\$971,966	\$1,006,456	\$1,006,456

Protective Security Officers

Contract PSO services are a key component of the execution of FPS' protective security mission. Individual risk assessments combined with the specific customer requirements of each facility drive the placement of PSO-staffed security posts at different facilities. These posts are charged with minimizing specific vulnerabilities to identified credible threats. The functions that PSOs provide include:

- Access Control: ensuring access to secured areas in accordance to access control procedures
- Control Center Operations: integrating multiple countermeasures through monitoring of security equipment and facilitating communication with other posts or law enforcement as necessary
- Patrol and Response: patrolling and monitoring the facility for safety, security, and enforcement purposes
- Screening: identifying and interdicting unlawful, dangerous, or prohibited items to ensure they do not enter a secured area
- Visitor Processing: identifying and documenting visiting individuals

Technical Countermeasures

TCMs allow FPS to provide an integrated and cost-effective level of protection. They include the purchase, installation, and maintenance of security equipment, such as x-ray machines, magnetometers, intrusion detection systems, and closed circuit television security camera systems. The FPS national countermeasures program includes design, implementation, and oversight as well as collaborative efforts with Federal partners, such as DHS's Science and Technology Directorate and the Transportation Security Administration. FPS acquires countermeasures for its customers based on their needs, as identified through security assessments and other risk mitigation strategies, and manages to a standard replacement schedule.

Available Authority for New Customer Requirements

At the beginning of each fiscal year, FPS requests authority, via OMB, to collect revenue sufficient to accommodate changing customer requirements. For example, new customer security requirements can be accommodated during the fiscal year for customer relocation to an expanded facility, to cover inflation, or to implement countermeasures at a higher facility security level building. When these situations occur, FPS has the available funding authority to provide new security without potential procedural delays necessitated by having to request additional offsetting collection authority.

This authority is also utilized to provide temporary additional security for FEMA disaster relief deployments, which can be substantial depending on the number of natural and weather-related disasters that FEMA requests FPS assistance for in any given year (i.e., Hurricane Sandy, etc.). When these situations occur, FPS has the available funding authority to provide new security without potential procedural delays necessitated by having to request additional offsetting collection authority.

FPS continues to improve the transparency and detail of information transmitted to Congress and looks forward to discussing this improved PPA structure with Committee staff.

Department of Homeland Security

Office of Health Affairs



Fiscal Year 2015
One-Time Exhibits
Congressional Justification

i. Summary of FY Budget Estimates by Appropriation without Emergency Funding

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
 Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Appropriation

Total Appropriations
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted ¹			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Subtotal, Discretionary	108	83	\$126,324	106	99	\$126,763	106	99	\$125,767	-	-	(\$996)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$996)
Total, Office of Health Affairs	108	83	\$126,324	106	99	\$126,763	106	99	\$125,767	-	-	(\$996)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$996)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	108	83	\$126,324	106	99	\$126,763	106	99	\$125,767	-	-	(\$996)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$996)
Less: Rescissions	-	-	(450)	-	-	(91)	-	-	91	-	-	91	-	-	-	-	-	91
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	108	83	\$125,874	106	99	\$126,672	106	99	(\$905)	-	-	(\$905)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$905)

¹ FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes reprogrammings, transfers and actual FTE/fee collections in FY 2013 as applicable.

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Projects Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013						FY 2014						FY 2015					
	Revised Enacted						Enacted						Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Health Incidents Detection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$92,651	-	-	-	\$92,651
BioWatch	-	81,008	-	-	-	81,008	-	85,277	-	-	-	85,277	-	[84,651]	-	-	-	[84,651]
National Biosurveillance Integration Center	-	12,334	-	-	-	12,334	-	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	[8,000]	-	-	-	[8,000]
Health Incidents Resilience	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,819	-	-	-	5,819
Planning and Coordination	-	5,130	-	-	-	5,130	-	4,995	-	-	-	4,995	-	[4,995]	-	-	-	[4,995]
Chemical Defense Program	-	1,915	-	-	-	1,915	-	824	-	-	-	824	-	[824]	-	-	-	[824]
Salaries and Expenses	101	25,937	-	-	83	25,937	99	25,667	-	-	99	25,667	99	27,297	-	-	99	27,297
Total	101	126,324	-	-	83	126,324	99	126,763	-	-	99	126,763	99	125,767	-	-	99	125,767

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports and Evaluations

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs**

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2013	As needed basis	H. R. 112-492	“On the deployment of any Biowatch device to new locations,” OHA is to notify the committee 15 days prior to deploying any BioWatch device to a new location	No additional reports at this time

iv. Schedule of Authorized and Non-Authorized Appropriation

Department of Homeland Security

Office of Health Affairs

Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity				
	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2015 Request ¹
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Health Incidents Detection	N/A	N/A	N/A	92,651
Salaries and Expenses	N/A	N/A	N/A	27,297
Health Incidents Resilience	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,819
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation	N/A	N/A	N/A	125,767

¹ FY 2015 Request Amount reflects authorization levels for discretionary appropriations.

Department of Homeland Security

Office of Health Affairs



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Office of Health Affairs

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Office of Health Affairs:

The DHS Office of Health Affairs (OHA) is at the intersection of homeland security and public health, better known as health security. OHA's mission is to advise, promote, integrate, and enable a safe and secure workforce and Nation in pursuit of national health security. OHA achieves this by enhancing the health and wellness of the DHS workforce, and by protecting the Nation from the health impacts of incidents, including biological and chemical events.

Specifically, OHA provides medical and health expertise in support of the DHS mission to prepare for, respond to, and recover from all threats. OHA serves as the Department's primary point of contact for State, local, territorial, and tribal governments on medical and health issues. OHA's responsibilities include serving as the principal advisor to the Secretary, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Administrator, and other DHS officials and components on medical and health issues. In addition, OHA supports DHS chemical and biological defense activities, including pandemic preparedness; provides medical and health expertise for DHS preparedness, response, and resilience efforts; enhances national and DHS medical first responder capabilities; and supports the Department's occupational health and operational medicine activities, including providing policies and guidance. Through its Food, Agriculture, and Veterinary Defense Program, OHA provides oversight and management of DHS's implementation of *Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-9, Defense of United States Agriculture and Food*.

B. Budget Activities:

OHA funding is structured into three programs, projects, and activities (PPA): Health Incidents Detection (HID), Health Incidents Resilience (HIR), and Salaries and Expenses (S&E). This three-PPA structure is a change from FY 2014, when OHA's activities were structured into five PPAs. The former BioWatch and National Biosurveillance Integration Center (NBIC) PPAs have been consolidated into HID and the Chemical Defense Program (CDP) and Planning and Coordination (P&C) PPAs have been consolidated into HIR. Salaries and Expenses remains one of OHA's PPAs. The change reflects the dynamic threat environment of health security and clearly aligns OHA programs with the Department's approach to managing disasters using a whole community approach.

Health Incidents Detection:

The activities of the HID PPA ensure the Department's capability to provide situational awareness, detection, early warning, and information sharing related to events having health security consequences and to inform a comprehensive response across the health threat spectrum, whether naturally occurring, accidental, or deliberately caused by an adversary. HID includes two major programs: BioWatch and NBIC.

BioWatch Program:

The BioWatch Program is the Nation's only Federally managed, locally operated nationwide biosurveillance system designed to detect the intentional release of select biological threat agents. BioWatch is a key part of the Department's layered approach for protection against a catastrophic biological terror attack, and early detection translates into lives saved. This program deploys collection devices and analytical capability in more than 30 high-risk metropolitan areas, called BioWatch jurisdictions. The BioWatch Program provides public health officials with a warning of potentially hazardous biological agent release before exposed individuals would typically develop symptoms of illness. This "detect-to-treat" approach provides public health officials with an opportunity to respond aggressively to help mitigate the potentially catastrophic impact on the population of a biological agent release.

National Biosurveillance Integration Center:

NBIC's mission is to enable early warning and shared situational awareness for acute biological events, for the purpose of supporting earlier, improved consequence-mitigation decision making. To accomplish this mission, NBIC works closely with Federal interagency, State, local, and private sector partners to detect health anomalies as rapidly as possible, and to effectively characterize potential human, animal, or plant health events as they unfold. NBIC provides to its customers: (1) products, such as daily monitoring lists of health issues around the world, and more in-depth Biosurveillance Event Reports; (2) tools, such as providing direct access to open-source data collection platforms for their biosurveillance use; and (3) services, such as weekly interagency biosurveillance calls, and the National Biosurveillance Integration System (NBIS) Protocol, which can be activated to assemble the entire interagency body of biosurveillance experts within a few hours of activation. In addition to the daily execution of current capabilities, NBIC is working with its partners to create innovative new processes, explore the use of new data sources, and develop new analytic approaches in support of the national biosurveillance mission.

Health Incidents Resilience:

The programs within the HIR PPA support a suite of activities that bolster health security preparedness and resilience, both within DHS and throughout the Nation. This includes providing medical and health subject matter expertise to support the Department in achieving its mission. In 2015, HIR will allocate resources to the following major programs: Chemical Defense; Food, Agriculture, and Veterinary Defense; and Health and Medical Support.

Chemical Defense:

The Chemical Defense program provides health and medical expertise related to chemical preparedness, detection, response, and resilience to provide a comprehensive approach to chemical defense.

Food, Agriculture, and Veterinary Defense:

This program provides health and medical expertise and is responsible for oversight and management of the Department's implementation of *HSPD-9, Defense of United States Agriculture and Food*.

Food, Agriculture, and Veterinary Defense works to ensure adequate response capability at the State, local, tribal, and territorial levels for incidents occurring within the food and agriculture sector, whether intentional or naturally occurring.

Health and Medical Support:

OHA leads health and medical support activities for the Department including Health Security Integration, Medical First Responder Coordination, Medical Quality Management, and Occupational Health, and provides direct health and medical expertise to DHS operational Components through the Medical Liaison Officer Program.

- **Health Security Integration:** Helps to build national resilience against health incidents through preparedness enhancement and capabilities development, and executes the Chief Medical Officer's (CMO) statutory responsibility to be the primary DHS point of contact with State and local stakeholders on medical and public health issues.
- Medical first responder coordination provides medical guidance, standards, policy, and outreach to medical first responder stakeholders, both internal to and external to the Department.
- Medical Quality Management provides expert advice, oversight, consultation, and assistance to directly enable the DHS Components to improve the quality, safety, efficiency, and effectiveness of health care provided to the workforce.
- Occupational Health mitigates the adverse health impacts of work-related risks for the DHS workforce by providing medical guidance and executing programs to provide standards, establish clear policy, and develop and implement enterprise solutions to resolve health issues. Occupational Health includes medical countermeasures and DHS *Together* resiliency programs and the Electronic Health Information System (eHIS) Initiative.
- The Medical Liaison Officer Program provides experienced health care clinicians who are embedded in DHS operational Components.

Salaries & Expenses:

The S&E PPA funds the salaries and benefits for all full-time equivalents (FTE) within OHA, the activities of the Office of the Assistant Secretary, and supports the work of OHA's programs. Expenses for OHA's share of the DHS Working Capital Fund, office supplies, training, travel for senior management, and other various shared services are funded out of S&E.

C. Budget Request Summary:

OHA requests \$125.767 million, 106 full-time positions (FTP), and 99 FTEs. Relative to 2014 Enacted, the total adjustments-to-base is \$0.996 million. Adjustment-to-base changes include savings from schedule adjustments in BioWatch recapitalization and termination of one-time costs for NBIC innovation projects.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project/Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Office of Health Affairs Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by PPA/Appropriation

FY 2015 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA/Appropriation	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted ¹			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Health Incidents Detection				-	-		-	-	\$92,651	-	-	(\$2,626)	-	-		-	-	(\$2,626)
BioWatch	-	-	\$81,008	-	-	\$85,277	-	-	\$84,651	-	-	(\$626)	-	-		-	-	(\$626)
National Biosurveillance Integration Center	-	-	\$12,334	-	-	\$10,000	-	-	\$8,000	-	-	(\$2,000)	-	-		-	-	(\$2,000)
Health Incidents Resilience				-	-		-	-	\$5,819	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Planning and Coordination	-	-	\$5,130	-	-	\$4,995	-	-	\$4,995	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Chemical Defense Program	-	-	\$1,915	-	-	\$824	-	-	\$824	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Salaries and Expenses	108	83	\$25,937	106	99	\$25,667	106	99	\$27,297	-	-	\$1,630	-	-		-	-	\$1,630
Subtotal, Discretionary	108	83	\$126,324	106	99	\$126,763	106	99	\$125,767	-	-	(\$996)	-	-		-	-	(\$996)
Total, Office of Health Affairs	108	83	\$126,324	106	99	\$126,763	106	99	\$125,767	-	-	(\$996)	-	-		-	-	(\$996)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	108	83	\$126,324	106	99	\$126,763	106	99	\$125,767	-	-	(\$996)	-	-		-	-	(\$996)
Less: Rescissions			(450)			(91)						91						91
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	108	83	\$125,874	106	99	\$126,672	106	99	\$125,767			(\$905)						(905)

¹FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes reprogrammings, transfers, and actual FTE/fee collections in FY 2013, as applicable.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Health Incidents Detection
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Health Incidents Detection

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted ¹	-	-	93,342
2014 Enacted ²	-	-	95,277
2015 Adjustments to Base			(2,626)
2015 Current Services	-	-	92,651
2015 Program Changes	-	-	-
2015 Total Request	-	-	92,651
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(2,626)

¹Comprised of FY 2013 Revised Enacted BioWatch funding (\$81,008K) and NBIC funding (\$12,334K).

²Comprised of FY 2014 Enacted BioWatch funding (\$85,277K) and NBIC funding (\$10,000K).

OHA requests \$92.651 million in FY 2015 for the Health Incidents Detection PPA. Of this amount, OHA will allocate \$84.651 million for BioWatch to support current operations and maintenance. OHA will allocate \$8.000 million for the NBIC, which will fund technical support services, information technology operations and improvements, biosurveillance acquisitions, and support coordination efforts with Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial governments.

Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Decrease of \$2.0 million for termination of one-time costs for innovation projects at NBIC
- Decrease of \$0.626 million from savings in the BioWatch program achieved by extending the timeline for full replacement and recapitalization of laboratory equipment. The 24/7 biological detection capabilities will be maintained.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Health Incidents Detection:

The activities of the HID PPA ensure the Department's capability to provide situational awareness, detection, early warning, and information sharing related to events having health security consequences and to inform a comprehensive response across the health threat spectrum, whether naturally occurring, accidental, or deliberately caused by an adversary. HID includes two major programs: BioWatch and NBIC.

BioWatch:

Biological attacks can begin without overt signs, therefore early warning and detection capabilities will be essential for mitigating consequences and saving lives. BioWatch is a key part of the Nation's layered approach for protection against a catastrophic biological terror attack, and each hour gained in detection translates into lives saved. The BioWatch program is the Nation's only federally managed, locally operated nationwide biosurveillance system designed to detect the intentional release of select aerosolized biological agents. Deployed in more than 30 metropolitan areas throughout the country, the system is a collaborative effort of health personnel at all levels of government. Coordinated teams of field operators, laboratory technicians, and public health officials from city, county, State, and Federal organizations are responsible for installing biocollectors, collecting daily samples, analyzing and reporting laboratory results, and responding to the detection of a BioWatch Actionable Result (BAR). The current detection capabilities used by the BioWatch program consist of outdoor and limited indoor aerosol collectors whose filters are manually retrieved for subsequent analysis in BioWatch laboratories located in State or county public health laboratories that are members of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Laboratory Response Network.

The BioWatch program complements the existing public health surveillance systems, allowing information to be shared with health care providers, and has succeeded in bringing together State and local public health, first responder, and law enforcement personnel, resulting in communities that are better prepared not only for a biological attack, but also for an all-hazards response. Additionally, the BioWatch program manages the national notification process and offers laboratory support, environmental sampling, and event modeling.

The BioWatch program recognizes the essential role of State and local jurisdictions in responding to a bioterrorism event, and to this end, utilizes Jurisdictional Coordinators (JC) to assist in the operation of the BioWatch Advisory Committees, facilitate communications among State and local partners, assist in preparedness and response plan development, and to help coordinate exercise and special event planning. This locally embedded network of JCs provides jurisdictions and the BioWatch program leadership with information regarding challenges encountered across jurisdictions serving to inform operational and programmatic directions.

The performance of all aspects of current operations laboratory and field activities is monitored by a robust quality assurance (QA) program that was instituted in FY 2010. The QA program ensures the technical validity of field and laboratory operations and monitors the performance of reagents that are used for analysis in the laboratory at every facility on a daily basis.

In addition to detection and analysis technology, BioWatch develops national guidance documents to identify best practices and procedures as well as to create consistency of operations. Guidance documents are used by BioWatch jurisdictions as a basis of formulating their response concept of operations (CONOPS) and contain "points to consider" as well as program-required activities in event of a BAR. BioWatch assists local jurisdictions in the development of location-specific CONOPS guidance, conducts both tabletop exercises and walkthrough events, exercises BioWatch Advisory Committees, provides notification-response checklists, and conducts after-action reviews with the jurisdictions to improve operations.

The BioWatch program also supports National Special Security Events such as the Presidential Inauguration and national nominating conventions by providing laboratory analysis procedures, laboratory equipment, and personnel to assist with the large number of samples that such events produce, both in current BioWatch jurisdictions and in cities that are not already equipped with BioWatch systems. BioWatch has also worked with State and local public health agencies in formulating and conducting exercises based specifically on the event that is scheduled. BioWatch supports dozens of local special events every year such as the Super Bowl, college bowl games, parades, and marathons.

The requested funding for BioWatch will enable the continuation of current operations in all jurisdictions in which the BioWatch system is presently deployed and operating. This includes conducting QA audits and proficiency tests, supporting environmental sampling teams, performing analyses for current operations collector placement, and conducting rapid-response technical trade-off analyses.

National Biosurveillance Integration Center:

NBIC's mission is to enable early warning and shared situational awareness for acute biological events, for the purpose of supporting earlier, improved consequence-mitigation decision making. Since most biological events (both terrorism and emerging infectious diseases) are likely to arrive on U.S. soil unannounced, early warning is essential for mitigating consequences and saving lives. NBIC monitors potential biological events 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, by ingesting and integrating information from thousands of open sources and applying critical analysis to that and other information. Working with our interagency partners, this integration enables early warning and shared situational awareness of biological events so that critical decisions regarding response and recovery efforts are well-informed and ultimately save lives. NBIC serves the National Biosurveillance Integration System (NBIS), the 13 departments and agencies¹ that comprise the interagency biosurveillance community, by providing national biosurveillance and situational awareness.

NBIC maintains the capability to execute the "NBIS Protocol," a short-notice teleconference held with all Federal partners to rapidly share information on potentially significant biological events of national concern. This forum enables information sharing early in a biological event's discovery and development that in turn allows for better decision making and a coordinated, streamlined response.

NBIC analysts work with interagency partners to identify and analyze possible biological events, determining if they have reached reporting thresholds warranting more in-depth reporting. NBIC produces and delivers these reports in collaboration with NBIS partners, and disseminates them to Homeland Security Information Network portals and to the biosurveillance layer of the DHS Common Operating Picture. NBIC reports are disseminated to more than 15,000 Federal, State, and local users, many of whom work in the 72 fusion centers across the Nation.

¹ NBIS members include the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, State, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Energy, Homeland Security, Justice, and Veterans Affairs; the Environmental Protection Agency; the United States Postal Service; and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

Recognizing that there are opportunities for biosurveillance capability improvements, NBIC continues to develop innovation projects to evaluate opportunities to identify and use potential novel data sets and information, advanced analytic approaches and tools, and improved methods of collaborating with new and existing partners. Ongoing projects focus on building capabilities for the use of pre-hospital data, such as emergency medical services (EMS), 911, poison control center, and social media data, in biosurveillance operations. These projects seek to serve not only NBIC's ability to accomplish its mission, but also the needs of the interagency biosurveillance community.

OHA developed and released a strategic plan for NBIC in August of 2012, in collaboration with the NBIS member agencies. In the year since the NBIC Strategic Plan was finalized and released, NBIC continues to undergo a transformation in its processes and products. Specifically, among a number of activities, NBIC is: 1) improving the data and analytics it uses for biosurveillance based on new capabilities developed in its Innovation Section; 2) conducting an independent stakeholder and customer analysis to identify ways to improve operational products; and 3) preparing new processes and product lines for evaluation starting in the first quarter of FY 2014. These and other activities form the core of NBIC's implementation actions following the Strategic Plan's release last year, which aligns to the National Strategy for Biosurveillance Implementation Plan.

The requested funding will allow NBIC to continue monitoring biological events on a 24/7 basis for shared situational awareness. In addition, this includes funding for innovation projects to improve biosurveillance capabilities as described above.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Health Incidents Resilience
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Health Incidents Resilience

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted¹	-	-	7,045
2014 Enacted²	-	-	5,819
2015 Current Services	-	-	5,819
2015 Program Change	-	-	-
2015 Total Request	-	-	5,819
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	-

¹Comprised of FY 2013 Revised Enacted CDP funding (\$1,915K) and P&C funding (\$5,130K).

²Comprised of FY 2014 Enacted CDP funding (\$824K) and P&C funding (\$4,995K).

OHA requests \$5.819 million in FY 2015 for the Health Incidents Resilience PPA. This includes the Chemical Defense Program (CDP); Food, Agriculture, and Veterinary Defense; and Health and Medical Support. The funding requested in FY 2015 will support a suite of activities that bolster health security preparedness and resilience, both within DHS and throughout the Nation. This includes providing health and medical expertise related to chemical preparedness, detection, response, and resilience to provide a comprehensive approach to protection from a chemical attack. Additionally, this funding allows OHA to provide medical and health subject matter expertise for DHS preparedness and planning activities, supporting response to national disasters, integrating State and local public health within the national network of State and local fusion centers, and leading DHS health and medical support efforts.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Chemical Defense Program:

The OHA CDP is a comprehensive program to address Federal, State, and local risk awareness, planning, and response mechanisms in the event of a catastrophic chemical incident, directly supporting the CMO's statutory responsibility to provide health and medical guidance to the DHS Secretary and FEMA Administrator, as well as to all DHS Components. OHA provides subject matter expertise on medical toxicology, industrial hygiene, and responder workforce protection related to chemical threats and works directly with communities to understand their capabilities, limitations, and needs. The program provides fundamental links between Federal interagency efforts and unique community vulnerabilities, focusing on integrating threat-based risk assessments and detection capabilities into community preparedness.

CDP integrates medical/technical support to the missions of DHS components and Federal agencies, from critical infrastructure protection and private-sector partnerships to response and recovery operations, in order to provide a comprehensive chemical defense and preparedness framework. CDP also advises DHS leadership and interagency partners on emerging chemical threats and provides

technical guidance regarding health and medical preparedness, as well as medical expertise during a response.

In FY 2015, CDP will utilize lessons learned from its collaboration with local communities to further the development of its guidance documents, which are shared with Federal, State, and local partners. CDP will also continue to provide expertise in medical toxicology, industrial hygiene, and chemical detection to National Security Staff, Federal partners, FEMA, and other DHS components to enhance strategic policy and plans related to the preparation and response to high-consequence chemical events.

Food, Agriculture, and Veterinary Defense (FAVD)

FAVD is responsible for oversight and management of the Department's implementation of *HSPD-9: Defense of United States Agriculture and Food*. FAVD works to ensure adequate response capability at the State, local, tribal, and territorial levels for incidents occurring within the food and agriculture sector, whether intentional or naturally occurring. Additionally, FAVD provides subject matter advice and expertise to DHS leadership on matters related to food protection, agricultural production systems, and animals in disasters. The National Preparedness Goal under Presidential Policy Directive-8 established a requirement for Federal doctrine to embrace the full range of statutory authorities related to disasters and emergencies. This resulted in requests for FAVD to provide expertise beyond the Stafford Act requirements for care and sheltering of household pets and service animals to include a broader range of species and partner agencies that may be impacted during a disaster.

Health and Medical Support (HMS)

HMS supports ongoing health security technical assistance and activities that lead the Department's workforce health and medical oversight functions, including the Medical Liaison Officer program, Medical First Responder Coordination, Medical Quality Management, and Occupational Health.

Health Security Integration (HSI)

HSI helps build national resilience against health incidents through preparedness enhancement and capabilities development, and executes the CMO's statutory responsibility to be the primary DHS point of contact with State and local stakeholders on medical and health issues. HSI delivers medical and public health expertise and support to DHS Components, and to State and local entities and partners to further support communications, situational awareness, and effective operational planning.

HSI provides the medical interface between OHA and DHS component contingency and operational planning cells and supports the development of Federal plans and policies related to natural and man-made events having catastrophic consequences on human, agricultural, and animal health. OHA manages the cadre of Public Health Service Officers serving as medical experts embedded at FEMA and with the DHS Office of Operations Coordination and Planning (OPS) at the National Operations Center (NOC), the National Response Coordination Center, Crisis Action Teams, and Operational Planning Teams. HSI also provides medical expertise to support the FEMA National Exercise Division and others to develop, conduct, influence, and participate in a broad range of exercises that advance national preparedness and response capability for threats having catastrophic health consequences, with a focus on all hazards events and incidents. Expected FY 2015 activities include planning and exercise support for continuity of operations, 24/7 watch officer support to the NOC and DHS OPS, and support to the Health Security Intelligence Enterprise, as well as outreach to targeted State and local public health, the intelligence community, and homeland security partners.

HSI State and local engagement provides technical assistance to State and local public health and homeland security partners to help them build and improve their capability to prepare for and respond to health incidents. Key FY 2015 activities will include improving and facilitating sharing of public health threat information within the national network of State and local fusion centers; providing technical assistance to fusion centers for development of public health capabilities; providing medical and health subject matter expertise to DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis to inform intelligence information by key disciplines; and accessing, analyzing, and promoting appropriate sharing of intelligence community health threat and risk information and products.

Medical First Responder Coordination (MFRC)

MFRC plays a key role in integrating the EMS community into Federal, State, local, territorial, and tribal disaster preparedness and policy activities. It builds and leverages collaborative working relationships between DHS and major EMS national associations to address gaps, enhance efficiency, and develop medical first responder and EMS best practices for use in disaster planning, preparedness, response, and recovery. MFRC represents the internal DHS EMS community to external stakeholders and other Federal agencies.

MFRC provides detailed guidance for external medical first responders and medical oversight and guidance to more than 3,500 internal DHS EMS providers. It supports EMS integration toward improved domestic preparedness for DHS, Federal, State, local, tribal and territorial governments and national EMS communities, and works closely with external and internal medical first responder communities across the Nation to address and resolve gaps identified in EMS coordination and integration.

MFRC provides oversight of essential DHS EMS functions. For example, it develops and maintains electronic systems to track pre-hospital patient care rendered by DHS EMS personnel and their professional credentialing, and guides the standardization of related training and education. MFRC develops policies and protocols for DHS EMS personnel and the greater EMS community, including guidance on chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives response for DHS providers. MFRC also provides subject matter expertise to the DHS enterprise on health and medical topics ranging from education and training to technology. MFRC is also working closely with other Federal agencies and the National Security Staff to develop and distribute essential medical guidance for first responders on improving survivability in improvised explosive device and active shooter incidents.

Occupational Health

Occupational Health mitigates the adverse health impacts of work-related risks to the DHS workforce and those in DHS's custody by developing programs, strategy, policy, requirements, and metrics for the medical aspects of a Department-wide occupational health and safety program. DHS workforce-related activities are executed in partnership with the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer Safety and Health division. Occupational Health also works with Components to find enterprise solutions to DHS medical issues for the DHS workforce and those in DHS custody, to include coordinating with U.S. Customs and Border Protection and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to find solutions to provide effective medical care on the border.

Occupational Health maintains three key activities/initiatives:

- Medical Countermeasures (MCM) - The MCM program ensures that the mission-essential functions of the Department continue following an anthrax attack or pandemic influenza outbreak. The program procures, manages, and distributes MCM to the entire DHS workforce, and those under DHS care and custody. The program also provides guidance to the DHS Components on proper use, including technical assistance in managing medical assets.
- DHSTogether Employee and Organizational Resilience Program - The DHSTogether program promotes employee wellness, resilience, stress management, and suicide prevention. DHSTogether is the only comprehensive agency-wide program that identifies and implements resilience interventions and best practices to ensure that employees have the tools and resources they need to manage the stresses inherent in their occupations. The program supports targeted activities that fill significant identified gaps in health and medical services, including strategic communication, training, peer-to-peer support, and health and medical expertise.
- Electronic Health Information System (eHIS) - eHIS is an electronic system that, once developed, will provide uniform collection, sharing, and analysis of health and safety data across the DHS enterprise, and will promote consistent policies, processes, and procedures. This includes use of a common set of tools available to all users, in order to improve the flow of health and safety communications within the DHS workforce and strengthen accountability for the execution of health-related programs and operations.

Medical Quality Management (MQM)

MQM advises, consults, and assists DHS Components on issues related to the improvement of the quality, safety, efficiency, and effectiveness of health care for all stakeholders. MQM provides quality management subject matter experts who ensure that health care service standards are consistently and appropriately applied across the Department. For example, the MQM project exercises oversight for the development of quality management including quality improvement, risk management documentation, medical record management, credentialing, clinical competency, performance measurement, and review of standard operating procedures and protocols. MQM also chartered and chairs the internal cross-component DHS Health Care Quality Committee, which develops, coordinates, and oversees detailed cross-component initiatives and works to improve the delivery of healthcare services across the Department.

OHA Medical Liaisons (MLO)

The MLO program provides senior medical advisors (physicians) to DHS components as direct representatives of the CMO, and offers subject matter expertise in developing the health and medical aspects of planning, response, and workforce protection policy. The program ensures that Component medical issues are rapidly identified and quickly resolved, and provides a direct link to OHA and the CMO. The MLO program also identifies common gaps in medical and health standards, policy, and guidance, and engages with a broad range of health and medical experts (including the CMO and OHA experts) to provide enterprise solutions to these common gaps. These solutions could aid in decreasing workers' compensation costs and other associated costs, improving medical quality. In addition, the MLO program supports the traveler health, medical first responder, and FEMA search and rescue programs in order to assure timely and valuable medical expertise.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Salaries and Expenses
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Salaries and Expenses

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	108	101	25,937
2014 Enacted	106	99	25,667
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	1,630
2015 Current Services	106	99	27,297
2015 Program Change			-
2015 Total Request	106	99	27,297
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	1,630

OHA requests \$27.297 million for the Salaries and Expenses PPA, which will fund 106 FTP and 99 FTE, as well as, the activities of the Office of the Assistant Secretary.

Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Increase of \$1.026 million for hiring to achieve fullyauthorized level of 99 FTE
- Increase of \$0.045 million for annualization of 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.149 million for 1.0 percent pay inflation in 2015
- Increase of \$0.565 million for Working Capital Fund activities
- Decrease of \$0.135 million for OHA-wide mission support contracts
- Decrease of \$0.020 million for training

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs and CMO leads a team of highly skilled professionals who provide expertise and specialized abilities that are essential to achieving OHA's mission. OHA's staff is composed of doctors, veterinarians, nurses, scientists, public health professionals, and other public servants recruited for their experience and skills. Because of OHA's unique role of providing medical and health security expertise to DHS and the Federal Government, the talents and abilities of its staff are a particularly important and valuable resource.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary (OAS) provides executive direction and leadership to all divisions and branches and ensures that OHA's critical mission can be accomplished efficiently and effectively. OAS includes both the immediate OAS and CMO and the Office of the Chief of Staff.

The Chief of Staff oversees the management operations activities of OHA, including finance, acquisition, human capital, information technology, emergency preparedness, continuity of operations, and facilities/property services. These functions ensure the resilience of OHA, and ensure that resources are effectively allocated to best support DHS's mission.

Additional expenses include OHA's share of the DHS Working Capital Fund, office supplies, contractor support for policy and administration, training and travel for senior management, and other various shared services. These expenses support the primary functions of the FTEs in the office, create efficiency in purchasing, and ensure that OHA's leaders are available to provide support to Federal, State, and local partners, and other stakeholders.

The request reflects an adjustment to Working Capital Fund assessments to fund the following activities: Treasury Information Executive Repository, Transit Subsidy, HSPD-12, Financial Statement Audit, Internal Control Audit, and Enterprise License Agreements.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

*For necessary expenses of the Office of Health Affairs, [\$126,763,000] **\$125,767,000**¹; of which [\$25,667,000] **\$27,297,000**² is for salaries and expenses and [\$85,277,000 is for BioWatch operations: Provided, That of the amount made available under this heading, \$15,819,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015, for biosurveillance, chemical defense, medical and health planning and coordination, and workforce health protection: Provided further, That not to exceed \$2,250 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.] **of which \$92,651,000 is for health incidents detection, including the BioWatch Program and the National Biosurveillance Integration Center (NBIC); and of which \$5,819,000 is for health incidents resilience, including workforce health, medical readiness efforts, chemical defense, medical first responder coordination, and other activities.**³*

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ... [\$131,797] <u>\$125,767,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ... [\$27,369,000] <u>\$27,297,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ ...[\$85,277,000 is for BioWatch operations: Provided, That of the amount made available under this heading, \$15,819,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015, for biosurveillance, chemical defense, medical and health planning and coordination, and workforce health protection: Provided further, That not to exceed \$2,250 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.] <u>of which \$92,651,000 is for health incidents detection, including the BioWatch Program and the National Biosurveillance Integration Center (NBIC); and of which \$5,819,000 is for health incidents resilience, including workforce health, medical readiness efforts, chemical defense, medical first responder coordination, and other activities.</u>	New PPAs within the Appropriation. To recognize the evolving role of OHA in this dynamic threat environment, the myriad threat-specific programs are consolidated into three PPAs.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Office of Health Affairs FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	108	83	\$126,324
FY 2014 Enacted	106	99	\$126,763
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$149
Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise	-	-	\$45
Working Capital Fund	-	-	\$565
FTE Adjustment	-	-	\$1,026
Total, Increases	-	-	\$1,785
Decreases			
Officewide Mission Support Contracts	-	-	(\$135)
Termination of One-time Costs - Innovation Projects	-	-	(\$2,000)
Training Reduction	-	-	(\$20)
Reduction to BioWatch Current Operations	-	-	(\$626)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$2,781)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(\$996)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$996)
FY 2015 Current Services	106	99	\$125,767
Program Changes			-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	106	99	\$125,767
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	(\$996)

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	108	83	\$126,324
FY 2014 Enacted	106	99	\$126,763
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$1,785
Decreases	-	-	(\$2,781)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$996)
FY 2015 Current Services	106	99	\$125,767
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	106	99	\$125,767
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	(\$996)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Health Incidents Detection												\$92,651			\$2,626
BioWatch	-	-	\$85,277	-	-	(\$626)	-	-	-	-	-	[\$84,651]	-	-	[((\$626))]
National Biosurveillance Integration Center	-	-	\$10,000	-	-	(\$2,000)	-	-	-	-	-	[\$8,000]	-	-	[((\$2,000))]
Health Incidents Resilience												\$5,819			-
Planning and Coordination	-	-	\$4,995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[\$4,995]	-	-	[-]
Chemical Defense Program	-	-	\$824	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[\$824]	-	-	[-]
Salaries and Expenses	106	99	\$25,667	-	-	\$1,630	-	-	-	106	99	\$27,297	-	-	\$1,630
Total	106	99	\$126,763	-	-	(\$996)	-	-	-	106	99	\$125,767	-	-	(\$996)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Collections by Source:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
OHA/PI	-	-	\$206	-	-	\$206	-	-	-	-	-	(\$206)
Department of Homeland Security, OPO	-	-	\$177	-	-	\$177	-	-	\$177	-	-	-
Department of Defense	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	(\$2,000)
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	-	-	\$38,933	-	-	\$38,933	-	-	\$41,000	-	-	\$2,067
Customs and Border Protection	-	-	\$48	-	-	\$48	-	-	\$150	-	-	\$102
Federal Emergency Management Agency	-	-	\$1,302	-	-	\$1,302	-	-	\$1,500	-	-	\$198
DHS Science & Technology	-	-	\$374	-	-	\$374	-	-	\$374	-	-	-
VARIOUS	-	-	\$3	-	-	\$3	-	-	\$3	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$46,043	-	-	\$46,043	-	-	\$46,204	-	-	\$161

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Health Incidents Detection (BioWatch)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000
Salaries and Expenses	-	-	\$46,043	-	-	\$46,043	-	-	\$43,204	-	-	(\$2,839)
Total Obligations	-	-	\$46,043	-	-	\$46,043	-	-	\$46,204	-	-	\$161

¹ The FY 2013 Revised Enacted totals do not reflect actuals. Please refer to the FY 2015 Budget Appendix data files for those amounts.

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Office of Health Affairs Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$10,071	\$11,078	\$12,063	\$985
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$83	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	\$209	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$4,425	\$5,044	\$5,581	\$537
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,851	\$3,260	\$3,604	\$344
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$17,639	\$19,382	\$21,248	\$1,866
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$183	\$447	\$447	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$30	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$3,255	\$2,928	\$3,342	\$414
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	\$62	\$77	\$15
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$68	\$25	\$25	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$45,262	\$43,744	\$39,860	(\$3,884)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$139	\$130	\$130	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$24,468	\$21,028	\$17,125	(\$3,903)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$50	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$18	\$63	\$20	(\$43)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$11,061	\$11,402	\$12,908	\$1,506
31.0 Equipment	\$83	\$1,256	-	(\$1,256)
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$24,068	\$30,818	\$30,585	(\$233)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$108,684	\$111,903	\$104,519	(\$7,384)
Total, Direct Obligations¹	\$126,324	\$131,285	\$125,767	(\$5,518)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(\$4,522)	-	\$4,522
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$126,324	\$126,763	\$125,767	(\$996)
Full Time Equivalents	83	99	99	-

¹The FY 2013 Revised Enacted total does not account for unobligated funds (\$4,522K). Please refer to the FY 2015 Budget Appendix data files for FY 2013 Actuals.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Office of Health Affairs

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	4	4	4	-
Total, EX	1	1	1	-
GS-15	28	28	28	-
GS-14	35	33	33	-
GS-13	12	12	12	-
GS-12	9	9	9	-
GS-11	9	9	9	-
GS-9	2	2	2	-
Other Graded Positions	8	8	8	-
Total Permanent Positions	108	106	106	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	108	106	106	-
Total, Office of Health Affairs:	108	106	106	-
Full-time Equivalents	83	99	99	-
Average ES Salary	177,400	180,609	182,415	1,806
Average GS Salary	112,087	114,534	115,679	1,145
Average Grade	14	14	14	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Health Incidents Detection
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	2,905	3,019	2,805	(214)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	2,905	3,019	2,805	(214)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	70	196	185	(11)
22.0 Transportation of Things	30	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	62	77	15
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	41,047	40,089	37,806	(2,283)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	17	10	10	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	14,904	11,636	8,875	(2,761)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	18	63	20	(43)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	10,199	10,288	12,288	2,000
31.0 Equipment	83	1,256	-	(1,256)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	24,068	30,818	30,585	(233)
Total, Other Object Classes	90,436	94,418	89,846	(4,572)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(2,160)	-	2,160
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	-	(2,160)	-	2,160
Total Requirements	93,341	95,277	92,651	(2,626)
Full-time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

¹The FY 2013 Revised Enacted total does not account for unobligated funds (\$2,160K). Please refer to the FY 2015 Budget Appendix data files for the FY 2013 Actuals.

Health Incidents Detection Mission Statement

The activities of the HID PPA ensure the Department's capability to provide situational awareness, detection, early warning, and information sharing related to events having health security consequences and to inform a comprehensive response across the health threat spectrum, whether naturally occurring, accidental, or deliberately caused by an adversary. HID includes two major programs: BioWatch and NBIC.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	2,905	3019	2805	(214)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	2905	3019	2805	(214)

The amount requested in FY 2015 is to cover the Public Health Service Officers (PHSO) assigned to BioWatch and NBIC and a proportionate share of the watch desk officer operations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$70	\$196	\$185	(\$11)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2015 requested funding level reflects a decrease in travel for all NBIC staff including those involved in partnership efforts between NBIC and Federal, State, and local stakeholders. This decrease is a result of OHA's continuing commitment to reduce government travel spending. Whenever possible, NBIC will use video teleconferencing in lieu of travel. In order to sustain these reductions, OAS evaluates whether each and every travel request is mission critical and the required number of traveling staff.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$0	\$62	\$77	\$15

FY 2014 funding provides for IT support and fees. The FY 2015 request reflects anticipated needs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$41,047	\$40,089	\$37,806	(\$2,283)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources. The FY 2015 requested funding level reflects a commitment by OHA/BioWatch to engage industry experts in advisory and assistance services associated with Field Operations support; Laboratory Operations support; Public Health and Preparedness support; the National BioWatch Stakeholders' Workshop; Jurisdictional Coordinator Management and Training support; Quality Assurance (QA) support; and Program Management support. The request also reflects the Department's strategic sourcing initiatives to leverage the purchasing power of the entire Department. This request also reflects consideration of prior-year unobligated balances.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$14,904	\$11,636	\$8,875	(\$2,761)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases (goods and services) from other Federal Government agencies or accounts. The FY 2015 funding level reflects changes to some Interagency Agreements for: Assays; Guidance; Site Modeling; Engineering/Data Analysis; Field Operation and Support; Public Health and Preparedness Support; and Logistics Support.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$18	\$63	\$20	(\$43)

The FY 2015 request reflects anticipated needs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$10,199	\$10,288	\$12,288	\$2,000

The requested funding level reflects BioWatch purchases for supplies and materials associated with reagents and other supplies related to Laboratory Operations and QA support. The change in FY 2015 reflects increased support from the DOD Critical

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
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Reagents Program in FY 2015 and beyond.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$83	\$1,256	\$0	(\$1,256)

Purchase of lab instruments in FY 2014 will meet equipment needs for 2015.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$24,068	\$30,818	\$30,585	(\$233)

Grants/subsidies/contributions include cash payments to States, other Federal agencies, associations, individuals, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The requested funding level reflects the net changes associated with BioWatch and NBIC. BioWatch cost of operations in the 30+ BioWatch Jurisdictions is expected to increase by \$0.767 million. NBIC requirements will decrease by \$1 million.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Health Incidents Resilience
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	616	946	1,686	740
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	616	946	1,686	740
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	77	147	158	11
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	2,080	3,220	1,754	(1,466)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	87	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	3,364	2,876	1,723	(1,153)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	821	992	498	(494)
Total, Other Object Classes¹	6,429	7,235	4,133	(3,102)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(2,362)	-	2,362
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	-	(2,362)	-	2,362
Total Requirements	7,045	5,819	5,819	-
Full-time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

¹The FY 2013 Revised Enacted total does not account for unobligated funds (\$2,362K) Please refer to the FY 2015 Budget Appendix data files for the FY 2013 Actuals.

Health Incidents Resilience Mission Statement

The programs within the HIR PPA support a suite of activities that bolster health security preparedness and resilience, both within DHS and throughout the Nation. This includes providing medical and health subject matter expertise to support the Department in achieving its mission. In 2015, HIR will allocate resources to the following major programs: Chemical Defense; Food, Agriculture, and Veterinary Defense; and Health and Medical Support.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	616	946	1686	740
Total, Salaries & Benefits	616	946	1686	740

The amount requested in FY 2015 is to cover the PHSOs assigned to HIR and a proportionate share of the watch desk officer operations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$77	\$147	\$158	\$11

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2015 request reflects travel funding requirements including implementation of new travel policies in support of the Administration's Campaign to Cut Waste. The FY 2015 request funding level reflects a change in travel associated with a reduction in site visits and inspections for the Emergency Medical Service programs. In order to sustain travel reductions, OAS evaluates whether each and every travel request is mission critical and the required number of traveling staff.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,080	\$3,220	\$1,754	(\$1,466)

Advisory and Assistance Services include support for proprietary software for the electronic patient care record (ePCR) system, coordination for food-specific standardized response plan that will be integrated into the National Response Framework, recommendations on key preparedness policies, and subject matter experts and Federally funded research and development center support for key projects. Requested funding also supports CDP contract support to include OHA SETA support, the American College of Medical Toxicology, updates to the Patient Decontamination Guidance document, and publication of a best practices and lessons learned from the chemical defense demonstration projects. This request also reflects consideration of prior-year unobligated balances.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$3,364	\$2,876	\$1,723	\$(1,153)

The FY 2015 request reflects anticipated needs. In 2015, OHA will use goods and services from Federal partners to help develop a community health resilience comprehensive planning template. Additionally, the request supports IT hosting and SharePoint services for the ePCR database, MCM support, and DHS *Together* phase 1 & 2 projects. This request also reflects consideration of prior-year unobligated balances.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$821	\$992	\$498	(\$494)

The FY 2015 request reflects anticipated needs for supplies and materials. OHA purchases and stockpiles MCM for the entire Department, including antibiotics for anthrax preparedness, and antivirals for pandemic preparedness. Funding also provides for replenishment of a specialized MCM stockpile and potassium iodide (KI), for nuclear exposure. Also included are the point-of-dispensing (POD) kits prepared for sending out to the DHS POD locations. The decrease from FY 2014 to FY 2015 reflects adjustment of the replenishment rate of antivirals expiring in FY 2015 to meet the projected need.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	10,071	11,078	12,063	985
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	83	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	209	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	903	1,079	1,090	11
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	2,851	3,260	3,604	344
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	14,118	15,417	16,757	1,340
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	35	104	104	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	3,255	2,928	3,342	414
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	68	25	25	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	2,135	435	300	(135)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	35	120	120	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	6,201	6,516	6,527	11
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	50	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	40	122	122	-
Total, Other Object Classes¹	11,820	10,250	10,540	290
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	25,937	25,667	27,297	1,630
Full-time Equivalents	83	99	99	-

Salaries and Expenses Mission Statement

The Salaries and Expenses PPA funds the salaries and benefits for all full-time equivalents (FTE) within OHA and the activities of the Office of the Assistant Secretary (OAS). OAS supports OHA's mission by providing executive direction and leadership to all divisions and branches and ensures that OHA's critical mission can be accomplished efficiently and effectively through policy coordination, communications, external relations, strategic planning, and correspondence management. OAS also provides for the management of all relevant business operations including financial management, program analysis, facilities maintenance and planning, human capital management, and information technology support.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	10,071	11,078	12,063	985
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	83	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	209	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	903	1,079	1,090	11
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	2,851	3,260	3,604	344
Total, Salaries & Benefits	14,118	15,417	16,757	1,340

Salaries and Benefits includes compensation costs for 99 FTEs, OGC support, and the DHS PHSO Coordinator.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$3,255	\$2,928	\$3,342	\$414

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,135	\$435	\$300	(\$135)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2015 request reflects anticipated needs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$6,201	\$6,516	\$6,527	\$11

The FY 2015 request reflects net changes to interagency agreements for contractual services for the purchase of goods and services. For example, OHA will contribute \$33,000 as part of its participation in the Financial Systems Modernization. Additionally, S&E funds OHA's WCF charges from this account.

I. Changes in Full-time Employment

	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	83	83	99
Increases			
S&E	-	16	-
Subtotal, Increases	-	16	-
Decreases			
S&E	-		-
Subtotal, Decreases	-		-
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	83	99	99
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	16	-

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by PPA

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by PPA
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
Salaries and Expenses	\$9,197	\$9,234	\$9,799	\$565
Total Working Capital Fund	\$9,197	\$9,234	\$9,799	\$565

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

***Department of
Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency***



Fiscal Year 2015
One-Time Exhibits
Congressional Justification

i. Summary of FY Budget Estimates by Appropriation without Emergency Funding

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Appropriation
Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2013 ¹			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Salaries and Expenses	4,422	3,832	929,886	4,049	4,049	946,982	4,041	4,041	924,664	(8)	(8)	(22,318)	-	-	(4,007)	(8)	(8)	(18,311)
Emergency Management Performance Grants	-	-	332,456	-	-	350,000	-	-	-	-	-	(350,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(350,000)
State and Local Programs ²	231	195	1,399,244	231	231	1,500,000	239	239	2,225,469	8	8	961,815	-	-	966,060	8	8	(4,245)
Firefighter Assistance Grants	-	-	641,840	-	-	680,000	-	-	-	-	-	(680,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(680,000)
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program	-	-	271,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disaster Relief Fund ³	45	5,983	6,629,117	55	7,134	6,196,908	55	7,134	7,009,465	-	-	812,557	-	-	(3,240)	-	-	815,797
Emergency Food and Shelter	-	-	113,805	-	-	120,000	-	-	100,000	-	-	(20,000)	-	-	(20,000)	-	-	-
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis	57	46	90,288	57	57	95,202	57	57	84,403	-	-	(10,799)	-	-	(10,804)	-	-	5
National Flood Insurance Fund	339	294	10,427,265	353	341	4,952,079	370	356	5,806,393	17	15	854,314	17	6	50,672	-	9	803,642
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund	7	5	23,806	3	3	25,000	3	3	-	-	-	(25,000)	-	-	(25,000)	-	-	-
Radiological Emergency Preparedness	170	146	37,406	170	150	37,345	170	170	(1,815)	-	20	(39,160)	-	-	(39,962)	-	20	802
United States Fire Administration	133	127	41,727	134	133	44,000	134	134	41,407	-	1	(2,593)	-	-	(117)	-	1	(2,476)
Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	5,404	10,628	20,937,840	5,052	12,098	14,947,516	5,069	12,134	16,189,986	17	36	1,242,470	17	6	913,602	-	30	345,214
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:																		
National Flood Insurance Fund (mandatory)	29	24	10,256,412	29	29	4,612,779	29	29	5,244,099	-	-	631,320	-	-	49,984	-	-	581,336
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	5,375	10,604	10,681,428	5,023	12,069	10,334,737	5,040	12,105	10,945,887	17	36	611,150	17	6	863,618	-	30	(236,122)

¹ FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes reprogrammings/transfers, and actual FTE/fee collections in FY 2013, as applicable.

² FY 2013 includes \$4.6 million for National Special Security Event.

³ Reflects \$24 million transfers to the Office of the Inspector General.

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Projects Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 ¹						FY 2014						FY 2015					
	Revised Enacted						Enacted						Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	402	\$194,988	3,430	\$734,898	3,832	\$929,886	506	\$195,632	3,543	\$751,350	4,049	\$946,982	506	\$196,730	3,535	\$727,934	4,041	\$924,664
Centrally Managed Accounts	-	-	-	109,496	-	109,496	-	-	-	110,306	-	110,306	-	-	-	103,449	-	103,449
Recovery	-	-	366	52,842	366	52,842	-	-	393	55,121	393	55,121	-	-	393	56,030	393	56,030
Preparedness and Protection	371	171,093	-	-	371	171,093	470	173,406	-	-	470	173,406	492	185,000	-	-	492	185,000
Mission Support	-	-	725	150,535	725	150,535	-	-	756	151,744	756	151,744	-	-	748	141,809	748	141,809
Administrative and Regional Offices	31	13,896	1,501	232,077	1,532	245,973	36	13,896	1,565	235,959	1,601	249,855	14	3,400	1,565	241,818	1,579	245,218
Response	-	9,999	780	161,458	780	171,457	-	8,330	767	170,362	767	178,692	-	8,330	767	159,046	767	167,376
Mitigation	-	-	58	28,490	58	28,490	-	-	62	27,858	62	27,858	-	-	62	25,782	62	25,782
State and Local Programs²	195	1,399,244	-	-	195	1,399,244	231	1,500,000	-	-	231	1,500,000	239	2,225,469	-	-	239	2,225,469
First Responder Assistance Programs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firefighter Assistance Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	670,000	-	-	-	670,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350,000	-	-	-	350,000
Training Partnership Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	60,000
National Preparedness Grants Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,043,200	-	-	-	1,043,200
Discretionary Grants	-	1,179,424	-	-	-	1,179,424	-	1,266,346	-	-	-	1,266,346	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education, Training and Exercises	195	219,820	-	-	195	219,820	231	233,654	-	-	231	233,654	239	102,269	-	-	239	102,269
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program	-	-	-	271,000	-	271,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disaster Relief Fund³	-	-	5,983	6,629,117	5,983	6,629,117	-	-	7,134	6,196,908	7,134	6,196,908	-	-	7,134	7,009,465	7,134	7,009,465
Emergency Management Performance Grants	-	332,456	-	-	-	332,456	-	350,000	-	-	-	350,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firefighter Assistance Grants	-	641,840	-	-	-	641,840	-	680,000	-	-	-	680,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance to Firefighters Grants	-	320,920	-	-	-	320,920	-	340,000	-	-	-	340,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Act Grants	-	320,920	-	-	-	320,920	-	340,000	-	-	-	340,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund	-	-	5	23,806	5	23,806	-	-	3	25,000	3	25,000	-	-	3	-	3	-
United States Fire Administration	-	-	127	41,727	127	41,727	-	-	133	44,000	133	44,000	-	-	134	41,407	134	41,407
Radiological Emergency Preparedness:	-	-	146	37,406	146	37,406	-	-	150	37,345	150	37,345	-	-	170	(1,815)	170	(1,815)
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis	-	-	46	90,288	46	90,288	-	-	57	95,202	57	95,202	-	-	57	84,403	57	84,403
National Flood Insurance Fund	-	-	294	10,427,265	294	10,427,265	-	-	341	4,952,079	341	4,952,079	-	-	356	5,806,393	356	5,806,393
National Flood Insurance Fund (Discretionary):	-	-	270	170,853	270	170,853	-	-	312	176,300	312	176,300	-	-	331	179,294	331	179,294
Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations	-	-	94	21,853	94	21,853	-	-	101	22,000	101	22,000	-	-	114	23,759	114	23,759
Floodplain Management and Flood Mapping	-	-	176	149,000	176	149,000	-	-	211	154,300	211	154,300	-	-	217	155,535	217	155,535
National Flood Insurance Fund (Mandatory):	-	-	24	10,256,412	24	10,256,412	-	-	29	4,612,779	29	4,612,779	-	-	29	5,244,099	29	5,244,099
National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory	-	-	-	10,136,412	-	10,136,412	-	-	-	4,512,779	-	4,512,779	-	-	-	5,094,099	-	5,094,099
Flood Related Grants	-	-	24	120,000	24	120,000	-	-	29	100,000	29	100,000	-	-	29	150,000	29	150,000
National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163,000	-	163,000	-	-	-	383,000	-	383,000
Emergency Food and Shelter	-	-	-	113,805	-	113,805	-	-	-	120,000	-	120,000	-	-	-	100,000	-	100,000
Total	597	2,568,528	10,031	18,369,312	10,628	20,937,840	737	2,725,632	11,361	12,221,884	12,098	14,947,516	745	2,422,199	11,389	13,767,787	12,134	16,189,986

¹ FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes reprogrammings/transfers, and actual FTE/fee collections in FY 2013, as applicable.

² FY 2013 includes \$4.6 million for National Special Security Event.

³ Reflects \$24 million transfers to the Office of the Inspector General.

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports and Evaluations

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2013	10/15/2013	PL 109-295	4th Quarter 2013 Title III Acquisitions Report	Overdue
2013	1/6/2013	PL 112-141	Administrator to review processes and procedures for determination of a flood in progress and public notification	Overdue
2013	4/6/2013	PL 112-141	Economic Analysis of the Cost and Benefits of a Flood Insurance Program	Overdue
2014	12/31/2013	33 U.S.C. § 467h	Biennial National Dam Safety Report	Overdue
2013	12/15/2013	50 U.S.C.	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness (CSEPP) Report	Overdue
2013	2/15/2014	PL 109-295	Title III Acquisitions Report	Overdue
2014	1/5/2014	PL 111-271	Biennial report on efforts to eliminate redundant and unnecessary reporting requirements imposed on grant recipients	Overdue
2014	1/5/2014	PL 112-141	The Administrator is required to enter into a contract with the National Academy of Science in consultation with the GAO for an economic analysis of the costs and benefits of a flood insurance program with full risk premiums	Overdue
2014	1/29/2014	Sec 7, PL 113-2	Analysis of whether an increase in the Threshold for Eligibility is appropriate	Overdue
2014	2/15/2014	PL 113-76	DRS Obligations Against Spend Plan 1st Quarter	Overdue

iv. Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2015 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
State and Local Programs				\$2,225,469
<i>Authorities:</i>				
Section 1014 of the USA PATRIOT ACT (42 U.S.C. 3714)				
Section 70107(a) through (h) Maritime Transportation Security Act (46, U.S.C.)				
Section 24102 of Amtrak Improvement Act (49, U.S.C)				
9/11 Commission Recommendations Act (P.L. 110-53)				
Section 33 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229)				
Homeland Security Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-296)				
State Homeland Security Grant Program (6 U.S.C. 605)	2008	950,000	950,000	
Emergency Management Performance Grants (6 U.S.C. 762)	2008	400,000	300,000	\$350,000
Interoperable Emergency Communication Grants (6 U.S.C. 579)	2008	Such sums	50,000	
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grants	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Metropolitan Medical Response Grant Program (6 U.S.C. 723)	2007	N/A	N/A	
Assistance to Firefighter Grants				
National Security and Terrorism Prevention (Real ID)	2013	750,000	675,000	\$670,000
(Real ID - P.L. 109-13; 49 U.S.C. 30301 note)	2005	Such sums	N/A	
Citizen Corps	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Urban Area Security Initiative (6 U.S.C. 604)	2008	850,000	820,000	
Port Security Grants (46 U.S.C. 70107)	2007	400,000	210,000	
Rail/Mass Transit Grants (P.L. 110-53)	2007	Such sums	175,000	
National Security and Terrorism Prevention (BZP)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
(Real ID - P.L. 109-13; 49 U.S.C. 30301 note)				
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	2008	189,000		
Continuing and Emerging Training Grants				
Salaries and Expenses				\$924,664
<i>Authorities:</i>				
National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.)	2012	N/A	N/A	
Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.)	2005	21,000	N/A	
Defense Production Act of 1950 (U.S.C. App. 2061 et seq.)	2009	Such sums	N/A	
National Security Act of 1947, as amended (U.S.C. 404,405)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Center for Domestic Preparedness	2008	57,000		
Technical Assistance Program				
Evaluation and National Assessment Program				
National Exercise Program	2007	N/A		
US Fire Administration				\$41,407
<i>Authorities:</i>				

Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, as amended (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq. and 6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.)	2013	76,490	44,000	
Disaster Relief				\$7,033,465
<i>Authorities:</i> Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Direct Assistance Disaster Loan Program Account				\$0
<i>Authorities:</i> Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5162.)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 661a)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program				\$84,403
<i>Authorities:</i> National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.)	2012	---	---	
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund				\$0
<i>Authorities:</i> Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5133.)	2011	180,000	125,364	
Emergency Food and Shelter				\$100,000
<i>Authorities:</i> Title III of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11331 et seq.)	1994	N/A	130,000	
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation				\$10,409,408
Fee Accounts				(\$1,815)
National Flood Insurance Fund				
Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations	2012	N/A	<22,000	\$23,759
Flood Mapping and Floodplain Management	2012	N/A	>149,000	\$155,535
Flood Grants				\$150,000
Severe Repetitive Loss Mitigation	2012	N/A	10,000	
Repetitive Flood Claims	2012	N/A	10,000	
Flood Mitigation Assistance	2012	N/A	40,000	\$150,000
<i>Authorities:</i> National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.)	2012	N/A	N/A	
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program				(\$1,815)
<i>Authorities:</i> Title III of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (42 U.S.C. 5196e)	1999	N/A	12,849	

Department of Homeland Security

Federal Emergency Management Agency *Salaries and Expenses*



Fiscal Year 2015

Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Federal Emergency Management Agency Salaries and Expenses

I. Appropriation Overview

A.Mission Statement:

The FEMA Salaries and Expenses (S&E) appropriation provides core mission funding for the development and maintenance of an integrated, Nationwide capability to prepare for, mitigate against, respond to, and recover from the consequences of major disasters and emergencies regardless of cause, in partnership with other Federal agencies, State, local and Tribal governments, volunteer organizations, and the private sector. The account supports core operations for all FEMA organizations, providing resources for mission activities and administrative support. S&E resources are directed to both Headquarters and Regional operations.

B.Budget Activities:

Activities are organized according to the following program/project/activity (PPA) structure:

Administrative and Regional Offices (ARO)

ARO incorporates the essential command and control functions of the Agency. The Administrative arm coordinates all policy, strategic planning, resources, managerial, and administrative actions to include the Federal Coordinating Officers and National Capital Region Coordination. Regional Operations includes the leadership, management, and mission support functions of the 10 FEMA Regions. These Regions execute the operational direction received from Headquarters to ensure FEMA can execute its primary mission: preparedness; protection; response; recovery; and mitigation.

Preparedness and Protection

Preparedness - The Preparedness mission seeks to reduce the loss of life and property and protect the Nation by planning, training, exercising, and building the emergency management profession. FEMA provides assistance, support, and leadership to help Federal, State, Tribal and local governments and the private sector build the operational capabilities needed to implement preparedness strategies successfully.

Protection - The Protection mission seeks to protect our Nation's constitutional form of government and ensures that a system is in place to warn our citizens of impending hazards. FEMA is responsible for supporting the enhancement of protection capabilities for all hazards, which in turn helps to integrate the tools and mechanisms for capability building across mission areas; streamlines the delivery of assistance to State, Tribal and local governments, as well as non-governmental entities; and leverages existing

Intergovernmental coordination infrastructures. FEMA's primary continuity business lines and associated continuity activities include: Continuity Planning; Continuity Training and Exercises; and Continuity Operations.

Response

The Response mission is to conduct emergency operations to save lives and property through positioning emergency equipment, personnel, and supplies; evacuating survivors; providing food, water, shelter, and medical care to those in need; and restoring critical public services. FEMA conducts response operations in partnership with: State, Tribal and local governments; interagency Federal partners; nongovernmental organizations; and the private sector. Response also manages the Stafford Act Declarations process.

FEMA executes response operations through established incident management and incident support entities that capitalize on FEMA's Nationwide organizational structure, occupying specific disaster facilities at the National Headquarters level, in the affected Regional office, and in temporary field locations established near the scene of a disaster or emergency. FEMA's response operations include logistics, search and rescue, disaster emergency communications, and planning.

Recovery

The Recovery mission seeks to support communities in rebuilding so that individuals, civic institutions, businesses, and governmental organizations can function on their own, return to normal life, and protect against future hazards.

FEMA's Recovery mission is accomplished through a combination of programs and functions that provide direct and indirect support. These include recovery planning, and programs specifically designed to assist both individuals and local governments that have been affected by disasters.

Mitigation

The Mitigation mission seeks to reduce or eliminate long-term risks to people and property from hazards and their effects. Mitigation benefits society by creating safer communities, enabling people to recover more rapidly from floods and other disasters, and reducing the financial impact on Federal, State, Tribal and local governments and communities. FEMA's Mitigation mission is accomplished through the following basic mitigation business lines: Risk Analysis, Risk Reduction, and Risk Insurance.

Mission Support

Mission Support provides the corporate support, tools, and resources the agency needs to build, sustain, and improve its primary mission of preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation. Functions include information technology, human capital management, acquisition management, security, and administration which include facilities management, records management, and occupational health and safety.

Centrally Managed Accounts

Centrally managed accounts are critical bills that must be managed at the enterprise level to ensure efficient and effective cost management, including streamlining cost factors and prompt payment. The authority and responsibility for the individual accounts are assigned by the FEMA Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) to the individual functional components.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Federal Emergency Management Agency requests 4,041 positions, 4,041 FTE and \$924.664 million for FY 2015. The total adjustments-to-base are decreases of 8 Positions, 8 FTE and \$23.317 million. The program decreases include \$4.007 million which is the result of the elimination of the awards and bonuses.

FEMA's workforce supported by the Salaries and Expenses (S&E) request are critical to executing FEMA's mission effectively. They are the vast majority of FEMA's permanent workforce and are the backbone of our operations. These critically important personnel work collaboratively with States, local government, communities, tribes, and other citizen and first responders to build, sustain, and improve our capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.

The FY 2015 Budget request reflects FEMA's continued priority to maintain and strengthen the Agency's ability to respond to disasters while reducing costs and improving the efficiency of our operations. FEMA's swift and effective response to the tornadoes, floods, earthquakes, and hurricanes of recent years demonstrates the impact of internal capacity that FEMA has developed and will maintain at the requested level.

Even though FEMA provides response and recovery assistance through the auspices of other appropriations – the Disaster Relief Fund, Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis, Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program, and the National Flood Insurance Fund – it is the personnel and programs in S&E that are the critical enablers. Without the people and programs funded by S&E, FEMA cannot run those programs, staff the response teams, service the survivor assistance applications, provide emergency communications or perform other immediate response activities. Some recent examples from Hurricane Sandy include:

- **Preparedness:** Prior to Hurricane Sandy making landfall, FEMA worked with its partners throughout all levels of government as well as within the private sector to assist our citizens and first responders as they prepared for the storm. As a result of these efforts, the Agency was able to support a prompt, coordinated response effort that brought to bear the full resources of Federal, State and local government, in conjunction with our private sector partners. The multifaceted coordination that took place on the front end provided the FEMA team with a keen understanding of the challenges that lay ahead which allowed for planning for the recovery phase to begin before the storm even made landfall.
- **Immediate Response Operations:** On October 28, 2012, the President authorized emergency declarations for the effected States and later authorized major disaster declarations for Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Virginia, and West Virginia. FEMA deployed 1,032 personnel that very day in anticipation of Hurricane Sandy's impacts. Approximately one week after the storm there were 5,384 FEMA personnel deployed in support of Sandy and after approximately two weeks there were 7,770 FEMA personnel deployed to more than 11 States and the District of Columbia in support of survivors. At its peak FEMA deployed more than 1,800 or nearly 40% of its permanent workforce (mostly S&E funded), including

nine of ten regional and all three National Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMAT) and Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) units.

Procurement: FEMA's prepositioned disaster response contracts provide much needed commodities, resources and services to devastated communities, are put in place well before disaster strikes, ensuring competitively awarded contracts with firm fixed prices, and reduced risk to the government. Presently, there are dozens of prepositioned contracts available to those managing the response to Presidentially-declared disasters and emergencies. FEMA's procurement team also manages the Disaster Acquisition Response Team (DART), which following Hurricane Sandy's landfall was deployed to the States of New York and New Jersey. The DART focuses on providing high-level disaster contracting and quality assurance support, contract oversight and quality assurance monitoring and timely closeouts of disaster contracts.

FEMA's resource prioritization and the work of FEMA staff funded in S&E and other appropriations are framed and guided by the five strategic imperatives described in the *FEMA Administrator's Intent for FY 2015 – 2019*. Those are:

Priority 1: Be Survivor Centric in Mission and Program Delivery: FEMA will reorient its activities and improve its programs so they are "survivor centric," ensuring they support the delivery of services focused on easing the experience of survivors - as individuals, neighborhoods, and communities. This means redesigning programs to limit the burden placed on survivors and maximizing program efficiency and flexibility for individual employees to assist survivors in their time of need.

Key activities in Priority 1 include:

- Enhanced Survivor Outreach Coordination Between HQ & Field: This is an effort to minimize unnecessary, duplicative contacts in survivor outreach by defining disaster-specific roles and responsibilities among Joint Field Offices (JFO), National Processing Service Centers (NPSC), Individual Assistance (IA) staff, Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC), and Disaster Survivor Assistance (DSA) staff.
- Launch of America's PrepareAthon!: This is a nationwide, community-based campaign for action to increase emergency preparedness and resilience by increasing the number of individuals who:
 1. Understand the hazards most relevant to their community,
 2. Know the corresponding action to stay safe and mitigate damage,
 3. Practice a real-time behavior to increase their preparedness, and
 4. Participate in whole community planning.

Priority 2: Become an Expeditionary Organization: We will transform FEMA into an expeditionary organization that understands implicitly, at every level, that presence is a mission-that it is essential for survivors to see and encounter government representatives actively engaged in the area of impact-and that FEMA is nimble, flexible, and innovative enough to deliver on that mission effectively. This will include leaner logistics and more efficient deployment and force management processes that allow us to expeditiously establish a FEMA presence in the field while ensuring that the right people (those with the optimal skill sets and experiences) are deployed to the right place at the right time.

Key activities in Priority 2 include:

- National Exercise Program (NEP) Capstone Exercise 2014: This involves five component exercises conducted at multiple sites throughout the United States. The core exercise is Alaska Shield 2014, the State of Alaska's exercise commemorating the 1964 Great Alaska Earthquake, a magnitude 9.2 seismic event with substantial tsunami impacts. The nature of the event, with five exercises spanning a short timeframe and a majority of play in Alaska, mimics the nature of response challenges in Alaska.

- Organizational & Individual Expeditionary Performance Objectives: All FEMA offices will develop an “Expeditionary SOP” that identifies each individual’s incident management or support position with identification of level of events they would be deployed along with additional roles and responsibilities while others in the office are deployed. This would also include prioritization of essential organizational metrics and functions to ensure the day to day operations are maintained as required so that “Every Employee is an Emergency Manager” is better understood and incorporated into daily operations

Priority 3: Posture and Build Capability for Catastrophic Disasters: Our greatest challenge lies in preparing for an unprecedented catastrophic event where the human, materiel, and financial effects greatly exceed, or even destroy available response and recovery capabilities. The complexity and scale of catastrophic incidents requires that we think differently about how we approach addressing these incidents. In every program area, in every mission support effort, we must ensure we are leaning forward and going big, fast, and smart. FEMA will continue to develop the National Preparedness System (NPS) and leverage the expertise and resources of partners across the Whole Community to jointly achieve the National Preparedness Goal. FEMA also will continue to build upon the catastrophic planning under the "Maximum of Maximums" framework, applying Whole Community approaches to build out core capabilities. To improve FEMA's ability to provide immediate response in a catastrophic incident, we will leverage existing resources to prioritize the enhancement of the Reservist Workforce, FEMA Corps, the DHS Surge Capacity Force, and the IMATs.

Key activities in Priority 3 include:

- Analytics and Geospatial Tradecraft Group: Funded within existing resources, this \$2 million plus program will provide FEMA-wide geospatial planning, coordination, collaboration, technical development, training, and standardization of business procedures and products with the goals to:
 1. Advocate for the efficient and effective use of geospatial capabilities within FEMA and the broader emergency management community.
 2. Educate, train, and promote awareness of geospatial capabilities for the emergency management community.
 3. Capture, catalogue, and share data efficiently and effectively
 4. Analyze, produce, and disseminate products that enhance situational awareness and enable expeditious and effective decision making
- Satellite Ground Point Entry System Upgrade: This investment (\$3.7 million in FY 2014; \$1.3 million in FY 2015) eliminates FEMA’s need for several expensive, third-party satellite airtime contracts (GAP fillers) to meet mission needs and would allow enhanced and less expensive mobile system collaboration with disaster responders and other trusted partners to expedite more efficient disaster Response and Recovery across all levels of Whole Community.

Priority 4: Enable Disaster Risk Reduction Nationally: FEMA will work to enable and facilitate greater disaster risk reduction at all levels nationally, thereby enhancing our resilience to disasters. We will provide analysis, tools, and information that support choices that guide individuals, communities, and national decisions toward reducing disaster risk. FEMA will foster and support adaptation in the face of a changing climate through our programs and our interactions with our partners.

While much of the work involves FEMA staffing and programs funded through the National Flood Insurance Program and the Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program much of the work will also be undertaken by FEMA S&E staff that work the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Building Science, Public Assistance, and other related programs.

Priority 5: Achieve Business and Management Excellence: If we are to deliver effectively on our mission, FEMA must field a motivated, quality workforce supported by robust and agile business functions that are capable in the face of our greatest challenges. We will build a human capital system that can recruit, hire, train, and retain a quality workforce that meets our mission needs-both now and in the future. We will leverage technology to drive us forward in our capabilities and employ information technology systems that support a mobile workforce, enabling critical analysis, electronic record-keeping, and information sharing. Through work place transformation we will enhance the ability of employees to move seamlessly beyond a traditional office environment and into a range of mobile work settings for additional flexibility to achieve the mission.

The FY 2015 S&E Budget reflects FEMA's commitment to our strategic priorities and to helping mature and strengthen the homeland security enterprise to optimize mission success.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency Salaries and Expenses

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013 ¹			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Centrally Managed Accounts	-	-	\$109,496	-	-	\$110,306	-	-	\$103,449	-	-	(\$6,857)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$6,857)
Recovery	417	366	\$52,842	393	393	\$55,121	393	393	\$56,030	-	-	\$909	-	-	(\$364)	-	-	\$1,273
Preparedness and Protection	528	371	\$171,093	470	470	\$173,406	492	492	\$185,000	22	22	\$11,594	-	-	(\$517)	22	22	\$12,113
Mission Support	844	725	\$150,535	756	756	\$151,744	748	748	\$141,809	(8)	(8)	(\$9,935)	-	-	(\$745)	(8)	(8)	(\$9,190)
Administrative and Regional Offices	1,722	1,532	\$245,973	1,601	1,601	\$249,855	1,579	1,579	\$245,218	(22)	(22)	(\$4,637)	-	-	(\$1,577)	(22)	(22)	(\$3,062)
Response	835	780	\$171,457	767	767	\$178,692	767	767	\$167,376	-	-	(\$11,316)	-	-	(\$738)	-	-	(\$10,578)
Mitigation	76	58	\$28,490	62	62	\$27,858	62	62	\$25,782	-	-	(\$2,076)	-	-	(\$66)	-	-	(\$2,010)
Subtotal, Discretionary	4,422	3,832	\$929,886	4,049	4,049	\$946,982	4,041	4,041	\$924,664	(8)	(8)	(\$22,318)	-	-	(\$4,007)	(8)	(8)	(\$18,311)
Total, SE	4,422	3,832	\$929,886	4,049	4,049	\$946,982	4,041	4,041	\$924,664	(8)	(8)	(\$22,318)	-	-	(\$4,007)	(8)	(8)	(\$18,311)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	4,422	3,832	\$929,886	4,049	4,049	\$946,982	4,041	4,041	\$924,664	(8)	(8)	(\$22,318)	-	-	(\$4,007)	(8)	(8)	(\$18,311)
Less: Rescissions²	-	-	(\$260)	-	-	(1,076)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	4,422	3,832	\$929,626	4,049	4,049	\$945,906	4,041	4,041	\$924,664	(8)	(8)	(\$22,318)	-	-	(\$4,007)	(8)	(8)	(\$18,311)

¹FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes reprogrammings/transfers, and actual FTE/fee collections in FY 2013, as applicable.

² FY 2013 and FY 2014 rescissions pursuant to P.L. 113-6 and P.L. 113-76.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Administrative and Regional Offices
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Administrative and Regional Offices

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	1,722	1,644	245,973
2014 Enacted	1,601	1,601	249,855
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	(22)	(22)	(3,062)
2015 Current Services	1,579	1,579	246,793
2015 Program Change	-	-	(1,575)
2015 Total Request	1,579	1,579	245,218
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(4,637)

FEMA requests \$245.218 million, 1,579 positions and 1,579 FTE in the Administrative and Regional Offices PPA. This includes the following adjustment-to-base:

- Increase of \$1.035 million for the 2015 pay increase
- Decrease of 22 positions, 22 FTE and \$10.496 million for the transfer of the Evaluations and Assessments division to the Preparedness PPA
- Increase of \$2.4 million for cyber security investments
- Increase of \$1.5 million to the 10 Regional Offices primarily for enhanced tribal engagements
- Increase of \$2.5 million for workplace transformation investments

This also includes a program decrease of \$1.575 million for the elimination of awards and bonuses.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Administrative and Regional Offices incorporates the essential command and control functions of the Agency. The following activities directly support FEMA's mission to support our citizens and first responders to ensure that as a Nation we work together to build, sustain and improve our capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from and mitigate all hazards.

1) Office of the Administrator

The Administrator and the Deputy Administrator have the ultimate responsibility for providing leadership and direction that enables FEMA to accomplish the Agency's mission. Collaborating with State and local governments and other emergency providers to build a National system of emergency management, the Administrator integrates the Agency's emergency preparedness, protection,

response, recovery and mitigation responsibilities to confront the challenges of a natural disaster, act of terrorism or other manmade disaster. The Administrator coordinates the implementation of a risk-based, all-hazards strategy.

2) Office of External Affairs

The mission of the Office of External Affairs (OEA) is to engage, inform, and educate all of FEMA's stakeholders in support of the Agency's programs and initiatives to achieve its mission. OEA accomplishes its mission by coordinating and maintaining visibility of public and internal communications; advising FEMA program and support offices on decision-making regarding policies, plans, and actions that affect stakeholder, media, and Congressional audiences; and organizing outreach efforts targeted at principal stakeholders to include local, State, territorial, and Tribal governments, the private sector, national organizations and associations, and the American public.

OEA accomplishes critical aspects of FEMA's overall strategic goals by implementing the "Whole Community" concept and striving to improve communications—along with the sharing of best practices— among all emergency management personnel. OEA also delivers the expertise necessary to effectively lead public disaster communications in a unified manner and executes a targeted National public readiness initiative to build and sustain preparedness through the Ready Campaign.

OEA provides operational services to FEMA's mission for Intergovernmental Affairs, Strategic Communications, Public Affairs, Congressional Affairs, Private Sector Initiatives, and the Ready Campaign.

3) Office of Policy and Program Analysis

The Office of Policy and Program Analysis (OPPA) fosters strategic coherence; ensures availability of critical resources through the Defense Production Act; supports Agency policy, strategy and innovation; provides objective analysis; and drives strategy, performance integration and accountability for FEMA.

4) Office of Equal Rights

The Office of Equal Rights (OER) serves the Agency and the Nation by promoting affirmative employment, a discrimination-free workplace, and equal access to FEMA programs and benefits. The OER proactively pursues a workforce that reflects the Nation's labor force for its employees, and a workplace climate that fully embraces the core values of Accountability, Compassion, Diversity, Integrity, Partnership, Respect, and Trust. OER performs its mission by providing expert guidance and proactive support to all its customers, including State and local government officials, and the American people. The overarching goals of the office are to bring the fullest human value to the work of the Agency and to fulfill the office responsibilities' under Federal law. The office is organized into three sections: Civil Rights – manages the Federally Assisted and Federal Conducted Programs; Informal EEO Programs – manages EEO counseling, dispute resolution, and training; and, Formal EEO Programs – manages formal EEO complaint processing and investigations. OER encompasses the following activities and elements:

5) Office of the Chief Counsel

The Office of Chief Counsel (OCC) supports FEMA's efforts to reduce loss of life and property and protect the Nation from all hazards by providing the Agency with legal advice, counsel, risk analysis, and dispute resolution services. The OCC is comprised of 11 legal divisions: Response and Recovery;

Mission Support; Federal Insurance and Mitigation; Protection and National Preparedness; Regulatory Affairs; Chief of Staff for Legal Policy; Professional Development; Alternative Dispute Resolution; Procurement and Fiscal Law; Regional and Field Operations and the Ethics Office.

6) Office of the Chief Financial Officer

The Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) provides funds control, financial information, financial operations, and financial policy support to FEMA's management and oversight organizations. The Chief Financial Officer (CFO) is the principal advisor to the Administrator, Deputy Administrator and other Agency Leadership on matters relating to FEMA's financial resources. The OCFO is comprised of the following seven organizational elements: Financial Management Division; Budget Planning and Analysis Division (BPAD); Financial Systems and Management Reporting Division; Risk Management and Compliance Unit; Financial Policy Unit; Field-Based Financial Operations Unit; and the Business Operations Unit. Starting in FY 2014 an External Coordination Unit will be stood up within BPAD. This new unit will be responsible for communicating with external FEMA partners regarding budgetary and other related fiscal issues.

7) Regional Operations

FEMA's Regional Offices are empowered to implement the programmatic and doctrinal guidance developed by Headquarters, serve as the Agency's primary point of contact with whole community stakeholders, and provide incident management and support during disasters. To perform this array of mission functions, each office is led by a Regional Administrator – who reports directly to the FEMA Administrator – and is organized into programmatic divisions that resemble the structure and scope of the Agency. Through the work of the Regional Offices and their staff, FEMA supports the development of an all-hazards, risk-based emergency management system across the Nation.

8) Office of Federal Disaster Coordination

The Office of Federal Disaster Coordination (OFDC) leads, trains, equips, and manages FEMA's Federal Coordinating Officers (FCO) and Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinators (FDRC). OFDC ensures their availability for rapid deployment in response to any disaster; delivers training to develop and sustain FCO and FDRC professional competencies; coordinates FCO and FDRC assignments to meet the on-scene needs of FEMA and its emergency management partners. In the event of a Presidential disaster declaration, a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) is designated by name in the President's letter. OFDC ensures disaster leadership is established in a timely manner and Stafford Act provisions are in place, resulting in critical support of States and Tribes in responding to and recovering from a disaster.

9) Office of National Capital Region Coordination

The Office of National Capital Region Coordination (NCRC) enhances preparedness and promotes resiliency by enabling better communication and planning between and among Federal, State, local, regional, nonprofit and private sector stakeholders in the National Capital Region (NCR). Established by Congress in the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (section 882), NCRC's work addresses a major gap identified on 9/11 within the NCR, which is home to a large number of Federal Departments and Agencies, numerous State and local jurisdictions and our Nation's Capital, among others. NCRC's funding level request within the PPA is \$3.4 million for FY 2015 consistent with enacted FY 2014 of \$3.4 million.

To enhance the region's emergency response capability, NCRC and its staff members currently develop, coordinate, and implement inter-agency activities and plans for the NCR by serving as a key member on committees at the Federal, State, and local levels. NCRC's efforts include chairing and/or supporting the following: Joint Federal Committee (JFC); Consequence Management Subcommittee for National Special Security Events; Senior Policy Group (SPG); the Metropolitan CIOs; and, committees sponsored by the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments and other key stakeholders. Through these organizations, the NCRC plays a critical role in coordinating and improving workforce preparedness and integration between and among NCR jurisdictions by sharing best practices and resources as appropriate.

The NCRC also provides real time NCR-specific situational awareness and information sharing to emergency management and homeland security stakeholders in the NCR through the FEMA NCR Watch Desk reports, by maintaining the NCR portal in the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN), and providing continuing interoperability technical support, as needed. The NCR Watch Desk is the only DHS entity within the NCR that provides real time situational awareness support to the full spectrum of emergency management and homeland security stakeholders in the NCR.

To further address the need for improved coordination and information sharing among Federal, State, and local governments within the National Capital Region, NCRC has worked with its stakeholders to identify and address the following priority areas and ultimately improve the planning and preparedness efforts within the region:

- Federal Coordination - Fosters preparedness, resilience and unity of effort among Federal Departments and Agencies by facilitating Federal interagency coordination on emergency and homeland security planning efforts within the NCR.
- Regional Governance and Integration - Ensures innovative solutions and a whole community approach to emergency management by proactively engaging, collaborating with, and providing leadership among Federal, State, and local partners within the NCR.
- Situational Awareness and Information Sharing - Provides DHS and Federal, State, and local partners with real time access to accurate information for emerging incidents, events, and training activities within the NCR.
- Regional Risk Reduction - Promotes understanding of all-hazards risks and supports regional risk analysis efforts in order to collaboratively set priorities and design solutions to ensure a strong response capability in the NCR.
- Technology and Interoperability Coordination - Organizes and supports efforts to improve interoperability of information (video, voice, data) and integration for information sharing among key Federal, State, local, and regional partners in the NCR.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Preparedness and Protection
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Preparedness and Protection

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	528	509	171,093
2014 Enacted	470	470	173,406
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	22	22	12,113
2015 Current Services	492	492	185,519
2015 Program Change	-	-	(519)
2015 Total Request	492	492	185,000
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	11,594

FEMA requests \$185.000 million, 492 positions and 492 FTE in the Preparedness and Protection PPA. This includes the following adjustment-to-base:

- Increase of \$341 thousand for the 2015 pay increase
- Increase of \$4.862 million for MW Capital Improvements
- Decrease of \$1.798 million management efficiencies
- Decrease of \$1.788 million one-time workplace transformation
- Increase of 22 positions, 22 FTE and \$10.496 million for the transfer of the Evaluations and Assessments branch from the Administrative and Regional Offices PPA

This also includes a program decrease of \$519 thousand for the elimination of awards and bonuses.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Protection and National Preparedness (PNP) is responsible for the coordination of preparedness and protection-related activities throughout FEMA. These activities include grants, planning, training, exercising, individual and community preparedness, assessments, lessons learned, and continuity. PNP is composed of the front office, Office of Counterterrorism and Security Preparedness (OCSP), Office of Preparedness Integration and Coordination (OPIC), National Preparedness Directorate (NPD), Grant Program Directorate (GPD) and National Continuity Programs (NCP).

PNP's coordination and oversight responsibilities include:

- Long-term strategic planning for all of PNP
- Integration of crosscutting activities such as business operations, preparedness initiatives, etc.
- Single coordinating body for preparedness and protection efforts across the agency

- Promotion of a culture of preparedness across the agency

PNP works to ensure that Headquarters preparedness activities and initiatives are coordinated effectively and efficiently with the Regional Federal Preparedness Coordinators (FPC).

PNP's Office of Counterterrorism and Security Preparedness (OCSP) is also focused on assisting the whole community preparing for the prevention of various threats, including active-shooter and mass casualty incidents. Specifically, OCSP provides strategic planning, project management, and policy support on a host of national initiatives, including guides for developing Emergency Operation Plans,. Furthermore, the Joint DOJ-DHS Fusion Center Technical Assistance Program provides targeted guidance to fusion centers for prevention of terrorism and other threats/hazards based on fusion center assessments. The Joint Counterterrorism Awareness Workshop Series (JCTAWS) prepares homeland security/emergency management officials and first responders for complex attacks, similar to events in Mumbai and Boston. PNP also works closely with all FEMA Offices and Directorates to help align prevention and protection programs and activities with current and emerging prevention and protection policies.

In FY15, PNP will be focused on implementation of the National Preparedness System. This effort includes ensuring our whole community partners are maturing the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessments (THIRAs)—developing or updating targets for the core capabilities in the National Preparedness Goal based on their unique threats and hazards across all five mission areas (i.e., prevention, mitigation, protection, response and recovery), and estimating the resources necessary to achieve those targets. Jurisdictions then use the THIRA as the basis to identify any gaps through the annual State Preparedness Reports (SPRs), and subsequently fill the gaps either by sustaining resources, making new investments, or conducting mutual aid with whole community partners. FEMA requires that grant investment justifications demonstrate how the funds would fill gaps identified in THIRAs and SPRs. Finally, our programs are designed to satisfy other priority needs through implementing the National Training and Education System, validating readiness through the National Exercise Program, assessing our nation's preparedness through the annual National Preparedness Report (NPR), publishing lessons learned and best practices, and ensuring corrective actions are implemented following real-world incidents and exercises.

The programs described below support continued implementation of the National Preparedness System and, as evidenced by events including Hurricane Sandy and the Boston bombings, are critical to preparing our nation for disasters.

Grants Management

Funding made available in this PPA is utilized by the Grant Programs Directorate (GPD) to provide oversight and leadership of grant-related activities across the Agency. Funding is divided into four areas which allows for complete management and accountability of the enacted funding.

Establish Grant Guidance

- Review and revise strategic objectives and priorities
- Meet with constituents to obtain feedback regarding programmatic priorities
- Ensure alignment of all preparedness programs across the Federal Government by collaborating with our Federal partners when developing guidance
- Develop, coordinate, and adjudicate Funding Opportunity Announcements (FOAs) with FEMA program offices

Review and Award Grants

- Conduct programmatic, fiscal, and peer reviews of applications to ensure effectiveness of proposed investments
- Establish a risk methodology to determine allocation amounts for several of the programs
- Collaborate across the Federal Government with our partners when reviewing applications to ensure that we are eliminating duplication and allocating funding to projects that promote national preparedness
- Assess fund availability and determine final awards
- Notify Congress of pending awards
- Create award packages and notify grantees

Manage Grant Awards

- Ensure compliance through regular grant monitoring and report reviews
- Implement corrective actions resulting from audit recommendations
- Process payments and perform cash analysis
- Process amendments
- Conduct Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation (EHP) reviews
- Maintain, modify, and enhance Non-disaster Grants (ND Grants) System-related capabilities to ensure provision of grants management lifecycle support
- Provide technical and administrative assistance to grantees to ensure that projects are on schedule and national preparedness outcomes are being realized
- Track expenditures to ensure that grantees will complete projects within the defined performance period
- Develop and refine internal controls, policies, and processes in order to ensure consistent grants management practices, particularly between FEMA Headquarter program offices, FEMA Headquarters grants management personnel, and FEMA Regional grants management personnel.

Grant Close-Out

- Evaluate final performance reports
- Review close out packets
- Conduct final financial reconciliation
- Establish disposition of funds process
- Inform grantee of closeout review
- Process appeals

FEMA has dedicated its efforts to grant process improvements and is driving these improvements through the development of improved performance measures for FY 2015, including:

- Focusing on closing grants, target a reduction of grants eligible for close out by 40% (from the 12,764 grants eligible for closeout on Oct. 1, 2013);
- Improve monitoring by ensuring 100% of open grants receive at least a desk review every year;
- Eliminate backlog of open audit findings -- both GPD's and those of grantees.

FEMA established and continues to co-lead (with FEMA's Office of the Chief Financial Officer) an Intra-Agency Grants Task Force dedicated to facilitate the exchange of ideas and information necessary to ensure that grants are administered consistently and effectively, to eliminate duplication of efforts, and to strengthen FEMA's pre- and post-award grant functions. FEMA has also been an active participant in the DHS Financial Assistance Line of Business efforts, an initiative championed by the DHS Deputy Secretary to improve the performance of all DHS financial assistance programs. FEMA intends to support the recommendation of the DHS Financial Assistance Line of Business efforts by standardizing grant file management in SharePoint 2013. GPD believes these improvements will strengthen grants administration and management across the organization.

National Preparedness (NP) Program

The National Preparedness Directorate (NPD) uses funding made available in this PPA to develop and provide doctrine, programs and resources to prepare the Nation to prevent, protect, mitigate, respond to, and recover from disasters while minimizing the loss of lives, property, and infrastructure. NPD is responsible for coordinating the Nation's preparedness through stewardship of a comprehensive cycle of activity to plan, organize, equip, train, exercise, evaluate and improve capabilities.

These activities support the ongoing management and maintenance of the National Preparedness Goal and System, as required in law and Presidential policy. The System is the instrument the Nation employs to achieve the Goal of a secure and resilient Nation, and includes the following components:

- Identifying and Assessing Risk
- Estimating Capability Requirements
- Building and Sustaining Capabilities
- Planning to Deliver Capabilities
- Validating Capabilities
- Reviewing and Updating Capabilities, Resources, and Plans

Each component of the System is comprised of programs, processes, and systems that are designed to foster a collaborative, whole community approach to national preparedness that engages individuals, families, communities, private and nonprofit sectors, faith-based organizations, and all levels of government. Many of these programs, processes, and systems are currently in use and linked together; others will be updated or developed as needed. Components are routinely evaluated and refined to ensure their continued effectiveness.

In FY 2015, NP will focus on full implementation of the National Preparedness System. NPD leads the ongoing development and refinement of preparedness doctrine, policy, guidance, and other tools related to the National Incident Management System (NIMS), including resource typing, credentialing, and mutual aid; and the National Planning System, including frameworks and operational plans and procedures. NP will work closely with partners to help them complete the third iteration of Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessments (THIRAs) based on the revised Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG). FEMA Regions, States, and urban areas are required to conduct THIRAs annually. THIRAs play a critical role in our efforts to work together more systematically as a Nation to manage risk and build, sustain, and deliver the capabilities identified in the National Preparedness Goal (the Goal) and improve our security and resilience.

National resilience stems from individual and community resilience. National preparedness harnesses the power of every individual to make communities safer, stronger, and better prepared to respond to disasters of all kinds. This mission is supported by a national network of State, local and tribal Citizen Corps Councils, and partner programs such as the Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT). In FY 2015, NP will conduct an ongoing campaign to build and sustain national preparedness, including public outreach and community-based programs. In order to move the needle from awareness to action, NP will engage people at a deeper level, by updating messages to reflect regional and demographic differences and by connecting with social networks, such as schools, the workplace, and community organizations.

Efforts to build and sustain preparedness depend on people—particularly the men and women who serve as first responders and coordinators across the range of emergency disciplines. NP will organize and link existing training efforts across FEMA and with our partners into a National Training and Education System (NTES). NTES will take information from the THIRAs and other sources to forecast the training and educational needs of

responders and coordinators in all disciplines based on the capabilities outlined in the Goal and ensure we are developing and delivering the best mix of high quality, cost-effective courses in a variety of formats. NP will complete development of the Emergency Management Professional Program, and will implement the second two-year progressive exercise series, program reforms, and technology enhancements as described in the National Exercise Program (NEP) Base Plan and Implementation Plan.

To monitor and assess the overall integration and effectiveness of efforts to implement the System and meet the Goal, NP will continue to build out the Comprehensive Assessment System (CAS). CAS provides assessment and reporting across the entire homeland security enterprise, culminating in the annual National Preparedness Report (NPR).

Technical Assistance Program

The technical assistance program provides specialized expertise and services to State, local, tribal and territorial homeland security and emergency management agencies as well as whole community partners that participate in FEMA homeland security grant programs.

Technical assistance addresses areas of greatest need based on risk and national priorities. It provides services, analytical capacities, and guidance in two primary areas: (1) capability-building across the five homeland security mission areas (prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery) and (2) homeland security grants management. This two-pronged approach ensures that the assistance measurably enhances State and local programs and the specific capabilities they build and manage. The assistance results in knowledge transfer to requesting organizations and their whole community partners, greater unity of effort in planning for catastrophic disasters, more-effective fusion centers, and improved grants management and program delivery.

Evaluations and Assessments Program (EAP)

On an annual basis, the Federal Government provides millions of dollars in grants, thousands of hours of training, and hundreds of technical assistance visits and exercise support packages to improve our Nation's preparedness. EAP evaluates, assesses, and reports on these efforts and the Nation's overall preparedness. This program conducts evaluation and assessment across the entire homeland security enterprise.

At the State, local, tribal, territorial, and urban area level, the program establishes standardized reporting requirements and tools for each jurisdiction/grantee that receives Federal assistance. The program collects and analyzes these annual reports to identify trends and inform the broader assessment of National Preparedness. Additionally, the program is responsible for measuring the effectiveness of FEMA's non-disaster grant programs in building State and local preparedness by establishing measurable goals and objectives for grantees that align with the National Preparedness Goal and System. In FY 2015, the program is refining data collection to report in more detail on grantees' resource requirements to meet their capability targets, funding applied to building and sustaining capabilities, and the involvement of whole community partners in planning to deliver and assess capabilities.

At the Federal level, the program delivers the annual Catastrophic Resources Report (CRR) to the President and Congress in accordance with the Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, as amended. The CRR reviews the resources that FEMA and Federal partners invest and the current and planned initiatives that FEMA and Federal partners are undertaking to improve catastrophic preparedness.

At the national level, the program delivers the annual National Preparedness Report (NPR) to the President and Congress in accordance with the Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, as amended. The

NPR summarizes national progress with the whole community in building, sustaining and delivering the core capabilities outlined in the National Preparedness Goal. In addition, the program collects, analyzes, and disseminates lessons learned, best practices, and after-action reports to improve national preparedness through the Lessons Learned/Continuous Improvement Program (LL/CIP). In FY 2015, LL/CIP research and analysis will focus on the core capability gaps identified in the NPR and State Preparedness Reports, and on improving collaboration tools available to the whole community.

National Continuity Programs

FEMA's National Continuity Programs Directorate (NCP) serves the public by preserving our Nation's constitutional form of government across a wide range of potential threats and emergencies. NCP serves as the President's lead agent for ensuring the first National Essential Function of the Executive Branch, thereby allowing for the continuance of our Nation's constitutional government under all conditions.

NCP performs this mission by coordinating activities across all levels of government: Federal, State, Territorial, local, and Tribal. NCP is comprised of the Office of the Assistant Administrator, Continuity of Operations (COOP) Division, Readiness Division (Contingency Programs), Operations Division (COG), Integrated Public Alert Warning System (IPAWS), and the Mount Weather Emergency Operations Center (MWEOC).

Continuity of Operations Division

A solid Continuity of Operations (COOP) program is the cornerstone to ensuring that all levels of government can continue to provide essential services to the American public across a range of disasters and threats. The COOP Division leads FEMA's effort to ensure comprehensive and consistent COOP preparedness across Federal, State, Territorial, Tribal, and local governments, including coordinating and integrating Federal Executive Branch efforts to develop and improve Continuity capabilities and maintain the ability of all Federal departments and agencies (D/As) to perform the eight National Essential Functions through the performance of their Individual Mission Essential Functions and Primary Mission Essential Functions.

To maintain essential functions in support of the American people during emergencies, the COOP Division develops and provides a variety of products and technical assistance, tailored to the needs of all levels of governments, thereby allowing for identification of their essential functions, development of their Continuity capabilities, and integration of Continuity into their preparedness and operational plans. The Division develops and promulgates Continuity directives for the Federal Government and Continuity guidance to our non-Federal partners. At all levels of government, the COOP Division provides Continuity outreach by developing and managing an extensive Continuity training and certification program; conducting valuable Continuity webinars, working groups, and exercises; and providing Continuity program assessments to the President of the United States, elected officials, and agency heads that enable them to make program improvements.

Lastly, the Division leads the planning, implementation, and evaluation of the Continuity programs of FEMA Headquarters, the FEMA Regions, and other FEMA Components, ensuring FEMA's readiness and capability to perform its essential functions across all hazards and threats.

Contingency Programs (Readiness Division)

NCP's Readiness Division develops, maintains, and provides an array of continuity information technology systems, and communications capabilities which provides the Executive Office of the President, the National Security Staff, the DHS Secretary, the FEMA Administrator, and other senior Federal leaders with a robust capability that allows them to maintain situational awareness before, during, and after a continuity event.

These resources span the full spectrum of the National Security / Emergency Preparedness (NS/EP) community. The Readiness Division carefully plans, programs, and manages operations, maintenance, and life-cycle updates and enhancements of these assets to satisfy evolving and extremely complex objectives. This Division also tracks and influences changes in intra and inter-agency business rules and policies, and monitors stakeholder and security requirements to ensure interoperability and integration with all assets with which they must operate and coexist.

The Readiness Division ensures critical national security systems are available and evolve as necessary to meet continuity mission requirements. The Readiness Division also maintains the continuity communications architecture for all of FEMA to include Headquarters and the Regions, as well as the architecture for FEMA's High Frequency (HF) communications capabilities.

Two of the systems maintained and operated by Readiness Division include the Readiness Reporting System (RRS) and FEMA National Radio System (FNARS). RRS provides direct support to the White House for collecting and reporting the continuity readiness posture of the Executive Branch departments and agencies. The RRS also allows D/A leadership to report on their ability to perform Primary Mission Essential Functions (PMEFs) within their respective agencies. Since the RRS is the only reporting tool in the government used to report this capability during an event or every 30 days, it has become a vital component within the continuity repertoire for reliable and timely situational awareness.

Continuity of Government (Operations Division)

The mission of NCP Operations Division is to prepare, coordinate, and implement the continuity plans and programs of the Federal Government. The Operations Division develops policy documents and authoritative directives related to the continuity mission.

The Continuity Readiness Center (CRC) is led by the Operations Division and focuses on continuity-related mission areas. The CRC provides continuity-related situational awareness, coordinates with Federal Executive Branch (FEB) D/As and analyzes and reports the impact of events on the eight National Essential Functions (NEFs). The CRC provides continuity situational awareness which includes forecasting, gaps, impacts, and proposed remediation. As part of a coordinated Executive Branch effort, the CRC gives NCP and FEMA leadership, the Secretary of Homeland Security, FEB D/As, and other senior leaders and decision-makers a single combined repository of Executive Branch continuity capability information. This information includes long-term issues and readiness capabilities to preserve the continuation of Executive Branch Primary Mission Essential Functions (PMEF) in an all-hazards environment. When long-term relocation of the Federal Government is required, the CRC will also provide analytical support, decision support, prioritized resource allocation recommendations, and other government reconstitution-related needs. The CRC assists with tracking, coordinating and implementing leadership decisions.

To ensure FEMA leadership is available and able to perform their essential functions in support of COG and disaster response, this Division also manages and maintains the Operation Rendezvous (OPRON) relocation program. This program coordinates the evacuation, relocation movement, and accountability of key leadership and staff to Continuity of Operations sites. To effectively carry out its mission, the OPRON program utilizes a variety of communications, information technology and transportation assets. It also utilizes the Federal (and Mutual Aid) Emergency Response Official (F/ERO) Repository system; which is managed by the Operations Division. The F/ERO Repository system aligns with the President's cyber-security policy and provides the capability for public safety and security officials to validate the identities and attributes of continuity personnel for access permissions to relocation sites.

Integrated Public Alert & Warning System (IPAWS) Program Management Office

Executive Order (EO) 13407 established a policy requiring the United States to have an effective, reliable, integrated, flexible, and comprehensive system to alert and warn the American people. The Department of Homeland Security designated FEMA as the lead to implement the Executive Order. NCP established a program office to implement IPAWS. The IPAWS program is tasked with:

- Building and maintaining an effective, reliable, integrated, flexible, and comprehensive alert and warning system for the Nation
- Enabling Federal, State, Territorial, Tribal, and local alert and warning authorities to use the national system to send emergency alerts via multiple communications pathways to inform their citizens about threats to their safety and well-being
- Conducting training, tests, and exercises for public alert and warning systems
- Educating the public so that they understand the functions of public alert and warning systems and how to access, use, and respond to emergency alerts
- Ensuring that alerts and warnings are accessible to those with disabilities and those without an understanding of the English language
- Diversifying and modernizing the Emergency Alert System (EAS).
- Ensuring that under all conditions, the President of the United States can alert and warn the American people

The IPAWS Program has two primary system components: the National EAS and Primary Entry Point (PEP) system, which supports alerts and warnings from the President; and the IPAWS-OPEN system, which provides alert message exchange from Federal, State, Territorial, tribal, and local alert and warning authorities to multiple communications networks. The PEP system is a network of FEMA connected private radio stations. FEMA maintains communications equipment, power generation systems, electromagnetic pulse protection, and other back up equipment at each PEP station to enable broadcasting of a Presidential emergency alert to the public throughout all-hazards events. Starting from 34 legacy stations in 2009, the IPAWS program expanded the PEP network to 77 stations providing direct broadcast coverage to more than 90 percent of the United States population. The program modernized three of the legacy stations in FY 2013 and continues to update remaining legacy stations with EMP protection, and modernized fuel management and spill containment measures.

The IPAWS-OPEN system is a mission critical application that provides for access and authentication of alert messages from public safety officials at all levels of government to the Emergency Alert System (EAS), Wireless Emergency Alerts (formerly the Commercial Mobile Alerting System), NOAA All Hazards Weather Radio network, and Internet alert and warning communications services. IPAWS-OPEN enables public safety officials at all levels to provide timely alerts to citizens in danger over multiple communications paths simultaneously. Access to Wireless Emergency Alerts, short text messages alerts that are broadcast from cellular towers to cellular phones in a particular area regardless of the devices home origin, is a key capability used by the National Weather Service, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, and State and local authorities through the IPAWS-OPEN system.

Mount Weather Emergency Operations Center (MWEOC)

MWEOC is a 564-acre DHS facility approximately 64 miles west of Washington, D.C. MWEOC provides the infrastructure necessary to support COOP, Incident Management, classified programs, and other all-hazards activities. For example, MWEOC hosts the DHS/FEMA HQ COOP site as well as provides space for use by several D/As for their storage, offices, and operations. MWEOC also supports a variety of disaster response and continuity missions. It is a hub for our Nation's emergency response activities. In addition, MWEOC provides operational space for and maintains the capability to coordinate, track, and synchronize the relocation of key

leadership and staff from the DHS and FEMA Emergency Relocation Groups (ERG) to perform their essential functions. ERG members serve as emergency personnel responsible to perform their Agency mission-essential functions.

MWEOC's assets include:

- Offices and classified meeting space
- Dormitory and training rooms
- Cafeteria that seats more than 280 personnel
- Fully equipped fire department and emergency medical unit with an ambulance service operated and staffed by FEMA employees
- Health unit
- Federal police force providing 24/7 security
- Motor pool
- Storage facilities
- Electrical redundancy

In accordance with its Master Plan, MWEOC is in the middle of a massive infrastructure upgrade to demolish antiquated buildings and replace them with modern facilities capable of supporting 21st century technology and current Federal D/A requirements. MWEOC has improved internal financial and acquisition processes to allow more rapid use of and accountability over larger projects while maintaining operational capabilities.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Response
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Response

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	835	801	171,457
2014 Enacted	767	767	178,692
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(10,578)
2015 Current Services	767	767	168,114
2015 Program Change	-	-	(738)
2015 Total Request	767	767	167,376
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(11,316)

FEMA requests \$167.376 million, 767 positions, and 767 FTE in the Response PPA. This includes the following adjustment-to-base:

- Increase of \$490 thousand for the 2015 pay increase
- Decrease of \$2.833 million for one-time expenses related to work place transformation
- Decrease of \$7.667 million in urban search and rescue
- Decrease of \$568 thousand for deferral of certain facility renovations

This also includes a program decrease of \$738 thousand for the elimination of awards and bonuses.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Response mission is to conduct emergency operations to save lives and property through positioning emergency equipment, personnel, and supplies; evacuating survivors; providing food, water, shelter, and medical care to those in need; and restoring critical public services. FEMA conducts response operations in partnership with State, Tribal and local governments; interagency Federal partners; nongovernmental organizations; and the private sector.

Office of Assistant Administrator for Response and Recovery

The Office of the Associate Administrator for Response and Recovery (OAARR) provides leadership to build, sustain, and improve the coordination and delivery of support to citizens and State, local, Tribal and Territorial governments to save lives, reduce suffering, protect property and recover from all hazards. ORR fosters and leads innovation, integration, collaboration and coordination within the whole community for disaster response and recovery.

The OAARR provides executive direction and support to the three major Directorates that report to it directly: the Response Directorate, Logistics Management Directorate, and the Recovery Directorate. This support

includes long range strategic planning, the communication and coordination of ORR policies, conducting readiness assessments and evaluations, and providing enhanced GIS analytical capabilities. The OAARR also oversees the Declarations processes to ensure all gubernatorial requests to the President for emergency declarations and major disasters meet regulatory requirements and proceed as expeditiously as possible, and oversees other related actions under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5208, including appeals, cost-share adjustments, and requests to reopen an incident period or expand the incident type.

Response Directorate

FEMA's Response Directorate provides and coordinates the core Federal response capabilities needed to save lives, minimize suffering, and protect property in communities throughout the Nation overwhelmed by the impact of an incident, regardless of cause. Response program activities encompass the coordination of all Federal emergency management response operations, response planning, and integration of Federal, State, tribal, and local disaster programs in order to ensure efficient and effective delivery of immediate emergency assistance to individuals and communities impacted and overwhelmed by these disasters, emergencies, or acts of terrorism.

The Directorate strives to strategically address future disaster requirements by establishing and maintaining program areas including doctrine, exercises, deliberate planning, and operations and disaster emergency communications support, as well as intra- and interagency coordination.

Office of the Assistant Administrator for Response

The Office of the Assistant Administrator (OAA) provides strategic and operational guidance and leadership to all stakeholders, including FEMA headquarters, regional offices, and interagency partners. It ensures that Federal emergency response systems and capabilities are properly poised to support States and communities. Key functions include providing leadership necessary to integrate the Nation's emergency response teams, systems, and capabilities; coordinating all Federal emergency management disaster operational planning and programs; and executing the response mission through its three major program areas: operations, planning, and disaster emergency communications.

A. Incident Workforce Management Division

IWMD deploys and supports a professional disaster workforce of personnel ready for the National, all-hazard response needs of FEMA headquarters and regional leadership and assists in the deployment of responders from FEMA's full-time workforce and the DHS-supported surge capacity force when required.

B. Operations Division

The Operations Division is responsible for the management and coordination of the core Federal disaster response teams, resources, and programs needed to support the regions; interagency partners; and State, tribal, and local governments, voluntary agencies, and disaster survivors impacted by a major disaster or emergency, regardless of cause.

C. Planning Division

The Planning Division leads the development of deliberate plans across the Federal Government for catastrophic incidents. The Division coordinates and is responsible for deliberate, adaptive, interagency analysis and plans for potential/actual incidents while directing regional planning efforts for all-hazard events; providing oversight

in the development and maintenance of special programs focused on CBRNE hazards to communities throughout the Nation impacted by an incident, regardless of cause. In addition to all-hazard planning, the Division is responsible for Remote Sensing, National Special Security Events, and the National Hurricane Program (NHP). Further, the Division is accountable for integrating and aligning all FEMA's response planning efforts, coordinating the efforts of the Emergency Support Leadership Group (ESFLG), and continuing to lead the agency's whole community, multiple simultaneous major disaster events "maximum of maximum efforts", as well as supporting the implementation of PPD-8.

D. Disaster Emergency Communications Division

The Disaster Emergency Communications (DEC) Division leads FEMA's integrated Federal communications support to emergency managers at all levels of government. It has a leading national role in the management, oversight, and development of emergency communications capabilities and doctrine. The Division develops, maintains and employs FEMA's capability to provide integrated tactical voice, data, and video communications systems and services before, during, and immediately after an incident to meet emergency manager and whole community requirements. The DEC Division accomplishes its mission through three highly successful core program activities: Regional Emergency Communication Coordination Working Groups, Mobile Emergency Response Support, and Mobile Communications Office Vehicles.

E. Business Management Division

The **Business Management Division (BMD)** coordinates the major support requirements of the Directorate. The Division is charged with making decisions about the Response Directorate's mission needs and providing support for the day-to-day mission of the Directorate. BMD accomplishes this mission through the coordinated efforts of the Contracts Management Branch, the Human Resources Management Branch, the Financial Management Branch, and the Facilities and Assets Management Branch.

Logistics Management Directorate

The mission of the Logistics Management Directorate (LMD) is to effectively plan, manage, and sustain national logistics response and recovery operations, in support of domestic emergencies and special events. As the whole community Logistics Coordinator, LMD establishes national procedures, fosters transparency through collaboration and coordination, and focuses on technology enhancements to expand Region & State level logistics capabilities.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Recovery
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Recovery

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	417	395	52,842
2014 Enacted	393	393	55,121
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	1,273
2015 Current Services	393	393	56,394
2015 Program Change	-	-	(364)
2015 Total Request	393	393	56,030
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	909

FEMA requests \$56,030 million, 393 positions, and 393 FTE in the Recovery PPA. This includes the following adjustment-to-base:

- Increase of \$241 thousand for the 2015 pay increase
- Increase of \$1.032 million for Sandy Recovery Improvement Act investments

This also includes a program decrease of \$364 thousand for the elimination of awards and bonuses.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Recovery mission supports individuals and communities affected by disasters of all sizes, including catastrophic events and terrorist attacks, in their efforts to recover.

Recovery Directorate

The Recovery Directorate provides program oversight for disaster assistance averaging more than \$8.0 billion annually. The Recovery Directorate oversees Federal disaster assistance programs; manages resources for readiness and recovery capability development; develops recovery strategies, policies, and doctrine for delivering assistance; plans for catastrophic events and continuity of operations; delivers grants and assistance for community and individual recovery; and develops and coordinates partnerships.

The Recovery Directorate is also FEMA's agent in the implementation of the National Disaster Housing Strategy, the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), the National Catastrophic Infrastructure Recovery Plan, Emergency Support Function (ESF) #3 (Public Works and Engineering), ESF #6 (Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services), the Community Planning and Capacity Building (CPCB) Recovery Support Function (RSF), and the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act (SRIA)

A. Office of the Assistant Administrator for Recovery

The Office of the Assistant Administrator provides strategic leadership and direction to support and strengthen Recovery Directorate programs and activities through program analysis and evaluation; policy coordination and analysis; performance measurement and management; development of doctrinal guidance; information management, analysis, and reporting; and internal and external partner coordination and integration. In FY 2013, the Recovery Operations and Readiness Coordination Section was established to provide management and leadership to execute the Disaster Survivor Initiative.

B. National Disaster Recovery Planning Division

The NDRPD is responsible for leading the development, implementation, coordination and other activities associated with the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) and the Federal Interagency Operations Plan (FIOP). The NDRF describes the concepts and principles that guide recovery efforts in response to large-scale or catastrophic disasters; identifies scalable, flexible, and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities; and links local, State, Tribal and Federal governments, the private sector, and voluntary, faith-based, and community organizations that play vital roles in recovery. The Division provides leadership and support to Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinators (FDRCs) and manages the Recovery Support Functions Leadership Group (RSFLG), which is comprised of senior leadership from other Federal Agencies including RSF National Coordinators.

The NDRPD strengthens recovery programs and assistance by developing and coordinating national-level plans and exercises, including catastrophic, all-hazards, contingency, COOP, and devolution planning; coordinating and leading the Recovery Support Function (RSF) Community Planning and Capacity Building; and supporting FEMA Regional Office recovery planning activities. Additionally the Division manages the National Disaster Support Cadre.

C. Public Assistance (PA) Division

PA Division programs provide assistance to State, Tribal, and local governments, and certain nonprofit organizations to alleviate suffering and hardship resulting from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President. The S&E appropriation funds PA full-time permanent employees plus operating expenses for consistent implementation and management of PA programs including development and maintenance of policies and doctrine, planning, training development and delivery, technology sustainment, and outreach to improve integration and coordination.

D. Individual Assistance (IA) Division

IA Division ensures that disaster survivors have timely access to a full range of programs and services to maximize their recovery, through coordination among Federal, State, Tribal and local governments, voluntary agencies, and the private sector. IA programs and functions are executed under Sections 403, 408, 410, 415, 416, 425, and 426 of the Stafford Act and funded by the DRF. The S&E appropriation funds all IA full-time permanent employees, plus operating expenses for consistent implementation and management of IA programs including development and maintenance of policies and doctrine, planning, training development and delivery, technology sustainment, and outreach to improve integration and coordination among Federal, State, Tribal and local governments, voluntary agencies, and the private sector.

E. National Processing Service Centers (NPSC)

NPSCs are a key component of the Agency's ability to support survivors' resilience to disaster through recovery programs. The NPSCs are FEMA's full-service disaster assistance processing and solution centers responsible for: registering individuals for assistance by phone and via the internet; verifying home and personal property losses through onsite inspections; processing applicant registrations to determine and communicate assistance eligibility; and responding to applicant questions by phone and mail throughout the disaster assistance process. Funding from the S&E appropriation supports full-time positions in the NPSCs as well as other activities, such as technology requirements needed to maintain call centers, equipment, and training.

F. Business Management Division

The BMD provides the Recovery Directorate coordination of internal controls, contracting, facility and asset management, financial management, human resources support, and training. Activities focus on improving efficiency, building sustainable business and workforce capabilities, supporting the implementation and modernization of service delivery with cost-effective technology systems and solutions, and effecting coordination throughout FEMA to enable successful execution of Recovery programs and delivery of services.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Mitigation
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Mitigation

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	76	72	28,490
2014 Enacted	62	62	27,858
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(2,010)
2015 Current Services	62	62	25,848
2015 Program Change	-	-	(66)
2015 Total Request	62	62	25,782
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(2,076)

FEMA requests \$25.782 million, 62 positions, and 62 FTE in the Mitigation PPA. This includes the following adjustment-to-base:

- Increase of \$44 thousand for the 2015 pay increase
- Decrease of \$1.254 million for reduction of onetime non-recurring increase to Dam Safety programs at the National Earthquake Program
- Decrease of \$600 thousand in management efficiencies
- Decrease of \$200 thousand for one-time expenses related to work place transformation

This also includes a program decrease of \$66 thousand for elimination of awards and bonuses.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration (FIMA) creates safer communities by reducing risk of loss of life and property and preventing implementing measures to minimize potential disaster losses. This is accomplished through three core competencies and one support activity: analyzing risk through identification and assessment; reducing risk through land use, building codes, and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; spreading risk of flood loss through the National Flood Insurance Program; environmental planning and historic preservation; and the regional and disaster support activity.

These core competencies and support activity work jointly to reduce the likelihood of future losses, to enable individuals to recover more rapidly from floods and other disasters, and to minimize the financial impact of disasters on the U.S. Treasury, States, Tribal and local communities.

1) National Dam Safety Program (NDSP)

As a critical element of the Nation's infrastructure, dams bring water, power, flood control, recreation, economic possibilities, and many other advantages to people. Safe operations and maintenance are critical to

sustaining these advantages and avoiding potential disaster. Since 1998, the recorded number of deficient dams (those with structural or hydraulic deficiencies, leaving them susceptible to failure) has risen by 85% from 1,818 to 4,095. While federally owned dams are in good condition, and there have been modest gains in repair, the number of dams identified as unsafe is increasing at a faster rate than those being repaired. The number of high-hazard potential dams (dams whose failure would cause loss of human life) is increasing dramatically – from 9,281 in 1998 to 13,000 in 2009.

FEMA's role in addressing this problem is to aid States and communities in recognizing their risk and developing plans to mitigate that risk as the lead Federal agency for NDSP. FEMA coordinates efforts through collaborative partnerships between States, Federal agencies, and private sector and other stakeholders to secure the safety of these dams through research, training, and public awareness. The NDSP provides financial assistance to States' dam safety programs to support dam safety activities including:

- Inspecting and monitoring dams
- Training dam safety staff and inspectors
- Data analysis and research to support the improvement of State Dam Safety Programs.
- Preparation of Emergency Action Plans
- Public awareness campaigns aimed at both the public and emergency management on the risks associated with dam failure

The FY 2015 budget request includes a performance-based approach for evaluating State performance that ultimately will afford us the opportunity to allocate grant funds based on State performance versus a funds distribution based on the number of regulated dams in each State.

The FY 2015 budget supports updating and modernizing the Training Aids for Dam Safety (TADS) series. TADS is a comprehensive training program, containing 21 modules, designed to train individuals involved with or having responsibility for the safety of dams. TADS modules are self-contained, self-paced text supplemented by video presentations. Users include: engineers, technicians, dam owners, water resource managers, public officials, and the general public. The TADS series, developed in the 1980s, was the premier learning tools for the dam safety community. TAD is still a highly valued and important tool for training federal, state and private sector dam safety professionals. However, the TADS has not been updated since its inception and some of the modules do not reflect the current state of dam safety practice, and the delivery medium is not aligned with contemporary educational and training delivery technology.

2) National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP)

Congress established NEHRP in 1977, and authorized the member agencies to conduct research on the causes and effects of earthquakes, produce technical guidance to develop earthquake resistant design and construction standards, and develop techniques to educate the public about earthquake hazards and mitigation.

Ongoing efforts to support the creation and maintenance of disaster-resistant building codes and standards is a major focus of the NEHRP and is an important factor in reducing the losses from major U.S. earthquakes over the past 30 years.

Each year, approximately 3,000 to 4,000 earthquakes strike our Nation. FEMA, along with partners from the U.S. Geological Survey, the National Institutes of Standards and Technology and the National Science Foundation, works to help communities identify earthquake risk and develop plans for reducing those risks.

Specifically, NEHRP manages initiatives that reduce the risk to life and property from earthquakes, including the following:

- Translating research into technical guidance publications and best practices on seismic safety, building design and construction, building codes and standards, and reducing economic losses
- Working with States, territories, regional partners and local governments in building capabilities for determining potential damage and reducing the effects of earthquakes before they occur
- Working with national codes and standards organizations to develop and improve seismic building standards
- Providing technical assistance and support to public and private stakeholders

3) Building Science Program

Building Science Program develops mitigation guidance that focuses on creating disaster-resilient communities. The program's mitigation activities include:

- Acting as a Technical Services Bureau for FIMA and FEMA for the development and maintenance of over 100 technical manuals regarding evaluation, design, and construction standards for multiple hazards, which are used by builders and building owners, designers, and local officials.
- Assessing structural resiliency in post-disaster environments through immediate deployment of mitigation assessment teams following disasters.
- Developing timely publications, guidance materials, tools, technical bulletins, and recovery advisories that incorporate the most up-to-date building codes, flood proofing requirements, and wind-resistant requirements for new construction or repairing existing buildings.
- Supporting the development and adoption of disaster-resistant model building codes and standards.
- Providing building science technical support to public and private sector stakeholders.

4) Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation

The Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation (EHP) program manages FEMA's responsibilities to be stewards of the natural and cultural environment and related compliance with all environmental planning and historic preservation laws, executive orders, and regulations across all FEMA programs. EHP's mission is to help communities reduce the impact that disasters and emergency management decisions and operations have on the Nation's natural and cultural resources. The program activities:

- Helps build a unity of effort across the emergency management team as it relates to EHP issues and requirements.
- Acts as the functional authority on environmental planning and historic preservation (EHP) activities.
- Oversees the development of all EHP regulations, policy, systems, human capital (including the EHP Disaster Workforce), outreach, and performance management aspects of these requirements. OEHP's.

The program is working closely with FEMA Directorates and Program Offices to provide technical assistance and support in integrating these stewardship responsibilities into program decision-making and policy implementation, and how to use the EHP process to further the whole community objectives of stakeholder engagement and collaboration as part of the decision-making process.

5) Regional and Disaster Support Branch

Regional and Disaster Support (R&DS) Branch works to define and manage FIMA's role in FEMA's response and recovery operations as well as to ensure regional integration into National programmatic issues.

This responsibility requires the R&DS design consensus-based solutions to prepare the disaster workforce to consistently deliver program and technical assistance to affected local governments and disaster applicants, along with facilitating Regional input regarding crosscutting initiatives. The main goals of Regional and Disaster Support are:

- Translate Headquarters programs and initiatives into tools and resources to equip the Hazard Mitigation Disaster Workforce with standards, training, and job aides to consistently deliver hazard mitigation assistance and flood insurance in the disaster setting, and to further the efforts of FIMA programs.
- Build and facilitate a National network of Regional Managers to effectively integrate FIMA's performance.
- Coordinate FIMA disaster operations, National disaster policy analysis, and crosscutting program and administrative issues in support of the Regions and the field office organizations.

6) FIMA Mission Support Activities

FIMA's mission support activities include management and oversight of Agency programs, business operations support, stakeholder engagement and outreach support, business process management and improvement activities, and information systems support activities.

7) Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

HMGP is authorized by Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (the Stafford Act), Title 42, U.S. Code (U.S.C.) 5170c. The key purpose of HMGP is to ensure that the opportunity to take critical mitigation measures to reduce the risk of loss of life and property from future disasters is not lost during the reconstruction process following a disaster. HMGP is available, when authorized under a Presidential major disaster declaration, in the areas of the State requested by the Governor. Indian Tribal governments may also submit a request for a major disaster declaration within their impacted area. The amount of HMGP funding available to the Applicant is based upon the estimated total of Federal assistance, subject to the sliding scale formula outlined in 44 CFR Section 206.432(b) that FEMA provides for disaster recovery under the Presidential major disaster declaration.

Applications for HMGP are processed through the National Emergency Management Information System (NEMIS) – Mitigation module (NEMIS-MT). The Risk Reduction Division will continue to maintain and enhance the NEMIS-MT system by:

- Repairing user created and system generated errors
- Operating & maintain the legacy HMGP-NEMIS system
- Maintaining DHS mandated IT security requirements on an ongoing basis
- Providing helpdesk support to state and FEMA program users

Additionally, the Risk Reduction Division provides Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) training, BCA tool sustainment and enhancement. BCA training allows Applicants to be familiar with HMGP cost-effectiveness requirements and how to meet those requirements. The BCA tool is the means by which an Applicant demonstrates that an Application is cost-effective. This tool requires modifications as policies are updated and is modified when regular sustainment/improvements are implemented to reduce Applicant burden.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Mission Support
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Mission Support

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	844	811	150,535
2014 Enacted	756	756	151,744
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	(8)	(8)	(9,190)
2015 Current Services	748	748	142,554
2015 Program Change	-	-	(745)
2015 Total Request	748	748	141,809
Total Change 2014 to 2015	(8)	(8)	(9,935)

FEMA requests \$141.809 million, 748 positions, and 748 FTE in the Mission Support PPA. This includes the following adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$493 thousand for the 2015 pay increase
- Decrease of \$2.863 million for workplace transformation
- Decrease of \$4.0 million related to FY 2014 IT modernization
- Decrease of \$886 thousand for the reduction of contract support
- Decrease of \$500 thousand for the reduction of licenses & software
- Decrease of \$500 thousand for overtime utility
- Decrease of 8 positions, 8 FTE and \$934 thousand for requested transfer of career development personnel to FEMA's State and Local Programs appropriation

This also includes a program decrease of \$745 thousand for elimination of awards and bonuses.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Mission Support (MS) enables all facets of the Agency mission by providing strategic leadership to, and assuring the timely, efficient, and effective delivery of administrative, property management, health and safety, human capital, Information Technology (IT), procurement, security services and business function capabilities. This community of capabilities provides the support infrastructure necessary for the entire FEMA enterprise of mission activities.

The functional responsibilities of each MS Office are detailed below.

The Mission Support Executive Office (MS EO)

The Mission Support Executive Officer (EO) provides primary strategic oversight to focus on integrating activities within, and seeks efficiencies among the 5 Mission Support component offices. Additionally, specific EO responsibilities include the functions of the Component Acquisition Executive; coordinating administrative, human capital, and acquisition needs in FEMA headquarters and the 10 Regional Offices; coordinating cross-organization COOP planning; and managing and overseeing basic administrative functions and activities.

Enterprise Business Unit (EBU)

EBU drives integration across Mission Support by spearheading the integration of MS strategy with budget development and execution, and by driving the strategic planning process and providing tools to allow senior leaders to manage financial and human resources across the entire enterprise.

The Office of the Chief Administrative Officer (OCAO)

OCAO provides critical support to FEMA's mission through a full range of administrative and management services, including real and accountable property management; occupational safety, health and environmental programs; records management; printing and graphics support services; facilities management, both at HQ and in the Regions; fleet support and management; support to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests; and privacy protection to programs, partners, and stakeholders.

Workplace Transformation: OCAO is leading the effort to transform FEMA's workplace into a highly flexible, mobile, and collaborative environment. The first phase of this transformation is focused on the National Capital Region (NCR) through investments in vital facilities, furniture and information technology improvements that will increase capacity and employee collaboration at 500 C St. This will enable FEMA to exit two buildings achieving rent cost avoidance of over \$4M in FY 2014 and \$6.5M annually by FY 2015. Several floors will be renovated and all floors will replace outmoded cubicles with furniture to create an open-space workplace. Mobile work approaches such as telework and "hoteling" will increase FEMA's flexibility and agility, thus enabling a minimum of 20% of employees to work from out-of-office locations and improving FEMA's capability in achieving mission success as a mobile workforce. Lessons learned from this phase will be expanded throughout the NCR and to the Regions providing a foundation for culture change across the Agency. The portfolio of OCAO includes the Support Services and Facilities Management Division (SSFMD); the Occupational Safety, Health, and Environment (OSHE) Division; and the Records Management Division.

The **Support Services and Facilities Management Division** is responsible for managing real property and accountable personal property, products, services, and solutions, to include the acquisition, leasing, repair, maintenance, and disposal of fixed and temporary facilities, and inventory management of accountable personal property. SSFMD manages space optimization planning, furniture acquisition, public benefit conveyance; facilities support services, and the transit subsidy program. In addition, the Division provides or coordinates critical mission support services, such as mail management, graphic/multimedia support, publications ordering/shipment, fleet management, and printing for both steady-state and disaster support operations.

The **Occupational Safety, Health, and Environment Division** provide leadership, oversight, guidance, and support to ensure the protection of all FEMA employees and programs nationwide.

The **Records Management Division and Privacy Office** administer statutory programs that include Records Management, Privacy Act, Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), Information Quality Act, Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), and Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA).

The Office of the Chief Component Human Capital Officer (OCCHCO)

Overall, OCCHCO provides leadership and direction to all agency stakeholders, including FEMA headquarters, regional offices, and interagency partners on human capital programs, products, and services. It is responsible for the development and management of policies, programs, and activities designed to ensure the strategic management of the Agency's human capital assets. It is responsible for ensuring that the strategic management of human capital is integrated into all aspects of the Agency's operations. It also ensures compliance with Merit System Principles, Federal human resources (HR) laws, rules, and regulations.

The Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

OCIO supports FEMA's mission by maintaining and enhancing the Agency's IT infrastructure, and developing and enhancing key systems to support operating programs. The requested funding supports the mission by building, sustaining, and improving the capabilities that provide operations and maintenance support for 99 applications; supporting increased mobility for the FEMA workforce; providing IT governance and administrative support for programs and offices; and delivering IT services (including information security, Internet, telecommunications, and desk-side technical help), support, and oversight across the enterprise which includes more than 20 fixed locations, over 9,000 employees, and, during an event, can include up to 25,000 employees supporting our citizens and first responders. Funding supports plans to build on OCIO's FY 2014 cyber security review of all FEMA's systems. In FY 2015 OCIO will begin to make the changes necessary to ensure FEMA IT systems continue to support the country during all disasters, emergencies, and cyber events. FEMA's IT initiatives are closely aligned with those who carry out the Agency's mission and with the broader framework provided by the President's Management Agenda, and relevant legislation and guidance.

The Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO)

OCPO provides a full range of acquisition services and business solutions to all FEMA programs, partners, and stakeholders, in support of both steady state and disaster activities and operations. OCPO ensures quality contracting in a timely manner, and delivers acquisition services using the most efficient and effective means possible, by:

- Providing pre and post-award contracting and acquisition support to our customers thus ensuring stewardship of public funds by following Federal Acquisition Regulation, its supplements, and the tenets of best practices in acquisition.
- Conducting acquisition oversight and monitoring of internal controls pertinent to the acquisition process to detect and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse of acquisition resources.
- Updating, maintaining, and providing access to electronic procurement systems, to ensure uniform as well as statutory and regulatory-compliant contract documents.
- Improving the delivery of sound acquisition and business solutions and increasing the number of

strategic sourcing opportunities.

- Providing program management oversight and inventorying of acquisition programs, ensuring that acquisition lifecycle oversight complies with FEMA/DHS policies.
- Conducting acquisition investment reviews.

The Office of the Chief Security Officer (OCSO)

OCSO provides comprehensive and values based security services, programs, and activities designed to protect FEMA personnel, facilities, information, equipment, and to mitigate the risk of loss to the Government due to fraudulent activity.

Business and Program Management Unit (BPMU)

The BPMU provides program management and analysis, continued process improvement, and change management support. The BPMU also creates a formal management framework to coordinate security related activities and tasks by tracking customer service and mapping out strategy for various functions in each Division.

Policy, Training and Compliance Unit (PTCU)

PTCU is responsible for developing FEMA-wide security policies, programs, and planning to promote and ensure quality, consistency, and integration of security programs across FEMA.

Field Operations Division (FOD)

FOD ensures security policies and procedures are uniformly applied in both regional and disaster environments. FOD also ensures synchronization, coordination, and application of OCSO programs throughout regional and disaster facilities.

Support Operations Division (SOD)

SOD is responsible for the Counterintelligence, Information, Industrial, Operations, and Physical Security Programs, as well as the Identity Credential, Access Management, and HSPD-12 programs, including policies and procedures.

Personnel Security, Fraud and Internal Investigations Division (PFID)

PFID reviews allegations of employee misconduct, prevents fraudulent loss of FEMA funds, and safeguards FEMA personnel, buildings, and facilities. PFID also provides FEMA with a trustworthy and suitable workforce and delivers integrated personnel security services.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Centrally Managed Accounts
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Centrally Managed Accounts

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	109,496
2014 Enacted	-	-	110,306
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(6,857)
2015 Current Services	-	-	103,449
2015 Total Request	-	-	103,449
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(6,857)

FEMA requests \$103.449 million in the Centrally Managed PPA. This includes the following adjustment to base:

- Decrease of \$324 thousand in management efficiencies of reduction to contract services
- Decrease of \$5.5 million in data center operations and management
- Decrease of \$1.033 million in the Working Capital Fund (WCF)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Centrally managed accounts are critical bills that must be managed at the enterprise level to ensure efficient and effective cost management which includes streamlining cost factors and prompt payment. Centrally managed accounts include:

- DHS WCF
- Mount Weather WCF contributions
- Rent
- Printing
- Postage
- Mail Operations (DHS Mail Facility Ops)
- Transit Subsidy Benefits
- Federal Protective Service (FPS) Guard Services
- Building Specific Security
- Office of Personnel Management (OPM) Investigations
- Wireless and Wire line Communications
- IT Project Management
- Long Haul (data) Circuits

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Decrease 1: Eliminate Awards and Bonuses
PPA: Recovery
Mission Support
Administrative and Regional Offices
Preparedness and Protection
Mitigation
Response
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(4,007)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	4,007
Program Decrease							-	-	(4,007)
Total Request	-	-	4,147	-	-	3,785	-	-	-

Description of Item:

Eliminate personnel funding associated with awards and bonuses.

Justification:

Funding is eliminated to support critical mission needs and frontline operations.

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

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, [\$946,982,000]**\$924,664,000¹**, including activities authorized by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), the Cerro Grande Fire Assistance Act of 2000 (division C, title I, 114 Stat. 583), the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.), the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2061 et seq.), sections 107 and 303 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 404, 405), Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467 et seq.), the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.), the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-53), the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.), the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-295; 120 Stat. 1394), and the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-141, 126 Stat. 916): Provided, That not to exceed \$2,250 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That of the total amount made available under this heading, [\$35,180,000]**\$27,513,000²** shall be for the Urban Search and Rescue Response System, of which none is available for Federal Emergency Management Agency administrative costs: Provided further, That of the total amount made available under this heading, [\$29,000,000]**\$33,862,000³** shall remain available until September 30, [2015]2016, for capital improvements and other expenses related to continuity of operations at the Mount Weather Emergency Operations Center[: Provided further, That of the total amount made available, \$3,400,000 shall be for the Office of National Capital Region Coordination: Provided further, That of the total amount made available under this heading, not less than \$4,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015, for expenses related to modernization of automated systems: Provided further, That the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, in consultation with the Department of Homeland Security Chief Information Officer, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives an expenditure plan including results to date, plans for the program, and a list of projects with associated funding provided from prior appropriations and provided by this Act for modernization of automated systems].

Explanation of Changes:

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$946,982,000] \$924,664,000 ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ...[\$35,180,000] \$27,513,000 ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ ...[\$29,000,000] \$33,862,000 ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Salaries and Expenses FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	4,422	3,832	\$929,886
FY 2014 Enacted	4,049	4,049	\$946,982
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2014 Annualization of Pay Raise	-	-	\$329
2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$2,315
Cyber security	-	-	\$2,440
MW Capital Improvements	-	-	\$4,862
Evaluations & Assessments-PPA transfer	22	22	\$10,496
Rent	-	-	\$1,934
Regional Office enhanced tribal engagements	-	-	\$1,500
Facilities workplace transformation	-	-	\$2,459
Sandy Recovery Improvement Act	-	-	\$1,032
Total, Increases	-	-	\$27,367
Decreases			
Contract Support-Utilities-Licenses-Software	-	-	(\$4,852)
Data Center O&M	-	-	(\$5,500)
Evaluations & Assessments-PPA transfer	(22)	(22)	(\$10,496)
Facilities workplace transformation	-	-	(\$7,684)
IT modernization	-	-	(\$4,000)
Management Efficiencies	-	-	(\$2,258)
One-time Dam Safety and Earthquake program non-rec	-	-	(\$1,254)
Realignment of personnel to State and Local Programs	(8)	(8)	(\$934)
Urban Search and Rescue System	-	-	(\$7,667)
Working Capital Fund	-	-	(\$1,033)
Total, Decreases	(8)	(8)	(\$45,678)
Total Other Adjustments	(8)	(8)	(\$18,311)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(8)	(8)	(\$18,311)
FY 2015 Current Services	4,041	4,041	\$928,671
Program Changes			
Decreases			
Eliminate Awards and Bonuses	-	-	(\$4,007)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$4,007)
Total Program Changes	-	-	(\$4,007)
FY 2015 Request	4,041	4,041	\$924,664
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	(8)	(8)	(\$22,318)

Note: The FY 2013 revised enacted and FY 2014 enacted amounts displayed above do not include rescissions pursuant to P.L. 113-6 and P.L. 113-76.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	4,422	3,832	\$929,886
FY 2014 Enacted	4,049	4,049	\$946,982
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	22	22	\$27,367
Decreases	(30)	(30)	(\$45,678)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	(8)	(8)	(\$18,311)
FY 2015 Current Services	4,041	4,041	\$928,671
Program Changes	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(\$4,007)
Total, Program Changes	-	-	(\$4,007)
FY 2015 Request	4,041	4,041	\$924,664
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	(8)	(8)	(\$22,318)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Centrally Managed Accounts	-	-	\$110,306	-	-	(\$6,857)	-	-	-	-	-	\$103,449	-	-	(\$6,857)
Recovery	393	393	\$55,121	-	-	\$1,273	-	-	(\$364)	393	393	\$56,030	-	-	\$909
Preparedness and Protection	470	470	\$173,406	22	22	\$12,113	-	-	(\$519)	492	492	\$185,000	22	22	\$11,594
Mission Support	756	756	\$151,744	(8)	(8)	(\$9,190)	-	-	(\$745)	748	748	\$141,809	(8)	(8)	(\$9,935)
Administrative and Regional Offices	1,601	1,601	\$249,855	(22)	(22)	(\$3,062)	-	-	(\$1,575)	1,579	1,579	\$245,218	(22)	(22)	(\$4,637)
Response	767	767	\$178,692	-	-	(\$10,578)	-	-	(\$738)	767	767	\$167,376	-	-	(\$11,316)
Mitigation	62	62	\$27,858	-	-	(\$2,010)	-	-	(\$66)	62	62	\$25,782	-	-	(\$2,076)
Total	4,049	4,049	\$946,982	(8)	(8)	(\$18,311)	-	-	(\$4,007)	4,041	4,041	\$924,664	(8)	(8)	(\$22,318)

Note: The FY 2013 revised enacted and FY 2014 enacted amounts displayed above do not include rescissions pursuant to P.L. 113-6 and P.L. 113-76.

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source:	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Department of Interior	-	-	\$50	-	-	\$50	-	-	\$50	-	-	-
Department of Education, DAIP	-	-	\$83	-	-	\$83	-	-	\$83	-	-	-
Department of Health and Human Services, DAIP	-	-	\$195	-	-	\$195	-	-	\$195	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security, OPO	-	-	\$11,250	-	-	\$11,250	-	-	\$11,250	-	-	-
Department of Housing & Urban Development, DAIP	-	-	\$130	-	-	\$130	-	-	\$130	-	-	-
Department of Agriculture, DAIP	-	-	\$1,011	-	-	\$1,011	-	-	\$1,011	-	-	-
Department of Army (CSEPP)	-	-	\$21,000	22	22	\$31,096	22	22	\$34,300	-	-	\$3,204
Department of Labor, DAIP	-	-	\$411	-	-	\$411	-	-	\$411	-	-	-
Department of Interior, DAIP	-	-	\$42	-	-	\$42	-	-	\$42	-	-	-
Department of Justice, DAIP	-	-	\$96	-	-	\$96	-	-	\$96	-	-	-
Department of Veterans Affairs, DAIP	-	-	\$194	-	-	\$194	-	-	\$194	-	-	-
Office of Personnel Management, DAIP	-	-	\$42	-	-	\$42	-	-	\$42	-	-	-
Department of Defense, DAIP	-	-	\$30	-	-	\$30	-	-	\$30	-	-	-
Department of Treasury, DAIP	-	-	\$130	-	-	\$130	-	-	\$130	-	-	-
Department of Commerce, DAIP	-	-	\$30	-	-	\$30	-	-	\$30	-	-	-
Social Security Administration, DAIP	-	-	\$183	-	-	\$183	-	-	\$183	-	-	-
Department of Justice	-	-	\$90	-	-	\$90	-	-	\$90	-	-	-
Small Business Administration, DAIP	-	-	\$465	-	-	\$465	-	-	\$465	-	-	-
Department of Commerce	-	-	\$30	-	-	\$30	-	-	\$30	-	-	-
US Army Corps of Engineers	-	-	\$58	-	-	\$58	-	-	\$58	-	-	-
Department of Health and Human Services, NDMS	-	-	\$853	-	-	\$853	-	-	\$853	-	-	-
US Coast Guard, National Pollution Funds Center	-	-	\$3,500	-	-	\$3,500	-	-	\$3,500	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security, CBP	-	-	\$723	-	-	\$723	-	-	\$723	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security - OCIO	-	-	\$1,533	-	-	\$1,533	-	-	\$1,533	-	-	-
Department of Defense	-	-	\$464	-	-	\$464	-	-	\$464	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security	5	5	\$2,503	5	5	\$2,503	5	5	\$2,503	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	5	5	\$45,096	27	27	\$55,192	27	27	\$58,396	-	-	\$3,204

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Response	-	-	\$242	-	-	\$242	-	-	\$242	-	-	-
Preparedness and Protection	-	-	\$21,581	22	22	\$31,677	22	22	\$34,881	-	-	\$3,204
Centrally Managed Accounts	-	-	\$1,422	-	-	\$1,422	-	-	\$1,422	-	-	-
Administrative and Regional Offices	5	5	\$17,702	5	5	\$17,702	5	5	\$17,702	-	-	-
Mission Support	-	-	\$4,149	-	-	\$4,149	-	-	\$4,149	-	-	-
Total Obligations	5	5	\$45,096	27	27	\$55,192	27	27	\$58,396	-	-	\$3,204

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Salaries and Expenses Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$376,406	\$362,159	\$363,283	\$1,124
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$372	\$3,785	-	(\$3,785)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$135,497	\$148,383	\$148,401	\$18
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$512,275	\$514,327	\$511,684	(\$2,643)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$15,587	\$14,660	\$12,452	(\$2,208)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$501	\$556	\$506	(\$50)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$24,594	\$25,000	\$26,934	\$1,934
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$19,189	\$26,573	\$25,302	(\$1,271)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$863	\$1,025	\$959	(\$66)
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$20,386	\$23,839	\$22,227	(\$1,612)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$175,905	\$196,837	\$194,237	(\$2,600)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$21,321	\$27,570	\$25,470	(\$2,100)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$2,957	\$4,067	\$2,639	(\$1,428)
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$17	\$18	\$18	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$3,786	\$8,714	\$4,008	(\$4,706)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$5,761	\$6,263	\$5,977	(\$286)
31.0 Equipment	\$16,468	\$17,424	\$16,725	(\$699)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$57,215	\$35,095	\$38,920	\$3,825
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$37,171	\$45,014	\$36,606	(\$8,408)
44.0 Refunds	\$15,890	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$417,611	\$432,655	\$412,980	(\$19,675)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$929,886	\$946,982	\$924,664	(\$22,318)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$929,886	\$946,982	\$924,664	(\$22,318)
Full Time Equivalents	3,832	4,049	4,041	(8)

Note: The FY 2013 revised enacted and FY 2014 enacted amounts displayed above do not include rescissions pursuant to P.L. 113-6 and P.L. 113-76.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Salaries and Expenses

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	71	70	70	-
Total, EX	4	4	4	-
GS-15	372	370	370	-
GS-14	792	732	730	(2)
GS-13	1,438	1,308	1,304	(4)
GS-12	1,149	1,031	1,030	(1)
GS-11	314	260	260	-
GS-9	118	99	99	-
GS-8	44	28	27	(1)
GS-7	83	58	58	-
GS-6	29	7	7	-
GS-5	5	3	3	-
GS-4	3	3	3	-
Other Graded Positions	-	76	76	-
Total Permanent Positions	4,422	4,049	4,041	(8)
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	3,208	2,934	2,926	(8)
U.S. Field	1,214	1,115	1,115	-
Total, Salaries and Expenses:	4,422	4,049	4,041	(8)
Full Time Equivalents	3,832	4,049	4,041	(8)
Average ES Salary	160,000	160,992	162,349	1,357
Average GS Salary	91,546	90,209	92,858	2,649
Average Grade	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Centrally Managed Accounts
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	3,038	4,026	4,093	67
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	3,038	4,026	4,093	67
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	24,594	25,000	26,934	1,934
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	16,081	22,855	21,571	(1,284)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	200	290	266	(24)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	27,726	35,267	35,267	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	11,958	17,368	15,318	(2,050)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	1,244	-	(1,244)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	4,256	-	(4,256)
32.0 Land and Structures	25,899	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	106,458	106,280	99,356	(6,924)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	109,496	110,306	103,449	(6,857)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Centrally Managed Accounts Mission Statement

Centrally managed accounts are critical bills that must be managed at the enterprise level to ensure efficient and effective cost management which includes streamlining cost factors and prompt payment. The authority and responsibility for the individual accounts are assigned by the FEMA Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) to the individual functional components.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	3,038	4,026	4,093	67
Total, Salaries & Benefits	3,038	4,026	4,093	67

Increase relates to a projected increase in transit benefit participation by Agency employees.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$24,594	\$25,000	\$26,934	\$1,934

Increase in rent costs for additional space needed for information technology equipment.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$16,081	\$22,855	\$21,571	(\$1,284)

Decrease reflects management efficiencies proposed in FY 2015.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$200	\$290	\$266	(\$24)

Reduction relates increase in use of the internet to publish and share documents.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$11,958	\$17,368	\$15,318	(\$2,050)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2015 Request is a decrease related to management efficiencies by reducing contractual services with other Federal entities.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$0	\$1,244	\$0	(\$1,244)

One- time expenses in facilities in FY 2014 will result in management efficiencies in future fiscal years.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$0	\$4,256	\$0	(\$4,256)

One time increase expenditures in FY 2014 will result in management efficiencies in future fiscal years.

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Recovery
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	33,400	32,849	33,272	423
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	342	-	(342)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	13,151	13,094	13,262	168
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	46,551	46,285	46,534	249
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	1,116	697	697	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	707	1,112	1,202	90
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	33	51	56	5
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	2,419	3,804	4,113	309
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	1,085	1,706	1,845	139
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	1	2	2	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	289	455	491	36
26.0 Supplies and Materials	63	99	107	8
31.0 Equipment	571	898	971	73
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	7	12	12	-
Total, Other Object Classes	6,291	8,836	9,496	660
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	52,842	55,121	56,030	909
Full Time Equivalents	366	393	393	-

Recovery Mission Statement

The Recovery mission seeks to support communities in rebuilding so individuals, civic institutions, businesses, and governmental organizations can function on their own, return to normal life, and protect against future hazards.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	33,400	32,849	33,272	423
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	342	-	(342)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	13,151	13,094	13,262	168
Total, Salaries & Benefits	46,551	46,285	46,534	249

The FY 2015 request includes an increase of \$249,000 for 2015 pay increase and rebaselining of personnel costs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$707	\$1,112	\$1,202	\$90

Increase cost relates to continued efforts to implement the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$33	\$51	\$56	\$5

Increase cost relates to continued efforts to implement the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,419	\$3,804	\$4,113	\$309

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2015 request includes a net increase of \$309,000 reflecting continued implementation of the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,085	\$1,706	\$1,845	\$139

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2015 request has an increase of \$139,000 related to the continued implementation of the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$289	\$455	\$491	\$36

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$63	\$99	\$107	\$8

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2015 request includes an increase of \$8,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$571	\$898	\$971	\$73

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2015 request includes increase of \$73,000 related to the continued implementation of the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act.

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Preparedness and Protection
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	45,431	41,986	43,793	1,807
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	460	-	(460)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	1,998	16,735	17,456	721
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	47,429	59,181	61,249	2,068
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	1,998	1,249	1,249	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	50	59	59	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	203	217	231	14
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	7,342	8,542	7,955	(587)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	79,529	85,137	88,651	3,514
26.0 Supplies and Materials	756	807	894	87
31.0 Equipment	489	522	751	229
32.0 Land and Structures	17,000	17,257	23,480	6,223
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	407	435	481	46
44.0 Refunds	15,890	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	123,664	114,225	123,751	9,526
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	171,093	173,406	185,000	11,594
Full Time Equivalents	371	470	492	22

Preparedness and Protection Mission Statement

The Preparedness mission seeks to reduce the loss of life and property, and protect the Nation by; planning, training, exercising, and building the emergency management profession. As manager and coordinator of the preparedness cycle, FEMA provides assistance, support, and leadership to help Federal, State, Tribal and local governments and the private sector build the operational capabilities needed to successfully implement preparedness strategies. The Protection mission seeks to protect our Nation's constitutional form of government and ensures that a system is in place to warn our citizens of impending hazards. FEMA is responsible for supporting the enhancement of protection capabilities for all hazards, which in turn helps to integrate the tools and mechanisms for capability building across mission areas; streamlines the delivery of assistance to State, Tribal and local governments, as well as nongovernmental entities; and leverages existing inter-governmental coordination infrastructures. FEMA's primary continuity business lines and associated continuity activities include: Continuity Planning, Continuity Training and Exercises, and Continuity Operations.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	45,431	41,986	43,793	1,807
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	460	-	(460)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	1,998	16,735	17,456	721
Total, Salaries & Benefits	47,429	59,181	61,249	2,068

Increase relates to the realignment of Evaluations and Assessments to PNP PPA from the ARO PPA.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$203	\$217	\$231	\$14

Increase in the production of preparedness information supporting the whole community approach.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$7,342	\$8,542	\$7,955	(\$587)

Reduced advisory contractual services.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$79,529	\$85,137	\$88,651	\$3,514

Increase reflects projected need in FY 2015.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$756	\$807	\$894	\$87

Increase reflects projected need in FY 2015.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$489	\$522	\$751	\$229

Increase reflects projected need in FY 2015.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$17,000	\$17,257	\$23,480	\$6,223

Increase reflects projected need in FY 2015.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$407	\$435	\$481	\$46

Increase reflects projected need in FY 2015.

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Mission Support
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	72,923	67,433	67,454	21
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	17	712	-	(712)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	28,718	26,879	26,887	8
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	101,658	95,024	94,341	(683)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	1,416	885	885	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	227	267	239	(28)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	307	361	320	(41)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	10	12	12	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	3,413	4,015	2,900	(1,115)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	18,941	22,283	18,590	(3,693)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	1,542	1,814	1,594	(220)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	812	955	820	(135)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	2,493	2,933	2,502	(431)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	944	1,111	902	(209)
31.0 Equipment	5,034	5,922	4,920	(1,002)
32.0 Land and Structures	13,738	16,162	13,784	(2,378)
Total, Other Object Classes	48,877	56,720	47,468	(9,252)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	150,535	151,744	141,809	(9,935)
Full Time Equivalents	725	756	748	(8)

Mission Support Mission Statement

Mission Support provides the corporate support, tools, and resources that the Agency needs to build, sustain and improve our primary mission of preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation. Functions include information technology, human capital management, acquisition management, security, and administration which include facilities management, records management, and occupational health and safety.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	72,923	67,433	67,454	21
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	17	712	-	(712)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	28,718	26,879	26,887	8
Total, Salaries & Benefits	101,658	95,024	94,341	(683)

The FY 2015 request for Salaries & Benefits is a net decrease of \$683,000, reflecting the elimination of awards and other personnel

compensation adjustments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$227	\$267	\$239	(\$28)

Decrease reflects management efficiencies proposed in FY 2015.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$307	\$361	\$320	(\$41)

Decrease reflects management efficiencies proposed in FY 2015.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$3,413	\$4,015	\$2,900	(\$1,115)

Reduction relates to management efficiencies through the reduction of contractual services.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$18,941	\$22,283	\$18,590	(\$3,693)

Reduction relates to management efficiencies through the reduction of contractual services.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$1,542	\$1,814	\$1,594	(\$220)

Reduction relates to management efficiencies through the reduction of contractual services.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$812	\$955	\$820	(\$135)

Reduction relates to the one time expenditures being completed in FY2014 which will improve FEMA's facilities and reduce cost in future fiscal years.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$2,493	\$2,933	\$2,502	(\$431)

Reduction relates to the one time expenditures being completed in FY2014 which will reduce cost in future fiscal years.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$944	\$1,111	\$902	(\$209)

Decrease reflects management efficiencies proposed in FY 2015.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$5,034	\$5,922	\$4,920	(\$1,002)

Reduction relates to increasing the life cycle replacement of equipment from three years to four years.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$13,738	\$16,162	\$13,784	(\$2,378)

Reduction will hold FEMA's expenses similar to FY 2013 actuals through management efficiencies.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Administrative and Regional Offices
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	150,355	149,787	148,343	(1,444)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	352	1,542	-	(1,542)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	59,338	59,705	59,130	(575)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	210,045	211,034	207,473	(3,561)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	5,472	6,989	6,131	(858)
22.0 Transportation of Things	181	189	172	(17)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	1,024	1,070	1,070	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	325	340	309	(31)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	4,403	4,407	4,191	(216)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	13,399	14,668	14,700	32
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	1,694	1,701	1,901	200
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	1,598	1,270	1,221	(49)
25.6 Medical Care	17	18	18	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	589	616	561	(55)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	1,486	1,498	1,414	(84)
31.0 Equipment	5,740	5,012	5,014	2
32.0 Land and Structures	-	1,043	1,043	-
Total, Other Object Classes	35,928	38,821	37,745	(1,076)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	245,973	249,855	245,218	(4,637)
Full Time Equivalents	1,532	1,601	1,579	(22)

Administrative and Regional Offices Mission Statement

Administrative and Regional Offices incorporates the essential command and control functions of the Agency. Administrative coordinates all policy, strategic planning, resources, managerial and administrative actions to include the Federal Coordinating Officers, the National Capital Region Coordination (NCRC) and the Evaluations and Assessment Program. Regional Operations includes the leadership, management, and mission support functions of the 10 FEMA Regions. The Regions execute the operational direction received from headquarters to ensure that FEMA can execute its primary mission: preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	150,355	149,787	148,343	(1,444)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	352	1,542	-	(1,542)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	59,338	59,705	59,130	(575)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	210,045	211,034	207,473	(3,561)

The FY 2015 request includes a net decrease of \$3.561 million related to the transfer of Evaluations and Assessments to the PNP PPA from the ARO PPA and other personnel compensation efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$5,472	\$6,989	\$6,131	(\$858)

Reduction relates to an internal effort to use virtual avenues to hold meetings and communicate there by reducing the need for travel.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$181	\$189	\$172	(\$17)

Decrease reflects management efficiencies proposed in FY 2015.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$325	\$340	\$309	(\$31)

Reduction relates increase in use of the internet to publish and share documents.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$4,403	\$4,407	\$4,191	(\$216)

Reduction relates to management efficiencies through the reduction of contractual services.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$13,399	\$14,668	\$14,700	32

Increase reflects projected need in FY 2015.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$1,694	\$1,701	\$1,901	200

Increase reflects projected need in FY 2015.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$1,598	\$1,270	\$1,221	(\$49)

Reduction relates to investments made in FY 2014 which will reduce costs in future fiscal years.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$589	\$616	\$561	(\$55)

Reduction relates to investments made in FY 2014 which will reduce costs in future fiscal years.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,486	\$1,498	\$1,414	(\$84)

Decrease reflects management efficiencies proposed in FY 2015.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$5,740	\$5,012	\$5,014	\$2

Increase reflects projected need in FY 2015.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Response
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	68,045	64,393	64,699	306
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	3	669	-	(669)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	26,792	25,667	25,292	(375)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	94,840	90,729	89,991	(738)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	4,890	4,406	3,056	(1,350)
22.0 Transportation of Things	70	77	74	(3)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	1,020	1,116	1,080	(36)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	18	20	19	(1)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	2,786	3,048	3,048	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	25,748	28,172	26,759	(1,413)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	5,896	6,451	6,451	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	546	597	597	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	415	454	454	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	2,511	2,747	2,659	(88)
31.0 Equipment	4,626	5,062	5,062	-
32.0 Land and Structures	578	633	613	(20)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	27,513	35,180	27,513	(7,667)
Total, Other Object Classes	76,617	87,963	77,385	(10,578)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	171,457	178,692	167,376	(11,316)
Full Time Equivalents	780	767	767	-

Response Mission Statement

The Response mission seeks to conduct emergency operations to save lives and property through positioning emergency equipment, personnel, and supplies; evacuating survivors; providing food, water, shelter, and medical care to those in need; and restoring critical public services. FEMA conducts response operations in partnership with State, Tribal, and local governments; interagency Federal partners; nongovernmental organizations; and the private sector.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	68,045	64,393	64,699	306
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	3	669	-	(669)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	26,792	25,667	25,292	(375)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	94,840	90,729	89,991	(738)

The FY 2015 request includes a net decrease of \$738,000 reflecting an elimination of awards.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$4,890	\$4,406	\$3,056	(\$1,350)

Reduction relates to an internal effort to use virtual avenues to hold meetings and communicate there by reducing the need for travel.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$70	\$77	\$74	(\$3)

Decrease reflects management efficiencies proposed in FY 2015.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$1,020	\$1,116	\$1,080	(\$36)

Decrease reflects management efficiencies proposed in FY 2015.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$18	\$20	\$19	(\$1)

Reduction reflects increased use of technology in lieu of printed materials.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$25,748	\$28,172	\$26,759	(\$1,413)

Reduction relates to management efficiencies through the reduction of contractual services.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,511	\$2,747	\$2,659	(\$88)

Decrease reflects management efficiencies proposed in FY 2015.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$578	\$633	\$613	(\$20)

Decrease reflects management efficiencies proposed in FY 2015.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$27,513	\$35,180	\$27,513	(\$7,667)

Reduction relates to the Urban Search & Rescue System.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Mitigation**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	6,252	5,711	5,722	11
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	60	-	(60)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	2,462	2,277	2,281	4
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	8,714	8,048	8,003	(45)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	695	434	434	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	23	23	21	(2)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	74	95	66	(29)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	23	23	20	(3)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	9,477	9,604	8,425	(1,179)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	230	234	204	(30)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	1	1	1	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	1	1	1	-
31.0 Equipment	8	8	7	(1)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	9,244	9,387	8,600	(787)
Total, Other Object Classes	19,776	19,810	17,779	(2,031)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	28,490	27,858	25,782	(2,076)
Full Time Equivalents	58	62	62	-

Mitigation Mission Statement

The Mitigation mission seeks to reduce or eliminate long-term risks to people and property from hazards and their effects. Mitigation benefits society by creating safer communities, enabling people to recover more rapidly from floods and other disasters, and reduce the financial impact on Federal, State, Tribal and local governments and communities. FEMA's mitigation mission is accomplished through the following basic mitigation business lines: Risk Analysis, Risk Reduction and Risk Insurance.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	6,252	5,711	5,722	11
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	60	-	(60)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	2,462	2,277	2,281	4
Total, Salaries & Benefits	8,714	8,048	8,003	(45)

The FY 2015 request for Salaries & Benefits is a net decrease of \$22,000 primarily reflecting management efficiencies and the elimination of awards.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$23	\$23	\$21	(\$2)

Decrease reflects management efficiencies proposed in FY 2015.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$74	\$95	\$66	(\$29)

Decrease reflects management efficiencies proposed in FY 2015.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$23	\$23	\$20	(\$3)

Decrease reflects management efficiencies proposed in FY 2015.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$9,477	\$9,604	\$8,425	(\$1,179)

FY 2015 request reflects projected costs associated with this activity.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$230	\$234	\$204	(\$30)

Reduction of contractual services from other Federal entities

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$8	\$8	\$7	(\$1)

Decrease reflects management efficiencies proposed in FY 2015.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$9,244	\$9,387	\$8,600	(\$787)

Reduction relates to one time non-rec increase for Dam Safety program and Earthquake program.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	3,786	3,832	4,049
Increases			
DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	-	3	-
Annualization of Vacancies	95	400	242
Subtotal, Increases	95	403	242
Decreases			
Other Adjustments	(49)	-	(8)
Mission support FTE reduction	-	(103)	-
Attrition of FTEs	-	(83)	(242)
Subtotal, Decreases	(49)	(186)	(250)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	3,832	4,049	4,041
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	46	217	(8)

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
Centrally Managed Accounts	\$15,564	\$17,005	\$15,971	-\$1,034
Preparedness and Protection	0	1,237	1,187	-50
Total Working Capital Fund	\$15,564	\$18,242	\$17,158	-\$1,084

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Salaries and Expenses -- Addendum

Salaries and Expenses PPA Consolidation Consolidation of the Response & Recovery PPA's

FEMA is requesting to consolidate the two separate Response and Recovery PPAs into a single PPA. This consolidation will align the budget structure with the organizational management structure while increasing transparency and accountability for mission execution and performance. With one Response and Recovery PPA, FEMA will elicit stronger partnerships within ORR Directorates and narrow exploitable gaps. As a result, the Office of Response and Recovery will become more efficient and effective in responding effectively to some of the busiest, and most costly, disaster seasons on record.

This realignment is consistent with Congress' expressed desire to sustain change, discipline, and transparency¹ in FEMA. Prior to 2008, FEMA's appropriation included the Administrative and Regional Operations appropriation account, and Readiness, Response, Mitigation, and Recovery appropriation account. Subsequently P.L. 109-296, title VI² initiated the 2008 reorganization, which created the Management and Administration (M&A) appropriation account. This single account merged the former Administrative and Regional Operations PPA with the Readiness, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery PPA, thus maintaining funding for response, recovery, logistics activities in one PPA.

The M&A account, as well as the prior structure, enabled FEMA to manage response, recovery, and logistics resources holistically by employing resources and realigning activities to more effectively serve disaster survivors. During this period FEMA was able to move management of the disaster workforce from the Mission Support Bureau into the Response Directorate, and the procurement and storage of temporary housing units from the Recovery Directorate to the Logistics Management Directorate without significant programmatic impacts or delays. In December 2009, FEMA created the Office of Response and Recovery (ORR) combining the Response, Recovery and Logistics Management Directorates into one organization. One unified office streamlines the oversight structure at FEMA Headquarters by decreasing the number of direct reports to the Administrator and more closely aligns FEMA's form with its functions by grouping various programs together based on the nature of their mission. The response, recovery and logistics missions are closely interrelated and this realignment placed them under a single Senior Executive who reports directly to the FEMA Administrator. This realignment was supported and maintainable within the previous consolidated PPA structure.

In 2012 Congress created a new PPA structure for FEMA's Salaries and Expenses account (the successor account to M&A) which includes separate PPAs for response and recovery activities. This restructure separates the Recovery Directorate from the rest of the ORR organization causing an increased burden on ORR to dissect the interrelated response, recovery, and logistics functions that continuously overlap in support of individuals and communities affected by disasters.

As the organization has matured and common functions across ORR have evolved, leadership has identified opportunities for greater mission effectiveness and efficiency through integration of ORR's activities. However, the current appropriations structure does not align with the organization and mission presenting a barrier to change. ORR proposes consolidating the Response and Recovery PPAs to further the synergistic alignment that was envisioned in December 2009.

¹ FY 2012 Senate Appropriations Committee Report

² FY 2008 Senate Appropriations Committee Report

Currently ORR is experiencing difficulty realigning resources among directorates in order to better match operational requirements. One example is seen in the Declarations Unit move from the Recovery Directorate to the Office of the Associate Administrator for Response and Recovery. Moving the Declarations Unit was vital to achieving ORR's mission as it elevated the level of decision making and review. Since this reorganization crossed PPAs it took over two years to accomplish.

Under the current PPA structure, management of the proper allocation of resources in accordance with appropriations law becomes difficult and time consuming as there are many overlapping duties. By combining the Response PPA and the Recovery PPA into one Response and Recovery PPA, FEMA will:

- Enhance budgetary planning and control;
- Promote performance reporting and evaluation;
- Facilitate management oversight;
- Ensure alignment between major investments and budgetary resources; and
- Link strategy with resources.

These benefits will particularly be evident in the following ORR activities:

1. The Geospatial Enterprise Office (GEO) is in the Response PPA, but it serves Recovery as much as Response. For example, GIS provided significant support to response and recovery during the first two weeks of the Hurricane Sandy operations. GIS simultaneously provided the geospatial common operating picture for response coordination and aided the Recovery Directorate in making Individual Assistance determinations. Although the funding for GEO is derived from the Response PPA, the capability development, operations, and maintenance costs support the full spectrum of the response and recovery mission.
2. The Office of Readiness Assessment (ORA) conducts operational readiness assessments, after action reviews, and coordinates the Continuous Improvement Work Group that determines corrective actions for all ORR operational activities. ORA is a supporting activity for all three ORR Directorates. Funding for ORA comes from the Response PPA, and the DRS/F as appropriate.
3. The Declarations Unit processes all requests for Emergency and Major Disaster declarations, which authorize the use of both Response and Recovery programs. The Declarations Unit is a component of the Office of the Associate Administrator for Response and Recovery. Funding for the Declarations Unit comes from the Response PPA.
4. The Response Directorate manages the Mobile Communications Office Vehicle fleet and the Logistics Management Directorate manages Temporary Housing Unit (THU) storage, using the Response PPA. Both of these activities support both response and recovery field operations.
5. Each Directorate is involved in the planning activities of the other Directorates, though each Directorate has a Planning division designed to meet its own requirements. Staff resources are commonly shared to insure the appropriate subject matter experts contribute to plans. For example, Recovery routinely provides Mass Care staff to assist with Response plans. Though response and recovery are separate disciplines they are functionally in a continuum which is gradual and overlapping. They use many of the same tools, systems, and organizational resources. Planning Divisions would benefit from the ability to share contract resources and potentially realign staff.
6. FEMA has committed itself to promulgating a comprehensive set of doctrine with the associated training curriculum necessary to conduct consistent and effective response and recovery operations. Training and doctrine development is resourced from the Response PPA to serve the ORR mission by developing full spectrum response and recovery training, exercise, and documents, but in reality its focus is on the Response aspects of FEMA's mission. Similar to Planning, there could be efficiencies and benefits from creating shared ORR Training and Doctrine resources. Similarly, OR&R may realize efficiencies through a consolidation and streamlining of administrative overhead.

To ensure the proper allocation and expenditure of resources all directorates within the Office of Response and Recovery will continue to maintain distinct spend plans and separate accounting codes in the financial system. The

Office of Management and Budget will continue to apportion funds separately in accordance with these spend plans. If FEMA continues forward with two separate PPAs, there will be a continuation of risks. These risks include loss of programmatic synergies, redundancy, as well as duplication as previously mentioned. In addition there is the risk for inadvertent misallocation of fiscal resources. FEMA is normally provided the flexibility to reprogram funds between PPAs up to \$5M or 10% of the PPA amount, whichever is less, without first notifying Congress. However, the reprogramming is confined to the year in which it occurs and does not result in a permanent realignment of activities, staff, or funds. This is particularly challenging under a Continuing Resolution (CR), which requires an additional level of planning and program management. This additional funding restriction further limits ORR's ability to manage limited available resources. Combining the Response and Recovery PPAs will allow FEMA to have more flexibility during a shortened period of funding availability. This flexibility will enable FEMA to realign resources to better support individuals and communities during disasters.

ORR has two organizational significant management challenges ahead: (1) Continue to develop and implement a seamless, holistic approach to response and recovery, and (2) find efficiencies that will empower effective operations in a contracting budget environment. The ORR directorates currently provide significant support to one another. A consolidated PPA would enable a more focused management of our resources to achieve these efficiencies and maintain effectiveness.

Detailed Crosswalk Table:

The table below crosswalks the approved PPA structure into the structure outlined in this budget addendum.

Current Structure						
	FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 President's Request		
	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	4,049	4,049	946,982	4,041	4,041	924,664
Administrative and Regional Offices	1,601	1,601	249,855	1,579	1,579	245,218
Preparedness and Protection	470	470	173,406	492	492	185,000
Response	767	767	178,692	767	767	167,376
Recovery	393	393	55,121	393	393	56,030
Mitigation	62	62	27,858	62	62	25,782
Mission Support	756	756	151,744	748	748	141,809
Centrally Managed Accounts	-	-	110,306	-	-	103,449
Proposed Structure						
	FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 President's Request		
	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	4,049	4,049	946,982	4,041	4,041	924,664
Administrative and Regional Offices	1,601	1,601	249,855	1,579	1,579	245,218
Preparedness and Protection	470	470	173,406	492	492	185,000
Response and Recovery	1,160	1,160	233,813	1,160	1,160	223,406
Mitigation	62	62	27,858	62	62	25,782
Mission Support	756	756	151,744	748	748	141,809
Centrally Managed Accounts	-	-	110,306	-	-	103,449

Department of Homeland Security

Federal Emergency Management Agency State and Local Programs



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Federal Emergency Management Agency State and Local Programs

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement:

Through the appropriation for State and Local Programs (SLP), FEMA fulfills its role as the principal component of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) responsible for preparing State, local and tribal governments to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from incidents of terrorism and other catastrophic events. The appropriation provides for grants, training, exercises, and other support to assist Federal agencies, States, territories, and tribal and local jurisdictions to prepare for terrorism and natural disasters.

B. Budget Activities:

The National Preparedness Grant Program (NPGP) consolidates current State and local preparedness grant programs, improves coordination among grantees, eliminates duplicative efforts and supports the sustainment and development of the core capabilities described in the National Preparedness Goal.

Firefighter Assistance Grants (AFG) provide funds directly to fire departments and unaffiliated EMS organizations throughout the United States to support one-year projects that improve the effectiveness and safety of the Nation's first responders in homeland security, firefighting, and emergency medical services (EMS) operations. The AFG request also includes funding for the Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants; which provide support to fire departments and unaffiliated EMS to improve the readiness and capability of local first responders during all-hazards emergencies, including firefighting and EMS operations.

The Emergency Performance Management Grants (EMPG) program provides assistance to State and local governments in order to sustain and enhance the effectiveness of their emergency management program.

The Education, Training and Exercises umbrella program includes:

- 1) The National Exercise Program, which designs, coordinates, conducts, and evaluates exercises that rigorously test the Nation's ability to perform missions and functions that prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.

- 2) The Center for Domestic Preparedness provides specialized all-hazards preparedness training to State, local, and tribal emergency responders on skills tied to national priorities, in particular those related to Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). It is the Nation's only live agent training facility for civilian responders and offers a unique environment that enables responders to train using toxic nerve agents and live biological agents while ensuring their safety.

3) The Emergency Management Institute provides training to Federal, State, local, tribal, volunteer, public, and private sector officials to strengthen emergency management core competencies, knowledge and skills thus improving the nation's capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.

C. Budget Request Summary:

FEMA requests 239 positions, 239 FTE, and \$2.2 billion for FY 2015 as described below:

- \$1,043,200,000 for grants under the National Preparedness Grant Program
- \$670,000,000 for the Firefighter Assistance Grants (\$335,000,000 for SAFER and \$335,000,000 for AFG)
- \$350,000,000 for Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG)
- \$60,000,000 for Training Partnership Grants
- \$102,269,000, 239 positions and 239 FTE to support the Emergency Management Institute, the Center for Domestic Preparedness and the National Exercise Program.

The Administration's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative proposal would build upon this request by providing an additional \$300 million for the NPGP.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency State and Local Programs

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013 ¹			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
First Responder Assistance Programs	-	-	\$974,296	-	-	\$1,030,000	-	-	\$1,080,000	-	-	\$50,000	-	-	\$50,000	-	-	-
Firefighter Assistance Grants	-	-	\$641,840	-	-	\$680,000	-	-	\$670,000	-	-	(\$10,000)	-	-	(\$10,000)	-	-	-
Emergency Management Performance Grants	-	-	\$332,456	-	-	\$350,000	-	-	\$350,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training Partnership Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$60,000	-	-	\$60,000	-	-	\$60,000	-	-	-
National Preparedness Grants Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,043,200	-	-	\$1,043,200	-	-	\$1,043,200	-	-	-
Discretionary Grants ²	-	-	\$1,179,424	-	-	\$1,266,346	-	-	-	-	-	(\$1,266,346)	-	-	(\$1,266,346)	-	-	-
Education, Training and Exercises	231	195	\$219,820	231	231	\$233,654	239	239	\$102,269	8	8	(\$131,385)	-	-	(\$127,140)	8	8	(\$4,245)
Subtotal, Discretionary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,043,200	-	-	\$1,043,200	-	-	\$1,043,200	-	-	-
Total, State and Local Programs	231	195	\$2,373,540	231	231	\$2,530,000	239	239	\$2,225,469	8	8	(\$304,531)	-	-	(\$300,286)	8	8	(\$4,245)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	231	195	\$2,373,540	231	231	\$2,530,000	239	239	\$2,225,469	8	8	(\$304,531)	-	-	(\$300,286)	8	8	(\$4,245)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	231	195	\$2,373,540	231	231	\$2,530,000	239	239	\$2,225,469	8	8	(\$304,531)	-	-	(\$300,286)	8	8	(\$4,245)

¹ FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes reprogrammings/transfers, and actual FTE/fee collections in FY 2013, as applicable.

² FY 2013 includes \$4.6 million for National Special Security Event.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
National Preparedness Grant Program
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: National Preparedness Grants Program

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
2014 Enacted	-	-	-
2015 Current Services	-	-	-
2015 Program Change	-	-	1,043,200
2015 Total Request	-	-	1,043,200
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	1,043,200

FEMA requests \$1 billion for the National Preparedness Grant Program (NPGP). In addition, in support of the President's Opportunity, Growth and Security Initiative, FEMA requests \$300 million as part of the National Preparedness Grant Program to provide competitive grants to state, local and tribal governments to develop, sustain and leverage core capabilities across the country in support of national preparedness.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Federal investments in state, local and tribal preparedness capabilities have contributed to the development of a national-level capacity to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from disasters of all kind. As we look ahead, to address evolving threats the NPGP will focus on building and sustaining core capabilities associated with the five mission areas within the National Preparedness Goal (herein referred to as the "Goal") that are readily deployable and cross-jurisdictional, prioritizing cost-effective options to advance local and collective national preparedness.

The Administration's FY 2015 Budget re-proposes the NPGP, originally presented in the FY 2013 President's Budget, to create a robust national preparedness capability, with some adjustments made to respond to broad stakeholder and solicited feedback received since 2012. In particular, the FY 2015 NPGP provides grantees and other stakeholders greater certainty regarding the sources and uses of available funding while maintaining the core priorities.

Similar to the FY 2014 NPGP, the FY 2015 proposal consolidates current state and local preparedness grant programs into one overarching program (excluding Emergency Management Performance Grants and First Responder Assistance Programs, i.e., Fire grants) to enable grantees to build and sustain core capabilities outlined in the Goal collaboratively. As a single comprehensive grant program, the NPGP eliminates the redundancies and requirements placed on both the Federal Government and the grantees resulting from a current system of multiple, stovepiped grant programs. The legislative package for NPGP will be transmitted concurrently with this Congressional Justification.

The FY 2015 NPGP prioritizes the development and sustainment of core capabilities as outlined in the Goal. Particular emphasis will be placed on building and sustaining capabilities that address high consequence events which pose the greatest risk to the security and resilience of the United States and can be used to address multiple threats and hazards. FEMA continues to comprehensively assess regional and national capability requirements through the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) and State Preparedness Reporting processes, to prioritize capability needs and invest in critical national capabilities.

As part of the THIRA process, jurisdictions identify the resources needed to deliver core capabilities to the desired target levels, review the resources they currently have to meet those needs, and determine where they may need to maintain or rebalance resources to meet those targets. Jurisdictions examine current capability levels through the lens of real-world incidents, exercises, and assessments to determine whether changes to current capability levels are warranted. This capability estimation process incorporates community resources by engaging the expertise and capability of the Whole Community: individuals, communities, the private and nonprofit sectors, faith-based organizations, and all levels of government.

The outputs of the THIRA process serve as the foundation for jurisdictions to work with whole community partners. Together, jurisdictions and community partners develop strategies to reduce resource requirements through mitigation and protection activities, sustain resources for existing capabilities that meet target levels, add resources from whole community partners or mutual aid to bridge shortfalls in existing capabilities, and build new capabilities as needed to address emerging threats and hazards. Jurisdictions consider all resources available to them, including, for example, local and State appropriations, bond initiatives, mutual aid, and Federal grants (as appropriate) to build and sustain capabilities.

The NPGP draws upon and strengthens existing grants processes, procedures, and structures—emphasizing the need for greater collaboration and unity among Federal, State, local and tribal partners. This is particularly important as stakeholders work together to make smarter investment decisions, develop shared or deployable capabilities, and share resources through Emergency Management Assistance Compacts (EMAC) or other mutual aid/assistance agreements. In many ways, the NPGP structure mirrors the collaboration and decision making process that occurs during disasters, when various stakeholders and jurisdictions come together to plan, build, and execute capabilities together.

Grant Priorities

The primary purpose of FY 2015 NPGP is to build and sustain core capabilities associated with the five mission areas described in the Goal. In addition, NPGP focus areas include (1) enhancing

terrorism prevention and protection, and (2) strengthening critical infrastructure security and resilience, including port and transit facilities.

Core Capabilities: The highest priority of the NPGP is to develop and sustain the core capabilities identified in the Goal. Particular emphasis will be placed on capabilities that address high consequence events which pose the greatest risk to the security and resilience of the United States and its borders, and can be used to address multiple threats and hazards. Funding will support deployable assets that can be used anywhere in the country via EMAC or other mutual aid/assistance agreements. In addition, states may use funding to sustain core capabilities that may or may not be deployable, such as interoperable communications systems, mitigation-related capabilities, and fusion centers. A portion of the funding will also be placed in a competitive pool for the development of new capabilities for which a need is identified in the THIRAs.

Enhancing Terrorism Prevention Capabilities: The NPGP will prioritize programs and initiatives that directly support local efforts to understand, recognize, and prevent pre-operational activity and other crimes that are precursors or indicators of terrorist activity, in accordance with applicable privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protections. Those programs and initiatives include: maturation and enhancement of state and major urban area fusion centers, implementation of the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Initiative, and continued implementation of the “If You See Something, Say Something™” campaign to raise public awareness of indicators of terrorism and violent crime.

Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience: The NPGP also will support strengthening the security and resilience of critical infrastructure and reducing its long-term vulnerability. This includes physical security enhancements to: Level 1 and 2 Critical Infrastructure/Key Resource sites in the National Critical Infrastructure Prioritization Program, transit facilities on the Top Transit Asset List, port facilities identified in Port Wide Risk Management Plans, and at risk non-profit organizations.

Allocation of Grant Funding

All NPGP awards will continue to be risk-informed. FEMA will base funding allocation decisions on risk and population and will emphasize the sustainment or building of the core capabilities identified in the National Preparedness Goal. A competitive allocation will be introduced to focus on areas of need identified in the National Preparedness Report as well as on comprehensive threat/risk assessments and gap analyses. Priorities for the competitive allocation are expected to vary by region according to the risks and hazards therein (i.e., hurricane risk for Gulf and East Coast states, flooding in the Midwest, and earthquakes and wildfires on the West Coast). State Administrative Agencies (SAAs) will each submit one coordinated statewide application, which includes investment justifications for sustainment/maintenance, as well as competitive funding, including funding for urban areas, port areas, transit agencies and non-profits, as appropriate. The sub-grantee proposals must reflect activities that are tied to the results of the state, urban area (UA) or local THIRAs, and must support a concept of building and/or sustaining national capabilities. Likewise, urban areas, port and transit authorities will be required to participate in state-generated THIRAs in FY 2015.

Competitive funding for SAA and UAs will be used to build capabilities to address the threats and hazards identified through FEMA regional THIRAs. Regional capability gaps will be published in the annual grant guidance by region, and proposals for competitive funding will be evaluated by national

and regional review panels on the ability for a jurisdiction to build, maintain and sustain the capability as a nationally deployable resource that will benefit multiple jurisdictions and increase the core capabilities for the region. The review process will be in two parts – regional review panel score and national review panel score.

Tribal nations will continue to apply directly to FEMA under a competitive process. FEMA will ensure a portion of the overall funding is dedicated to Tribal nations.

Grants Governance

The FY 2015 NPGP builds upon existing state and local administrative/governing structures, strengthening coordination among grantees to ensure that preparedness grant dollars are utilized in a manner that promotes collaboration and coordination in the maintenance and sustainment of existing capabilities, and the development of new capabilities as prioritized in the UA, State, and regional THIRAs. This collaborative process is designed to break down stovepipes among various stakeholders and give all grantees enhanced awareness of initiatives in the state and region as well as the overall strategic direction and priorities. Additional requirements and methods of increasing collaboration include:

- SAAs must be a member of the Urban Area Working Group (UAWG) and concur with the final budget proposal by the UAs in their state/territory.
- The SAA and the senior member of the Urban Area Working Group must also be members of the Regional Transit Security Working Group(s) and the Area Maritime Security Committee(s).
- Tribes should provide the regional review panels and SAAs with copies of their THIRA to ensure visibility and coordination. Similarly, SAAs should share copies of their THIRA with tribes for similar visibility and coordination.
- Port and transit authorities will be required to share their regional strategies (Port Wide Risk Management Plan or Regional Transit Security Strategy) with the SAA and the SAA will participate in the budget formulation process at the port and transit area level where applicable.
- SAAs and UAs will be required to coordinate with port and transit areas to ensure that statewide THIRAs consider the full scope of statewide risk and hazards, to include risks identified in the port and transit risk strategies.
- SAA and Urban Areas will need to integrate non-profit preparedness activities with broader State and local preparedness efforts.

Peer Review

All FEMA-funded grant projects will be validated via peer review to ensure that projects support the development and sustainment of regional and national core capabilities. The peer review process will incorporate elements of the DHS/Infrastructure Protection (IP) State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Government Coordinating Council structure and engage representatives from stakeholder agencies from the jurisdiction receiving grant funds, peers from comparable jurisdictions, Federal preparedness coordinators and analysts from multiple state and regional grant program offices, DHS Component representatives, and representatives from national associations. Grantees will be expected to justify how projects align to their THIRA. Further, grantees will articulate how these projects will, over the lifecycle of funding, sustain current capabilities and address gaps in capabilities. Proposals for the development of new assets will be evaluated to ensure that all new capabilities can be leveraged through EMAC to benefit the region as a whole in addition to the state or local jurisdiction. This

approach will streamline existing application review processes into one coordinated approach, while at the same time, increasing accountability over the use of Federal grant funds. Additionally, direct involvement by regional FEMA representatives during the review process will assist in targeting funds for regionally critical projects, and will reduce the redundancy of like assets throughout the region.

Multiyear Program Guidance

While the period of performance will remain two years to ensure grants are drawn down in a timely manner FEMA will issue multi-year guidelines enable measurement of progress on building and sustaining the core capabilities identified in the Goal throughout the period of performance.

Monitoring and Feedback

FEMA will use project-based monitoring as the principal means of measuring project progress. Project-based monitoring is a method of following projects from creation to completion, providing basic data to measure impact over time, improving accountability, and enabling FEMA to identify progress made in preparedness and to determine current and future gaps. The FY 2015 NPGP will encourage the use of complete lifecycle planning of inventories and resources. This will allow grantees to plan and budget for equipment upgrades, develop and maintain skills through training and exercises, and update plans and procedures to enable delivery of core capabilities across the prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery mission areas.

DHS will continue to solicit stakeholder feedback to ensure NPGP enables all levels of government to build and sustain, in a collaborative way, the core capabilities necessary to prepare for incidents that pose the greatest risk to the security of the Nation.

FY 2015 NPGP Funding Opportunity Announcement

SAAs will each submit one application, which includes funding for sustainment and maintenance, as well as competitive funding. Investment justifications from urban areas, port areas, transit agencies, nonprofits, and other local jurisdictions will be provided to the SAA for inclusion in the final application. The SAA, in conjunction with the State Advisory Council, will develop a process for reviewing and evaluating investments from across the State to determine the most effective proposals. The sub-grantee proposals must reflect activities that are tied to the results of the state, UA or local THIRAs, and must support a concept of building and/or sustaining national capability.

NPGP will highlight the following in the FOA:

- Alignment to PPD-8 and the Goal, National Preparedness System, core capabilities and mission areas including corresponding national planning frameworks.
- Focus on the development and sustainment of core capabilities.
- Grantees must implement programs based on the FEMA regional and state THIRAs.
- Focus on regionally and nationally deployable assets sharable through EMAC and other interstate and intrastate mutual aid agreements.

Funding availability

Maintenance and sustainment funding for SAAs, UAs, port authorities and transit agencies Each SAA and eligible UA will receive funding for building and sustaining core capabilities for terrorism prevention and protection.

- Funding will be allocated through a modified version of Section 2007 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, as amended (6 U.S.C. 608), which would require consideration of threat, vulnerability, and consequence factors, as well as the presence of fusion centers, border security threats, and other known Federal priorities to include all-hazards.
- Sustainment funding amounts for SAAs, UAs, port authorities and transit agencies will be published in the FOA. These entities will submit an investment justification (IJ) to support the implementation of that funding. The activities in the IJ must align with the state and/or UA THIRA.

Competitive funding for SAAs, UAs, and Tribes

Each SAA and any current or past eligible UA that has maintained its Urban Area Working Group (UAWG) can submit a competitive application (through the SAA) for additional funding to address regional priorities. The SAA will submit one application to FEMA that will cover competitive requests for the entire state and any eligible UAs. The UAWG must include port and transit membership since competitive funding for port and transit projects will be included in this proposal. Competitive funding for SAAs and UAs will be based on regional capability gaps as identified in the FEMA regional THIRAs.

Regional capability gaps will be published in the FOA (by region), and competitive applications will only be accepted for those regional priorities. The review process will be in two parts – regional review panel score and national review panel score. The scores will be based on the following:

- Does the application address a gap in capability identified in the applicants THIRA?
- Does the proposed project support the development or sustainment of a NIMS-typed resource?
- Does the applicant belong to or is it located in member states of EMAC (exception for tribal governments, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands)?
- Does the applicant have the ability to sustain the capability into the future in order to ensure the capability gap is filled in the long-term?
- Is the capability redundant of a capability that already exists within a reasonable response time?
- Can the project be completed within 24 months?
- Has the grantee been able to expend funding in a timely fashion for past projects?

Tribal nations will continue to apply directly to FEMA under a competitive process. FEMA will ensure a portion of the overall funding is dedicated to the tribal nations.

Stakeholder Feedback/Recommendations

In support of the Administration's FY 2013 proposal, FEMA conducted over 70 briefings, meetings and conference presentations with diverse stakeholder groups across the country throughout FY 2012 and these outreach efforts continued into 2013. The following major themes emerged and have been addressed in the Administration's FY 2015 proposal.

1. Desire to retain funding for law enforcement prevention, fusion centers and Operation Stonegarden.

FY 2015 Proposal: Maintenance and sustainment of core law enforcement prevention capabilities – including fusion centers, countering violent extremism and state and local information sharing – remain key Administration priorities. In addition, eligible law enforcement activities previously funded under other grants such as Operation Stonegarden, and port/transit operations will continue to be funded based on priorities outlined in state and urban area THIRAs.

2. Desire by cities to retain the mandatory pass through of 80% of grant funding to local units of government coupled with concern voiced by states about the need for a higher percentage of the overall funding and allowable M&A to manage the proposed NPGP.

FY 2015 Proposal: Currently, port authorities, transit agencies, private sector and non-profit organizations may be classified as private organizations or State organizations which make them ineligible as a “local” designee, even though their activities are in support of local capabilities. The Administration’s legislative proposal will change to the definition of a “local unit of government” in the 9/11 Act to include all port areas, transit agencies, and non-profit organizations.

3. Concern about the two year period of performance and desire to change the time allotted to complete projects to three or four years.

FY 2015 Proposal: Given the drawdown initiatives and shortened period of performance in FY 2012 and FY 2013, the Administration will maintain the two-year performance period.

4. Concern for how the THIRAs would be used, who would be required to complete them, engagement and transparency of the THIRA process and the relationship of the THIRA to funding allocation decisions.

FY 2015 Proposal: Mandatory engagement of urban areas and port and transit authorities in SAA generated THIRAs and investment justifications will be required in FY 2015. In FY 2012 and FY 2013, states were highly encouraged to collaborate with all levels of government when completing their THIRA. FEMA will require this collaboration in FY 2014 through grant guidance.

5. Concern for how existing governance structures such as State Senior Advisory Committees, Urban Area Working Groups, Regional Transit Security Working Groups and Area Maritime Security Committees continue to be used within the NPGP construct.

FY 2015 Proposal: Grantees will leverage existing governance structures, and enhance them where appropriate. NPGP will continue to require a State Advisory Council to oversee all grant-funded homeland security projects and programs to maximize coordination and ensure there is no unnecessary duplication of effort and resources. [See Governance Structures section above]

6. Concern that regulated port entities and transit systems would be required to apply through the SAA.

FY 2015 Proposal: Since a primary objective of the NPGP is to ensure SAAs have complete visibility on all grant funded projects within a state, the SAA will continue to be the only eligible applicant for NPGP funding in FY 2015. However, the FY 2015 NPGP will allow for transit agencies and ports areas to include their own individual applications along with the SAA application, consistent with urban area requests.

7. Concern for how mitigation activities will be funded.

FY 2015 Proposal: The FEMA preparedness grant programs have always included mitigation planning activities as eligible expenses, and NPGP will continue to do so.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
State Homeland Security Grant Program
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: State Homeland Security Grant Program

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	1,179,424
2014 Enacted	-	-	1,266,346
2015 Current Services	-	-	1,266,346
2015 Program Change	-	-	(1,266,346)
2015 Total Request	-	-	-
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(1,266,346)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Discretionary grants are being consolidated in NPGP.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
Firefighter Assistance Grants
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Firefighter Assistance Grants

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	641,840
2014 Enacted	-	-	680,000
2015 Current Services	-	-	680,000
2015 Program Change	-	-	(10,000)
2015 Total Request	-	-	670,000
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(10,000)

FEMA requests \$670 million for Firefighter Assistance Grants.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Assistance to Firefighter Grants

The AFG program, in cooperation with the U.S. Fire Administration, awards grants directly to fire departments and unaffiliated EMS organizations throughout the United States to support one-year projects that improve the effectiveness and safety of the Nation's first responders in homeland security, firefighting, and EMS operations.

The entire AFG process is fully automated in an electronic grants system. Applicants apply online; grants are awarded electronically; grantees manage their grants (payment requests, amendments, etc.) online; and grants are monitored and closed out electronically. For FY 2015, eligible applicants will be invited to submit an application for assistance in the following program areas most critical to enhancing the capabilities of the fire and EMS services:

- Operations and Safety programs, which include training, equipment, and personal protective equipment
- Firefighting Vehicle Acquisition program, which includes but is not limited to: pumpers, brush trucks, tankers/ tenders, rescue vehicles, ambulances, turntable ladder trucks with quintuple capabilities (quints), aerials, foam units, and fireboats less than 20 feet
- Wellness/fitness activities
- Support for State Fire Training Academies

- Increasing the number of trained, "front-line" firefighters
- Modifications to facilities
- Fire Prevention and Safety (FP&S) activities, which include awareness and education, arson prevention, code enforcement, burn prevention, and firefighter safety research and development

Funding priorities for each of the funding activities are determined by DHS/FEMA and are based on the National Preparedness Goal and on recommendations from the Nation's fire service (represented by nine major fire service organizations). The applications that most closely align to those announced priorities are reviewed by peer panels. Peer review panels typically commence within two weeks of the end of the grant application period and take three weeks to complete. Grant awards are based primarily on the results of the peer review panels.

Under the reauthorization legislation, AFG must also expend a minimum of ten percent of available grant funding for fire prevention activities. The FP&S Grants support projects that enhance the safety of the public and firefighters from fire and related hazards. The primary goal is to target high-risk populations and reduce injury and prevent death.

Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Act Grants

SAFER grants provide support to fire departments to improve the readiness and capability of local first responders during all-hazards emergencies, including firefighting operations. FEMA strongly encourages applicants, to the extent practicable, to seek, recruit, and hire post-9/11 veterans to increase their ranks within their department in order to take advantage of the provisions of the Veterans Opportunity to Work (VOW) to Hire Heroes Act of 2011.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
Emergency Management Performance Grants
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Emergency Management Performance Grants

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	332,456
2014 Enacted	-	-	350,000
2015 Current Services	-	-	350,000
2015 Total Request	-	-	350,000
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	-

FEMA requests \$350 million for the Emergency Management Performance Grants program.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

EMPG is a formula-based grant program that provides assistance to State and local governments in order to sustain and enhance the effectiveness of their emergency management program. Funds are provided to all 50 States and six territories as well as to the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands. FEMA provides States with the flexibility to allocate funds according to risk and to address the most urgent State and local needs in disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. EMPG works within the Federal government grant administration process to provide the support that State and local governments need to achieve measurable results in key functional areas of emergency management: laws and authorities; hazard identification and risk assessment; hazard management; resource management; planning; direction, control, and coordination; communications and warning; operations and procedures; logistics and facilities; training; exercises; public education and information; and finance and administration. EMPG is allocated at a 50 percent Federal cost share.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
Training Partnership Grants
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Training Partnership Grants

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
2014 Enacted	-	-	-
2015 Current Services	-	-	-
2015 Program Change	-	-	60,000
2015 Total Request	-	-	60,000
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	60,000

FEMA requests \$60 million for the Training Partnership Grants

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Training Partnership Grants, formerly funded separately as the Continuing Training Grants (CTG) and National Domestic Preparedness Consortium (NDPC), will be awarded on a competitive basis to entities (e.g., State, local, tribal, and territorial governments; universities and higher education institutions; and non-profits) that have demonstrable expertise and can develop and deliver curricula that tie to the core capabilities in the National Preparedness Goal. The aim is to incentivize innovation in homeland security training through its competitive approach to awarding funds.

Awards to first-time grant recipients that are facility-based training and education centers will be for the development of curricula and to assist with other programmatic start-up costs as they establish a reimbursable training program or course. The grant funding for these recipients will be phased out over several years, as the grantee builds a customer base to reimburse the grantee for the training they receive. Established grant recipients (including former recipients under the NDPC and CTG) will compete for funding based on the merit of their respective proposals. All grant recipients will be required to sustain the programs and courses developed utilizing funding they collect from attendees.

This competitive approach will enable FEMA to develop new venues and vehicles to train and educate the State and local first responder community.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
Education, Training and Exercises
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Education, Training and Exercises

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	231	195	219,820
2014 Enacted	231	231	233,654
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	8	8	(4,245)
2015 Current Services	239	239	229,409
2015 Program Change	-	-	(127,140)
2015 Total Request	239	239	102,269
Total Change 2014 to 2015	8	8	(131,385)

FEMA requests \$102 million for Education, Training and Exercises.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

National Exercise Program (NEP)

The NEP serves as the principal mechanism for examining the preparedness and readiness of the United States across the entire homeland security and emergency management enterprise. The purpose of the NEP is to design, coordinate, conduct, and evaluate exercises that rigorously test the Nation's ability to perform missions and functions that prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.

The NEP fosters meaningful and systematic interaction of public officials at every level of jurisdiction while incorporating the participation of private-sector, faith-based, and non-governmental organizations, along with the public, against a set of common objectives. Each two-year NEP cycle is risk-driven, capabilities based, guided by objectives, and responsive to changes in policy and lessons learned from previous exercises and actual events.

The exercises conducted in the NEP employ the doctrine and methodology of the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) which provides exercise guidance and principles constituting a national standard for homeland security exercises. The HSEEP Toolkit serves as the supporting technology platform, providing the homeland security enterprise with access to preparedness services and technologies to meet current and emerging needs and support integration capabilities.

In FY15, FEMA will begin executing the second two-year NEP cycle which will continue to use realistic, efficient, and collaborative exercises that are scheduled throughout the country, culminating in a capstone full-scale exercise to be conducted in the second year of the cycle. This cycle will include the incorporation of improved processes identified throughout the inaugural cycle, and will result in exercises that validate objectives identified by principals from the whole community. Further, the NEP will support the conduct of approximately 75 exercises designed to monitor, measure, and improve the preparedness of the Nation across the core capabilities defined in the National Preparedness Goal.

National Training Program

The National Training Program provides training tailored to first responders that enhances the capacity of State, local, Tribal and Territorial (SLTT) jurisdictions to prepare for, prevent, deter, respond to, and recover safely and effectively from potential manmade and natural catastrophic events, including terrorism. This program manages and administers the Training Partnership Grants (described in the State and local Appropriation CJ) and draws upon the expertise of a diverse group of training partners to develop and deliver approved training courses in support of the National Training and Education System. To date, FEMA training partners have delivered training to over 1.7 million first responders.

The National Training Program manages two major training related databases: the First Responder Training System (FRTS) and the Registration and Evaluation System (RES). The FRTS is the outward-facing system that offers training and education materials and support tools for State and local stakeholders. These training support tools include the Responder Training Development Center (RTDC) which leads course developers through all the stages of course development and provides check points for approval by program managers.

Center for Domestic Preparedness (CDP)

The CDP provides specialized all-hazards preparedness training in support of NTES to SLTT emergency responders on skills tied to national priorities, particularly those related to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear Weapons of Mass Destruction. To date, the CDP has trained more than 784,000 students from SLTT agencies. Training for SLTT responders is provided for 10 disciplines and is designed to build the Nation's capacity to respond to and stabilize a catastrophic event within 72 hours and restore basic services and community functionality within 60 days thereafter.

The Chemical, Ordnance, Biological, and Radiological Training Facility is the Nation's only toxic-agent training facility for civilian responders, providing a unique environment that enables them to train using military nerve agents and live biological materials in a safe and realistic training environment. NTP operates the Noble Training Facility, the only hospital facility in the United States dedicated solely to training hospital and healthcare professionals in disaster preparedness and mass casualty operations. The Noble Training Facility addresses training gaps identified by the healthcare response community and trains healthcare professionals to meet all-hazard threats in a realistic hospital environment. In addition to developing and delivering emergency responder training at various levels for a broad range of emergency response disciplines, the CDP also participates in efforts to standardize this training for SLTT responders while maintaining training quality and gathering meaningful evaluation data for continuous program improvement and effective

program management. The CDP maintains a campus of 124 acres and approximately 935,000 square feet of training and support facilities.

Emergency Management Institute (EMI)

EMI is the emergency management community's flagship training institution for Federal, SLT, volunteer, public, and private sector officials to strengthen emergency management core competencies. EMI directly supports the implementation of the National Preparedness Goal, National Incident Management System, and the National Planning Frameworks by developing critical knowledge and skills to improve and sustain the Nation's capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards utilizing the Whole Community approach. EMI trains more than 2 million students annually. Training delivery systems include residential onsite training; offsite delivery in partnership with emergency management training systems, colleges, and universities; and technology- based platforms to conduct individual training courses for emergency management personnel across the Nation.

As part of the National Training and Education System, EMI, in partnership with academia and professional associations, is working to establish a common body of knowledge through the Emergency Management Professional Program that is designed to improve national capabilities. This program includes the National Emergency Management Academy, National Emergency Management Leaders Academy, and National Emergency Management Executive Academy.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1:

Elimination of Awards and Bonuses

PPA:

Program Increase:

Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$0

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	(\$140)
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(\$140)

Description of Item:

Eliminate personnel funding associated with awards and bonuses.

Justification:

Funding for awards and bonuses is eliminated in order to preserve critical mission needs.

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

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other activities, [\$1,500,000,000] **\$2,225,469,000^l**, which shall be allocated as follows:

(1)[\$466,346,000 shall be for the State Homeland Security Grant Program under section 2004 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 605), of which not less than \$55,000,000 shall be for Operation Stonegarden: Provided, That notwithstanding subsection (c)(4) of such section 2004, for fiscal year 2014, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall make available to local and tribal governments amounts provided to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico under this paragraph in accordance with subsection (c)(1) of such section 2004.(2) \$600,000,000 shall be for the Urban Area Security Initiative under section 2003 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 604), of which not less than \$13,000,000 shall be for organizations (as described under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax section 501(a) of such code) determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security to be at high risk of a terrorist attack.(3) \$100,000,000 shall be for Public Transportation Security Assistance, Railroad Security Assistance, and Over-the-Road Bus Security Assistance under sections 1406, 1513, and 1532 of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110 – 53; 6 U.S.C. 1135, 1163, and 1182), of which not less than \$10,000,000 shall be for Amtrak security: Provided , That such public transportation security assistance shall be provided directly to public transportation agencies.(4) \$100,000,000 shall be for Port Security Grants in accordance with 46 U.S.C. 70107.(5) \$233,654,000 shall be to sustain current operations for training, exercises, technical assistance, and other programs, of which \$162,991,000 shall be for training of State, local, and tribal emergency response providers: Provided , That for grants under paragraphs (1) through (4), applications for grants shall be made available to eligible applicants not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, that eligible applicants shall submit applications not later than 80 days after the grant announcement, and the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall act within 65 days after the receipt of an application: Provided further , That notwithstanding section 2008(a)(11) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 609(a)(11)), or any other provision of law, a grantee may not use more than 5 percent of the amount of a grant made available under this heading for expenses directly related to administration of the grant: Provided further , That for grants under paragraphs (1) and (2), the installation of communications towers is not considered construction of a building or other physical facility: Provided further, That grantees shall provide reports on their use of funds, as determined necessary by the Secretary of Homeland Security: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 509 of this Act the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency may use the funds provided in paragraph (5) to acquire real property for the purpose of establishing or appropriately extending the security buffer zones around Federal Emergency Management Agency training facilities]² ***\$1,043,200,000 shall be for the National Preparedness Grant Program for the purpose of achieving the National Preparedness Goal: Provided , That grants may be awarded to achieve the National Preparedness Goal through the protection of critical infrastructure and key resources, the development and sustainment of capabilities, including nationally deployable resources to prevent and protect against terrorism and to respond to, recover from, and mitigate against all hazards: Provided further, That grants made under the National Preparedness Grant Program may provide a minimum allocation of funding to each state and territory, including the District of Columbia: Provided further , That,***

*notwithstanding section 2008(a)(11) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 609(a)(11)), or any other provision of law, a recipient of a grant may use not more than 5 percent of the amount of a grant made available under this heading for expenses directly related to administration of the grant: Provided further, That applications for grants under the National Preparedness Grant Program shall be made available to eligible applicants not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, eligible applicants shall submit applications not later than 80 days after the grant announcement, and the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall act within 65 days after the receipt of an application.*³

[FIREFIGHTER ASSISTANCE GRANTS]⁴

[For grants]⁵ (2) *\$670,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016, shall be for necessary expenses*⁶ for programs authorized by the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.), [*\$680,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015,*]⁷ of which [*\$340,000,000*]⁸ *\$335,000,000*⁸ shall be available to carry out section 33 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 2229) and [*\$340,000,000*]⁹ *\$335,000,000*⁹ shall be available to carry out section 34 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 2229a): *Provided, That, in making such grants, the Secretary may grant waivers from the requirements in subsections (a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(E), (c)(1), (c)(2), and (c)(4) of section 34 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 2229a).*¹⁰

[EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANTS]¹¹

[For]¹² (3) *\$350,000,000 shall be available for necessary expenses for*¹³ emergency management performance grants, as authorized by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.), and Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) [, *\$350,000,000*]¹⁴ .

*(4) \$60,000,000 shall be for Training Partnership Grants for the purpose of achieving the National Preparedness Goal: Provided, that any grant shall be awarded based on the result of full and open competition.*¹⁵

(5) \$102,269,000 shall be for the Center for Domestic Preparedness, the Emergency Management Institute, and the National Exercise Program.

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$1,500,000,000] \$2,225,469,000 ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ... [\$466,346,000 shall be...] ...	Removes language for old grant programs.
³ ... \$1,043,200,000 shall be for...	Adds language for National Preparedness Grant Program..
⁴ ... [FIREFIGHTER...]	Removes Firefighter Assistance Grants header
⁵ ... [For grants]...	Removes old language no longer required.
⁶ ... (2) \$670,000,000 to remain...	Adds language to include Firefighter Assistance Grants
⁷ [\$680,000,000 to remain...]...	Removes duplicative language added elsewhere.
⁸ [\$340,000,000] \$335,000,000...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁹ [\$340,000,000] \$335,000,000...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
¹⁰ Provided, That, in making.....	Adds language to allow grants to seek, recruit, and hire post-9/11 veterans
¹¹ [EMERGENCY...]...	Removes Emergency Management Performance Grants header.
¹² [For]...	Removes unnecessary language. No substantial change proposed.
¹³ (3) \$350,000,000 shall be.....	Adds language to include Emergency Management Performance Grants.
¹⁴ [\$350,000,000]...	Removes duplicative language added elsewhere.
¹⁵ (4) \$60,000,000 shall be.....	Adds language to include Training Partnership Grant.
¹⁶ (5) \$102,269,000 shall be.....	Adds language for the three preparedness programs to remain in SALP.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security State and Local Programs FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	231	195	\$2,373,540
FY 2014 Enacted	231	231	\$2,530,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2015 Pay Increase	-	-	\$165
2015 Vacancy Fills	-	7	\$932
Annualization of 2014 pay raise	-	-	\$55
Annualization of prior year part year funding	-	5	\$584
Realignment of positions from Salaries and Expenses	8	8	\$934
Training Partnership Grants	-	-	\$60,000
Total, Increases	8	20	\$62,670
Decreases			
2015 attrition and pay adjustments	-	(12)	(\$1,401)
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	-	-	(\$10,000)
Elimination of the National Exercise and Simulation Center (NESC)	-	-	(\$1,022)
National Preparedness Grant Program	-	-	(\$223,146)
Reduction in exercise coordination, design and support	-	-	(\$2,227)
Savings from reduction in printed training materials	-	-	(\$200)
Termination of Continuing Training Grants	-	-	(\$29,000)
Termination of National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	-	-	(\$98,000)
Termination of one-time costs for mass shooter initiative	-	-	(\$2,065)
Total, Decreases	-	(12)	(\$367,061)
Total Other Adjustments	8	8	(\$304,391)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	8	8	(\$304,391)
FY 2015 Current Services	239	239	\$2,225,609
Program Changes			
Decreases			
Elimination of Awards and Bonuses	-	-	(\$140)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$140)
Total Program Changes	-	-	(\$140)
FY 2015 Request	239	239	\$2,225,469
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	8	8	(\$304,531)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	231	195	\$2,373,540
FY 2014 Enacted	231	231	\$2,530,000
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	8	20	\$2,670
Decreases	-	(12)	(\$6,915)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	8	8	(\$4,245)
FY 2015 Current Services	239	239	\$2,525,755
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$60,000
Decreases	-	-	(\$360,286)
Total, Program Changes	-	-	(\$300,286)
FY 2015 Request	239	239	\$2,225,469
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	8	8	(\$304,531)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Firefighter Assistance Grants	-	-	\$680,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$10,000)	-	-	\$670,000	-	-	(\$10,000)
State Homeland Security Grant Program	-	-	\$1,266,346	-	-	-	-	-	(\$1,266,346)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$1,266,346)
Emergency Management Performance Grants	-	-	\$350,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$350,000	-	-	-
National Preparedness Grants Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,043,200	-	-	\$1,043,200	-	-	\$1,043,200
Training Partnership Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$60,000	-	-	\$60,000	-	-	\$60,000
Education, Training and Exercises	231	231	\$233,654	8	8	(\$4,245)	-	-	(\$127,140)	239	239	\$102,269	8	8	(\$131,385)
Total	231	231	\$2,530,000	8	8	(\$4,245)	-	-	(\$300,286)	239	239	\$2,225,469	8	8	(\$304,531)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security State and Local Programs Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$16,135	\$17,954	\$18,628	\$674
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$2	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$29	\$140	-	(\$140)
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$4,737	\$5,405	\$5,774	\$369
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$20,903	\$23,499	\$24,402	\$903
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$5,144	\$5,144	\$5,144	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$71	\$71	\$71	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$224	\$224	\$224	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$1,222	\$1,222	\$1,222	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$152	\$152	\$102	(\$50)
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$45	\$45	\$45	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$107,119	\$107,119	\$60,549	(\$46,570)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$265	\$265	\$115	(\$150)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$2,642	\$2,642	\$2,642	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$174	\$174	\$174	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$747	\$747	\$747	-
31.0 Equipment	\$2,541	\$2,541	\$2,541	-
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$1,257,995	\$1,360,775	\$1,047,491	(\$313,284)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$1,378,341	\$1,481,121	\$1,121,067	(\$360,054)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$1,399,244	\$1,504,620	\$1,145,469	(\$359,151)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(\$4,620)	-	\$4,620
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$1,399,244	\$1,500,000	\$1,145,469	(\$354,531)
Full Time Equivalents	195	231	239	8

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security State and Local Programs

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	3	3	3	-
GS-15	6	6	6	-
GS-14	25	25	27	2
GS-13	70	70	74	4
GS-12	47	47	48	1
GS-11	24	24	24	-
GS-9	27	27	27	-
GS-8	2	2	3	1
GS-7	17	17	17	-
GS-6	5	5	5	-
GS-5	5	5	5	-
Total Permanent Positions	231	231	239	8
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	231	231	239	8
Total, State and Local Programs:	231	231	239	8
Full Time Equivalents	195	231	239	8
Average ES Salary	155,802	157,360	158,934	1,574
Average GS Salary	89,033	89,923	90,823	900
Average Grade	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
Firefighter Assistance Grants
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	1,485	-	-	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	2	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	552	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	2,039	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	380	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	647	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	82	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	630	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	286	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	294	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	2,500	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	32	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	604,757	641,840	680,000	38,160
91.0 Unvouchered	30,193	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	639,801	641,840	680,000	38,160
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(641,840)	(680,000)	(38,160)
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	680,000	670,000	(10,000)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	-	38,160	(10,000)	(48,160)
Total Requirements	641,840	680,000	670,000	(10,000)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Firefighter Assistance Grants Mission Statement

Firefighter Assistance Grants are provided to local fire departments for the purpose of protecting the health and safety of the public and protecting firefighting personnel, including volunteers and emergency medical service personnel, against fire and fire-related hazards.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	1,485	-	-	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	2	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	552	-	-	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	2,039	-	-	-

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$604,757	\$641,840	\$680,000	\$38,160

Reflects an increase in available grant funding.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
Emergency Management Performance Grants
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	332,456	350,000	350,000	-
Total, Other Object Classes	332,456	350,000	350,000	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	332,456	350,000	350,000	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Emergency Management Performance Grants Mission Statement

Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) is used to support comprehensive emergency management at the State and local levels and to encourage the improvement of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities for all hazards.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
Training Partnership Grants
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	60,000	60,000
Total, Other Object Classes	-	-	60,000	60,000
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	-	-	60,000	60,000
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Training Partnership Grants Mission Statement

Funds for the Training Partnership Grants, formerly funded separately as the Continuing Training Grants (CTG) and National Domestic Preparedness Consortium (NDPC), will be awarded on a competitive basis to entities (e.g., State, local, tribal, and territorial governments; universities and higher education institutions; and nonprofits) that have demonstrable expertise and can develop/deliver training and education curricula that tie to the core capabilities in the National Preparedness Goal. The program will aim to incentivize innovation in homeland security training techniques through its competitive approach to awarding funds.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$60,000	\$60,000

This program replaces the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium and Continuing Training Grants programs.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
National Preparedness Grants Program
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	1,043,200	1,043,200
Total, Other Object Classes	-	-	1,043,200	1,043,200
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	-	-	1,043,200	1,043,200
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

National Preparedness Grants Program Mission Statement

Federal investments in State, local and tribal preparedness capabilities have contributed to the development of a national-level capacity to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from catastrophic events. It is the purpose of the FY 2015 National Preparedness Grant Program (NPGP) to continue supporting the development of a robust cross-jurisdictional and readily deployable suite of State and local assets. The National Preparedness Goal recognizes that a secure and resilient Nation is one with the capabilities required, across the whole community, to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk. With this in mind, the FY 2015 NPGP will work to build and sustain core capabilities in the National Preparedness Goal.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$1,043,200	\$1,043,200

This program replaces State Homeland Security Grant Program.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
State Homeland Security Grant Program
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	1,179,424	1,270,966	-	(1,270,966)
Total, Other Object Classes	1,179,424	1,270,966	-	(1,270,966)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(4,620)	-	4,620
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	-	(4,620)	-	4,620
Total Requirements	1,179,424	1,266,346	-	(1,266,346)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

State Homeland Security Grant Program Mission Statement

Supports the implementation of state Homeland Security Strategies to address the identified planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise needs to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism and other catastrophic events.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$1,179,424	\$1,270,966	\$0	(\$1,270,966)

This program has been replaced by the National Preparedness Grant Program

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
Education, Training and Exercises
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	16,135	17,954	18,628	674
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	2	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	29	140	-	(140)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	4,737	5,405	5,774	369
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	20,903	23,499	24,402	903
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	5,144	5,144	5,144	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	71	71	71	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	224	224	224	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	1,222	1,222	1,222	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	152	152	102	(50)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	45	45	45	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	107,119	107,119	60,549	(46,570)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	265	265	115	(150)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	2,642	2,642	2,642	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	174	174	174	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	747	747	747	-
31.0 Equipment	2,541	2,541	2,541	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	78,571	89,809	4,291	(85,518)
Total, Other Object Classes	198,917	210,155	77,867	(132,288)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	219,820	233,654	102,269	(131,385)
Full Time Equivalents	195	231	239	8

Education, Training and Exercises Mission Statement

Comprised of the Emergency Management Institute (EMI), Center for Domestic Preparedness (CDP) and National Exercise Program (NEP).

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	16,135	17,954	18,628	674
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	2	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	29	140	-	(140)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	4,737	5,405	5,774	369
Total, Salaries & Benefits	20,903	23,499	24,402	903

Includes a net increase of \$1,000,000 for an increase for COLA and a decrease for awards.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$152	\$152	\$102	(\$50)

Decrease reflects projected need in FY 2015.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$107,119	\$107,119	\$60,549	(\$46,570)

Includes a decrease in funding due to the elimination of National Domestic Preparedness Consortium and Continuing Training Grants.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$265	\$265	\$115	(\$150)

Decrease reflects projected need in FY 2015.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$78,571	\$89,809	\$4,291	(\$85,518)

Includes a decrease in funding due to the elimination of National Domestic Preparedness Consortium and Continuing Training Grants.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	83	195	231
Increases			
Annualization of Vacancies	-	2	5
Appropriation moved from S&E	146	-	8
Vacancies Filled	-	34	7
Subtotal, Increases	146	36	20
Decreases			
Attrition of FTE	(34)	-	(12)
Subtotal, Decreases	(34)	-	(12)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	195	231	239
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	112	36	8

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Federal Emergency Management Agency Radiological Emergency Preparedness



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Federal Emergency Management Agency Radiological Emergency Preparedness

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Radiological Emergency Preparedness:

The Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (REPP) ensures that the public health and safety of citizens living near commercial nuclear power plants will be adequately protected in the event of a nuclear power station incident. In addition, the program informs and educates the public about radiological emergency preparedness. REPP provides funding only for emergency preparedness activities of State and local governments that take place beyond nuclear power plant boundaries.

B. Budget Activities:

Drills and Exercises

In conjunction with State, tribal, local and industry officials, REPP conducts and evaluates exercises and drills in the communities surrounding commercial nuclear power plants. These drills and exercises ensure there is adequate off-site emergency preparedness to protect the health and safety of citizens living around commercial nuclear power plants.

Rulemaking and Policy Development

REPP develops policy and guidance and coordinates regulatory basis of program with the Nuclear Regulatory Committee (NRC) as they relate to offsite planning and preparedness. This includes implementation of Presidential Policy Directive (PPD)-8. These changes require education of Federal, State, tribal and local stakeholders on refined or newly developed REPP guidance and how it should be incorporated into REPP plans and exercise programs.

New Reactor Licensing Process

The New Reactor Licensing Program is a joint effort between FEMA and the NRC. Both organizations share a common objective of maximizing public health and safety through the evaluation of emergency plans and conduct a qualifying exercise prior to startup of proposed new reactor applicants. Early involvement during the process of constructing new reactors and prior to any power generation ensures that there is “reasonable assurance” that both onsite and offsite personnel can take the appropriate protective measures to protect public health and safety in the event of a nuclear accident.

Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee (FRPCC)

REPP also maintains the functionality of the FRPCC as a coordinating body for radiological preparedness across the Federal government. The FRPCC, some of whose functions are funded by REPP user fee collections, coordinates the activities of Federal agencies with responsibilities in the radiological emergency planning and preparedness process. The FRPCC serves as a radiological information clearinghouse among Federal departments and agencies and is responsible for updating the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex of the National Response Framework.

Radiological Emergency Preparedness Training Curriculum

REPP developed and continues to employ a robust professional development path to assist FEMA staff and Federal, State, tribal and local emergency planning, preparedness and response personnel in their emergency preparedness planning and training. This is accomplished by maintaining a high-quality national level cadre of Federal employee instructors to deliver training courses throughout the country.

C. Budget Request Summary:

FEMA requests 170 positions, 170 FTE, and \$40.143 million in offsetting collections for FY 2015. REPP projects \$38.343 million in operating expenses in FY 2015 resulting in a net budget authority of -\$1.815 million.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Radiological Emergency Preparedness:
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013 ¹			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Radiological emergency preparedness	170	146	\$37,406	170	150	\$37,345	170	170	(\$1,815)	-	20	(\$39,160)	-	-	(\$40,312)	-	20	\$1,152
Total, Radiological Emergency Preparedness:	170	146	\$37,406	170	150	\$37,345	170	170	(\$1,815)	-	20	(\$39,160)	-	-	(\$40,312)	-	20	\$1,152
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	170	146	\$37,406	170	150	\$37,345	170	170	(\$1,815)	-	20	(\$39,160)	-	-	(\$40,312)	-	20	\$1,152
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	170	146	\$37,406	170	150	\$37,345	170	170	(\$1,815)	-	20	(\$39,160)	-	-	(\$40,312)	-	20	\$1,152

¹ FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes reprogrammings/transfers, and actual FTE/fee collections in FY 2013, as applicable.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Radiological Emergency Preparedness:
Radiological emergency preparedness
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Radiological emergency preparedness

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	170	146	37,406
2014 Enacted	170	150	37,345
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	20	1,152
2015 Current Services	170	170	38,497
2015 Program Change	-	-	(40,312)
2015 Total Request	170	170	(1,815)
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	20	(39,160)

FEMA requests to use \$38.343 million in FY 2014 Offsetting Collections for FY 2015 operating expenses in support of REPP activities. This funding will support 170 positions and provide for FY 2015 program costs. The request also includes \$40.143 million in FY 2015 budget authority for the collection of licensing fees.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

REPP ensures that the public health and safety of citizens living near commercial nuclear power plants will be adequately protected in the event of a nuclear power station incident. In addition, the program informs and educates the public about radiological emergency preparedness. REPP provides funding only for emergency preparedness activities of State and local governments that take place beyond nuclear power plant boundaries.

Drills and Exercises

REPP maintains its support to other FEMA, DHS, Department of Defense, and Federal partners involved in improvised nuclear device (IND) and radiological dispersal device (RDD) planning and exercises, as these programs share common elements with REPP's primary mission to ensure the health and safety of citizens in the event of a radiological emergency.

In FY 2015, REPP will complete 34 exercises in the states and counties within the Emergency Planning Zones of NRC licensed commercial nuclear power plant facilities. Ongoing hostile action

based (HAB) exercises continue to increase REPP's nuclear and radiological preparedness responsibilities. Currently there are 22 REP exercises planned for FY 2015 that involve a HAB component. REPP Regional and Headquarters staff will assist the State and local stakeholders in updating their plans.

New Reactor Licensing Process

Two new reactor applications are expected to be submitted for review in FY 2015. REPP has provided reviews of the offsite emergency planning for eighteen new reactor applications to date. We continue to oversee the review process through changes/updates to the State and local emergency plans.

In FY15, REPP will develop, in conjunction with the NRC, new guidance concerning the review of emergency planning for the advanced small modular reactor (SMR) units being developed by several companies. REPP will be updating guidance to reflect these new and updated policies. At this time we are expecting development of two SMRs, one in Tennessee and one in Idaho.

Radiological Emergency Preparedness Training Curriculum

In FY15, REPP will deliver and conduct 35 REP Training courses. The REPP Course curriculum consists of: the REP Accident Assessment Course, REP Core Concept Course (RCCC), REP Exercise Evaluation Course and the REP Plan Review Course (RPRC). These courses are taught throughout the FEMA Regions as requested by our stakeholders. Additional courses conducted at the Center for Domestic Preparedness (CDP) are the Radiological Emergency Response Operation and the Advance Radiological Incident Operations. Currently REP Training is revising the RPRC, which was formerly the REP Plans and Programs Course, and plans to extend the RCCC to add a section that would address Hostile Action Based event response. REP Training is currently partnering with the CDP and Emergency Management Institute, along with States and local throughout the regions to provide courses to over 995 emergency responders.

Rulemaking and Policy Development

The new major initiative in FY 2015 for REPP will be reviewing the program regulations that govern the program (44 CFR Parts 350-354). This will be a significant undertaking to ensure that the REPP regulations reflect contemporary emergency management doctrine, tenets, and lessons learned from the Fukushima accident in 2011. Some examples include risk communications strategies to the public during an incident, enhancing coordination with Federal, State, local and tribal partners and stakeholders, and developing more precise financial models and methodologies for the assessment and collection of user fees from the nuclear industry.

REPP develops policy and guidance and coordinates the regulatory program foundation with the NRC as they relate to offsite planning and preparedness, including the implementation of Presidential Policy Directive (PPD)-8 "National Preparedness. Outreach and implementation guidance is required for Federal, State, tribal, and local stakeholders on any refined or newly developed REPP guidance.

Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee (FRPCC)

In FY 2015, REPP will co-chair (with FEMA Office of Response & Recovery) the FRPCC. In FY 2015, the FRPCC will serve as the lead in updating the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex (NRIA) of the National Response Framework. This update will encompass all phases of emergency response and recovery from all types of nuclear and radiological emergencies.

In FY 2015, REPP will provide ongoing training and certifications through the “A-Team University.” This program develops and maintains the members of the Advisory Team for Environment, Food and Health. The A-Team is a radiological emergency response group tasked with providing protective action recommendations to State and local governments on behalf of its member agencies. The permanent membership includes representatives from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Alert and Notification Enhancements

REPP maintains oversight of Public Alert and Notification systems at over 64 sites in 36 States. These systems are designed to provide prompt alerting to the public in the event of an emergency. In FY 2015, REPP, in partnership with the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP), the National Integration Center (NIC), National Continuity Programs (NCP) and the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) Office will provide direct technical support to State and local governments in implementing the latest public alert and notification technologies and procedures, enhancing emergency preparedness for both radiological and all hazards.

User Fee Improvements

In FY 2013, \$5.0 million of carryover user fee collections were refunded to nuclear power station licensees a result of REPP’s increased ability to produce more accurate, transparent cost estimates. In addition, in FY 2013 the REP program undertook a cost study in an effort to better refine its cost models. REPP anticipates further adjustments as we mature our modeling capabilities, thus, ultimately diminishing the need for sizeable refunds to industry, and ensuring that refunds are conducted more timely.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Radiological Emergency Preparedness:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Eliminate Awards and Bonuses
PPA: Radiological emergency preparedness
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(130)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	130
Program Decrease							-	-	(130)
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	-

Description of Item:

Eliminate personnel funding associated with awards and bonuses.

Justification:

The Department proposes to eliminate this funding in order to preserve critical mission needs and frontline operations.

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

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

The aggregate charges assessed during fiscal year [2014]2015¹, as authorized in title III of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (42 U.S.C. 5196e), shall not be less than 100 percent of the amounts anticipated by the Department of Homeland Security necessary for its radiological emergency preparedness program for the next fiscal year: Provided, That the methodology for assessment and collection of fees shall be fair and equitable and shall reflect costs of providing such services, including administrative costs of collecting such fees: Provided further, That fees received under this heading shall be deposited in this account as offsetting collections and will become available for authorized purposes on October 1, [2014]2015², and remain available until September 30, [2016]2017³.

Explanation of Changes

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[2014] <u>2015</u> ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ... [2014] <u>2015</u> ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ ... [2016] <u>2017</u> ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Radiological Emergency Preparedness: FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	170	146	\$37,406
FY 2014 Enacted	170	150	\$37,345
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2014 Annualization of Pay Raise	-	-	\$13
2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$89
2015 Vacancy fills	-	20	\$1,567
Annualization of prior year part year funding	-	9	\$504
Total, Increases	-	29	\$2,173
Decreases			
2015 Attrition and pay adjustments	-	(9)	(\$1,021)
Total, Decreases	-	(9)	(\$1,021)
Total Other Adjustments	-	20	\$1,152
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	20	\$1,152
FY 2015 Current Services	170	170	\$38,497
Program Changes			
Decreases			
Eliminate Awards and Bonuses	-	-	(\$130)
Offsetting Collections precluded from obligation before October 1, 2015	-	-	(\$40,182)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$40,312)
Total Program Changes	-	-	(\$40,312)
FY 2015 Request	170	170	(\$1,815)
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	20	(\$39,160)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Radiological Emergency Preparedness:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	170	146	\$37,406
FY 2014 Enacted	170	150	\$37,345
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	-	29	\$2,173
Decreases	-	(9)	(\$1,021)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	20	\$1,152
FY 2015 Current Services	170	170	\$38,497
Program Changes	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(\$40,312)
Total, Program Changes	-	-	(\$40,312)
FY 2015 Request	170	170	(\$1,815)
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	20	(\$39,160)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Radiological emergency preparedness	170	150	\$37,345	-	20	\$1,152	-	-	(\$40,312)	170	170	(\$1,815)	-	20	(\$39,160)
Total	170	150	\$37,345	-	20	\$1,152	-	-	(\$40,312)	170	170	(\$1,815)	-	20	(\$39,160)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Radiological Emergency Preparedness:
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

[illegible][illegible]

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Radiological Emergency Preparedness: Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$13,698	\$13,844	\$14,657	\$813
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$13	\$139	-	(\$139)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$4,548	\$5,518	\$5,842	\$324
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$18,259	\$19,501	\$20,499	\$998
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,663	\$3,584	\$3,584	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,354	\$1,651	\$1,817	\$166
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$412	\$1,385	\$1,385	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$22	\$70	\$70	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$6,677	\$10,450	\$7,502	(\$2,948)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,952	\$2,630	\$2,592	(\$38)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$94	\$478	\$478	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$715	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$100	\$139	\$139	-
31.0 Equipment	\$148	\$316	\$316	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$10	\$40	\$40	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	\$5,000	\$9,690	-	(\$9,690)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$19,147	\$30,433	\$17,923	(\$12,510)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$37,406	\$49,934	\$38,422	(\$11,512)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(\$16,360)	(\$3,771)	\$12,589
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	\$3,771	\$3,692	(\$79)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	(\$40,158)	(\$40,158)
Total Requirements	\$37,406	\$37,345	(\$1,815)	(\$39,160)
Full Time Equivalents	146	150	170	20

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Radiological Emergency Preparedness:

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	1	1	1	-
GS-15	6	5	5	-
GS-14	22	26	26	-
GS-13	43	47	47	-
GS-12	85	79	79	-
GS-11	1	1	1	-
GS-9	2	2	2	-
GS-8	3	2	2	-
GS-7	7	7	7	-
Total Permanent Positions	170	170	170	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	58	58	58	-
U.S. Field	112	112	112	-
Total, Radiological Emergency Preparedness::	170	170	170	-
Full Time Equivalents	146	150	170	20
Average ES Salary	154,800	155,961	157,521	1,560
Average GS Salary	86,797	87,448	88,322	874
Average Grade	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency Radiological Emergency Preparedness: Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	13,698	13,844	14,657	813
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	13	139	-	(139)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	4,548	5,518	5,842	324
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	18,259	19,501	20,499	998
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	1,663	3,584	3,584	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	1,354	1,651	1,817	166
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	412	1,385	1,385	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	22	70	70	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	6,677	10,450	7,502	(2,948)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	2,952	2,630	2,592	(38)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	94	478	478	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	715	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	100	139	139	-
31.0 Equipment	148	316	316	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	10	40	40	-
44.0 Refunds	5,000	9,690	-	(9,690)
Total, Other Object Classes	19,147	30,433	17,923	(12,510)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(16,360)	(3,771)	12,589
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	3,771	3,692	(79)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	(40,158)	(40,158)
Total, Adjustments	-	(12,589)	(40,237)	(27,648)
Total Requirements	37,406	37,345	(1,815)	(39,160)
Full Time Equivalents	146	150	170	20

Radiological Emergency Preparedness Mission Statement

The Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (REPP) ensures that the public health and safety of citizens living near commercial nuclear power plants will be adequately protected in the event of a nuclear power station incident. In addition, the program informs and educates the public about radiological emergency preparedness. REPP provides funding only for emergency preparedness activities of State and local governments that take place beyond nuclear power plant boundaries.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	13,698	13,844	14,657	813
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	13	139	-	(139)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	4,548	5,518	5,842	324
Total, Salaries & Benefits	18,259	19,501	20,499	998

Includes a net increase for filling vacancies and COLA and a decrease for awards.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,354	\$1,651	\$1,817	\$166

Increase associated with projected costs for rent in FY 2015.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$6,677	\$10,450	\$7,502	(\$2,948)

Reflects a decrease based on anticipated costs for this activity.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,952	\$2,630	\$2,592	(\$38)

Reflects a decrease based on anticipated costs for this activity.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	157	146	150
Increases			
Annualization of Authorized FTE in line with requested budget levels	13	-	9
Vacancies Filled Due to Attrition (estimate)	-	4	20
DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	-	5	-
Subtotal, Increases	13	9	29
Decreases			
Attrition	(24)	(5)	(9)
Subtotal, Decreases	(24)	(5)	(9)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	146	150	170
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(11)	4	20

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
Radiological emergency preparedness	\$753	\$375	\$375	0
Total Working Capital Fund	\$753	\$375	\$375	\$0

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Pre-disaster Mitigation Fund*



Fiscal Year 2015
OMB Submission

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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**Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund:

The National Pre-disaster Mitigation Fund (PDM) provides technical assistance and grants to State, territory, local, and tribal governments to reduce the risks associated with disasters. The resources support the development and enhancement of hazard mitigation plans, as well as the implementation of disaster mitigation projects.

B. Budget Activities:

The PDM supports the Department's goal of strengthening capacity at all levels of society to withstand threats and hazards. PDM accomplishes this by providing Federal funding to State, territorial, local, and tribal governments for eligible planning and project activities. PDM supports the development of hazard mitigation planning and/or project applications that implement physical measures to avoid and/or reduce damage associated with natural disasters. FEMA proposes no new funding in FY 2015 for the PDM fund due to sufficient unobligated balances for the continuation of grant awards and sustaining current operating levels.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Federal Emergency Management Agency requests 3 positions, 3 FTE. Enactment of the Administration's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative would provide \$400 million for this fund.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project/Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013 ¹			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund	7	5	\$23,806	3	3	\$25,000	3	3	-	-	-	(\$25,000)	-	-	(\$25,000)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	7	5	\$23,806	3	3	\$25,000	3	3	-	-	-	(\$25,000)	-	-	(\$25,000)	-	-	-
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	7	5	\$23,806	3	3	\$25,000	3	3	-	-	-	(\$25,000)	-	-	(\$25,000)	-	-	-

¹ FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes reprogrammings/transfers, and actual FTE/fee collections in FY 2013, as applicable.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	7	5	23,806
2014 Enacted	3	3	25,000
2015 Current Services	3	3	25,000
2015 Program Change	-	-	(25,000)
2015 Total Request	3	3	-
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(25,000)

PPA: National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund

FEMA is not requesting funding for the PDM fund in FY 2015. Through FY 2017, PDM will continue to provide technical assistance to applicants, as well as monitor and close out open projects. FEMA will work to aggressively process grant applications funded by prior years' appropriations. PDM positions will be reduced through natural attrition and reassignment to other mitigation programs.

FEMA proposes a separate, fully paid for programs outlined in the Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative (OGSI). The OGSI shows how additional discretionary investments in 2015 can spur economic progress, promote opportunity, and strengthen national security. Building on the model established in the Balanced Budget Agreement of 2013 (BBA), the Budget outlines a specific set of mandatory spending reforms and tax loophole closers that would fully offset the cost of the Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative. Specifically, FEMA requests \$400 million in competitive grants to State, local and tribal governments through the PDM fund. This fund provides grants for eligible mitigation planning and projects that reduce disaster losses and protect life and property from future disaster damages. This can include planning grants to prepare flood mitigation plans; cost-effective project grants to reduce flood losses, structure elevation, retro-fitting of existing buildings, soil stabilization; and management costs for the State to help administer mitigation programs.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: National Pre-disaster Mitigation Fund

PPA:

Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(25,000)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							3	3	25,000
Program Decrease							-	-	(25,000)
Total Request	7	5	23,806	3	3	25,000	3	3	-

Description of Item:

This represents an overall reduction of \$25 million.

Justification:

FEMA proposes to utilize congressionally directed funds from FYs 2008, 2009, and 2010, for new grant awards when either the applicant informs FEMA that it does not intend to use the earmark funding or when an application for the funding is not submitted to FEMA within two years of the date of the appropriated funding. Moreover, enactment of the Administration's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative would provide \$400 million for this fund.

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

The fund's available unobligated balances from prior years will enable the continued issuance, oversight, and closeout of grants until funding is depleted. PDM positions will be reduced through natural attrition and reassigned to other mitigation programs once PDM has successfully closed out all grants and funds have been exhausted.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

[For the pre-disaster mitigation grant program under section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5133), \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended.]

Proposed New Language

FEMA is not requesting funding for PDM in FY 2015. Instead, FEMA requests that the following language be included in the General Provisions to make available previously earmarked funding for new grant awards and allow prior year appropriations to be used for management and administration of the fund as it sunsets:

The FEMA Administrator may make grant awards at his discretion pursuant to Section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5133) with funds otherwise designated as congressionally directed spending and appropriated in any fiscal year under FEMA National Pre-disaster Mitigation Fund”, if either: (a) the intended applicant for such earmarked funding informs FEMA in writing that no application will be submitted to use the funding; or (b) no application for such earmarked funding is submitted to FEMA within two years of the date of the respective appropriation for such funds; Provided, That amounts appropriated under “National Pre-disaster Mitigation Fund” in any fiscal year shall be available for necessary and reasonable costs to administer and to close out Pre-disaster Mitigation grants.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	7	5	\$23,806
FY 2014 Enacted	3	3	\$25,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2014 Annualization of Pay Raise	-	-	\$1
2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$2
Total, Increases	-	-	\$3
Decreases			
Funded from unobligated balances	-	-	(\$3)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$3)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2015 Current Services	3	3	\$25,000
Program Changes			
Decreases			
National Pre-disaster Mitigation Fund	-	-	(\$25,000)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$25,000)
Total Program Changes	-	-	(\$25,000)
FY 2015 Request	3	3	-
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	(\$25,000)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	7	5	\$23,806
FY 2014 Enacted	3	3	\$25,000
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$3
Decreases	-	-	(\$3)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2015 Current Services	3	3	\$25,000
Program Changes	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(\$25,000)
Total, Program Changes	-	-	(\$25,000)
FY 2015 Request	3	3	-
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	(\$25,000)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund	3	3	\$25,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$25,000)	3	3	-	-	-	(\$25,000)
Total	3	3	\$25,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$25,000)	3	3	-	-	-	(\$25,000)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$455	\$276	\$279	\$3
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	\$3	-	(\$3)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$153	\$136	\$137	\$1
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$608	\$415	\$416	\$1
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$110	\$110	\$110	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$88	\$87	\$87	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$26	\$26	\$26	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$8	\$8	\$8	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$238	\$238	\$238	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$38	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$22	\$9	\$9	-
31.0 Equipment	\$25	\$15	\$15	-
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$31,506	\$57,756	\$57,511	(\$245)
91.0 Unvouchered	(\$8,863)	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$23,198	\$58,249	\$58,004	(\$245)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$23,806	\$58,664	\$58,420	(\$244)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(\$131,757)	(\$98,093)	\$33,664
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	\$98,093	\$39,673	(\$58,420)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$23,806	\$25,000	-	(\$25,000)
Full Time Equivalents	5	3	3	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
GS-14	1	1	1	-
GS-13	5	2	2	-
GS-12	1	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	7	3	3	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	4	3	3	-
U.S. Field	3	-	-	-
Total, National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund:	7	3	3	-
Full Time Equivalents	5	3	3	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	93,131	94,062	95,003	941
Average Grade	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	455	276	279	3
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	3	-	(3)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	153	136	137	1
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	608	415	416	1
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	110	110	110	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	88	87	87	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	26	26	26	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	8	8	8	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	238	238	238	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	38	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	22	9	9	-
31.0 Equipment	25	15	15	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	31,506	57,756	57,511	(245)
91.0 Unvouchered	(8,863)	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	23,198	58,249	58,004	(245)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(131,757)	(98,093)	33,664
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	98,093	39,673	(58,420)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	-	(33,664)	(58,420)	(24,756)
Total Requirements	23,806	25,000	-	(25,000)
Full Time Equivalents	5	3	3	-

National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund Mission Statement

The National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund provides technical assistance and grants to State, local, and tribal governments to reduce the risks associated with disasters. Resources support the development and enhancement of hazard mitigation plans, as well as the implementation of disaster mitigation projects.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	455	276	279	3
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	3	-	(3)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	153	136	137	1
Total, Salaries & Benefits	608	415	416	1

Provides for the annualization of the 2014 pay raise and the 2015 pay raise effective January 1, 2015.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$31,506	\$57,756	\$57,511	(\$245)

Reflects continuation of review, process and obligation of approved grant awards funded from prior year unobligated balances.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	12	5	3
Increases			
Decreases			
Reassignment of Personnel	(7)	(2)	-
Subtotal, Decreases	(7)	(2)	-
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	5	3	3
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(7)	(2)	-

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund	\$53	\$14	\$11	-\$3
Total Working Capital Fund	\$53	\$14	\$11	-\$3

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*Federal Emergency Management Agency
Emergency Food and Shelter*



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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**Federal Emergency Management Agency
Emergency Food and Shelter**

I. Appropriation Overview

A.Mission Statement for Emergency Food and Shelter:

The Emergency Food and Shelter (EFS) program, entrusted through the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act of 1987 (P.L. 100-77), provides grants to nonprofit and governmental organizations at the local level through the National Board to supplement and expand ongoing efforts to provide shelter, food, and supportive services for hungry and homeless people across the Nation.

B.Budget Activities:

EFS funds are used to supplement food, shelter, rent, mortgage, and utility assistance programs for people with non-disaster related emergencies.

The EFS program is administered via a national board of volunteer agencies currently chaired by FEMA. The National Board qualifies jurisdictions for annual EFS funding awards based on criteria involving current population, unemployment, and poverty levels. Grants are awarded to nonprofit community and government organizations that are chosen by local boards in the qualifying jurisdictions. In FY 2015, FEMA proposes to transfer EFS program funding and authorities to the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

C.Budget Request Summary:

The FEMA FY 2015 request for the EFS program is 0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$100 million.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Emergency Food and Shelter**
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013 ¹			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Emergency Food and Shelter	-	-	\$113,805	-	-	\$120,000	-	-	\$100,000	-	-	(\$20,000)	-	-	(\$20,000)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Discretionary	-	-	\$113,805	-	-	\$120,000	-	-	\$100,000	-	-	(\$20,000)	-	-	(\$20,000)	-	-	-
Total, Emergency Food and Shelter	-	-	\$113,805	-	-	\$120,000	-	-	\$100,000	-	-	(\$20,000)	-	-	(\$20,000)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	-	\$113,805	-	-	\$120,000	-	-	\$100,000	-	-	(\$20,000)	-	-	(\$20,000)	-	-	-
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	\$113,805	-	-	\$120,000	-	-	\$100,000	-	-	(\$20,000)	-	-	(\$20,000)	-	-	-

¹ FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes reprogrammings/transfers, and actual FTE/fee collections in FY 2013, as applicable.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Emergency Food and Shelter
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Emergency Food and Shelter

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	113,805
2014 Enacted	-	-	120,000
2015 Current Services	-	-	120,000
2015 Program Change	-	-	(20,000)
2015 Total Request	-	-	100,000
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(20,000)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The EFS program provides grants to nonprofit and governmental organizations at the local level to supplement their programs for emergency food and shelter.

Funding for this program is distributed by the National Board, currently chaired by FEMA, which consists of designees from six charitable organizations: American Red Cross, Catholic Charities USA, Jewish Federations of North America, and National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA, Salvation Army, and United Way Worldwide.

Local jurisdictions (cities or counties) qualify for EFS program support when they demonstrate the highest need for emergency food and shelter services as determined by unemployment and poverty rates. Funding also may be provided to jurisdictions that do not qualify for funding under the formula through the National Board's State Set-Aside Committee process. The National Board allocates a portion of appropriated funds to each state based upon the unemployment rates in jurisdictions that did not qualify for direct funding from the National Board. The State Set-Aside Committee process allows states to address pockets of homelessness and poverty or address the immediate needs of a locality that might be going through a high economic impact event. Of note, disaster events are not a factor currently used to determine the allocation of EFS grants.

In FY 2015, FEMA is proposing legislative language granting FEMA the authority to transfer funding for EFS to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to be administered with other homeless assistance grants by the Office of Special Needs Assistance

Programs. Because the EFS program does not support disaster survivors, it is not well-aligned with FEMA's core mission to prepare for, mitigate against, respond to, and recover from the consequences of major disasters and emergencies. Federal expertise in homelessness assistance is largely resident at HUD, and HUD is already responsible for implementing many of the other authorities granted by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. This includes the Emergency Solutions Grants, which similar to EFSP, provides funds to states, cities, and counties for emergency shelters, street outreach, and other essential services to engage people who are living on the streets, as well as newer interventions such as rapid re-housing and homelessness prevention.

As highlighted by GAO and others, fragmentation and overlap of services exists among federal homeless assistance programs.¹ However, through improved coordination between Federal, State and local partners, the Administration has made significant progress toward the goals of *Opening Doors: The Federal Strategic Plan to End Homelessness*. By allowing HUD to administer this program, the Administration is better aligning its dedicated homeless assistance resources, avoiding duplication between programs, and ensuring that the funding appropriated for EFS supports the appropriate agency's mission set. FEMA will continue to support disaster food and shelter requirements under its emergency assistance authorities in the Stafford Act.

¹ GAO. *Homelessness - Fragmentation and Overlap in Programs Highlight the Need to Identify, Assess, and Reduce Inefficiencies*, GAO-12-491 (Washington, D.C., May 2012).

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Emergency Food and Shelter
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Decrease 1: Reduction of Emergency Food and Shelter Program

PPA:

Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(20,000)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	120,000
Program Decrease							-	-	(20,000)
Total Request	-	-	113,805	-	-	120,000	-	-	100,000

Description of Item:

FEMA requests \$100 million for EFS in FY 2015.

Justification:

The EFS program is a valuable tool for communities to address the needs of the homeless and hungry. However, this program is not currently structured to help communities respond to or recover from disasters. As such, it is not in line with the primary missions of DHS/FEMA.

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

FEMA will continue to support disaster food and shelter requirements under its emergency assistance authorities in the Stafford Act. If necessary, additional Federal resources for EFS needs may be available through other Federal partners such as those who serve on the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness (HUD, VA, etc.). FEMA's current responsibility is to chair the annual National Board meeting to allocate EFS grant assistance, identify local communities to receive funding based on poverty and unemployment data, resolve compliance issues of local boards, and monitor, audit, and closeout the EFSP. These functions will be carried out by HUD should FEMA transfer funding for the ESF program to the "Department of Housing and Urban Development—Homeless Assistance Grants." The transfer will further the impact of these funds by allowing HUD to coordinate EFS grants across the range of Federal homelessness assistance funding.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

To carry out the emergency food and shelter program pursuant to title III of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11331 et seq.), \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That total administrative costs shall not exceed 3.5 percent of the total amount made available under this heading: Provided further, That the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (Administrator) may transfer funds appropriated under this heading to "Department of Housing and Urban Development--Homeless Assistance Grants": Provided further, That, if funds are transferred pursuant to the previous proviso, notwithstanding the references to the Administrator in 42 U.S.C 11331 through 11335 and 11341, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall carry out the functions of the Administrator with respect to the Emergency Food and Shelter Program, including with respect to the National Board. (Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014.)

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ [\$120,000] <u>\$100,000</u> ...	Proposed transferring the program to Department of Housing and Urban Development to better align the program's purpose to Department of Housing and Urban Development's mission set.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Emergency Food and Shelter FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$113,805
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$120,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	\$120,000
Program Changes			
Decreases			
Reduction of Emergency Food and Shelter Program	-	-	(\$20,000)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$20,000)
Total Program Changes	-	-	(\$20,000)
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$100,000
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	(\$20,000)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Emergency Food and Shelter
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$113,805
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$120,000
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	\$120,000
Program Changes	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(\$20,000)
Total, Program Changes	-	-	(\$20,000)
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$100,000
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	(\$20,000)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Emergency Food and Shelter	-	-	\$120,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$20,000)	-	-	\$100,000	-	-	(\$20,000)
Total	-	-	\$120,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$20,000)	-	-	\$100,000	-	-	(\$20,000)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Emergency Food and Shelter Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$113,805	\$120,000	\$100,000	(\$20,000)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$113,805	\$120,000	\$100,000	(\$20,000)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$113,805	\$120,000	\$100,000	(\$20,000)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$113,805	\$120,000	\$100,000	(\$20,000)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Emergency Food and Shelter
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	113,805	120,000	100,000	(20,000)
Total, Other Object Classes	113,805	120,000	100,000	(20,000)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	113,805	120,000	100,000	(20,000)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Emergency Food and Shelter Mission Statement

The Emergency Food and Shelter (EFS) program entrusted through the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act of 1987 (P.L. 100-77), provides grants to nonprofit and governmental organizations at the local level through the National Board to supplement and expand ongoing efforts to provide shelter, food, and supportive services for hungry and homeless people across the Nation.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$113,805	\$120,000	\$100,000	(\$20,000)

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions include cash payments to State, other political sub-divisions, corporations, associations, individuals and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings or projects.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Relief Fund*



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Federal Emergency Management Agency Disaster Relief Fund

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Disaster Relief Fund:

The Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) allows FEMA to direct, coordinate, manage, and fund eligible response and recovery efforts associated with domestic major disasters and emergencies that overwhelm State and tribal resources pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. Through the DRF, FEMA can fund authorized Federal disaster support activities as well as eligible State, territorial, tribal, and local actions, such as providing emergency protection and debris removal. The DRF also funds:

- The repair and rebuilding of qualifying disaster-damaged infrastructure
- Eligible hazard mitigation initiatives
- Financial assistance to eligible disaster survivors
- Fire Management Assistance Grants for qualifying large wildfires

B. Budget Activities:

Major disasters and emergencies may be the result of hazards of all kinds and are declared by the President, typically in response to gubernatorial requests for assistance. States request Federal assistance to supplement their available resources and to certify that a given disaster is beyond their capacity or capability to respond. The DRF also supports fire management assistance activities for the mitigation, management, and control of fires on public and private lands.

FEMA coordinates three major disaster assistance programs:

- Federal Assistance to Individuals and Households
- Public Assistance
- Hazard Mitigation assistance

Non-declaration specific readiness and support activities also are funded under the DRF. These activities provide indirect support across FEMA (and to our Federal partners) and are managed separately as Disaster Readiness and Support activities.

C. Budget Request Summary:

FEMA requests 55 temporary full-time positions, 7,134 FTEs, and \$7,033,465,000 for the Disaster Relief Fund in FY 2015. This includes \$595,672,000 for base/non-major disaster activities, including a transfer of \$24,000,000 to DHS Office of Inspector General, and \$6,437,793,000 for major disasters declared pursuant to the Stafford Act and designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b) (2) (D) of the Balanced Budget

and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (BBEDCA), as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (BCA).

The DRF request is projected to support estimated requirements for all past declared catastrophic events (where expected Federal obligations exceed \$500 million) and the 10-year average obligation level for non-catastrophic disaster activity (where Federal obligations were under \$500 million). Additionally, estimated prior year recoveries and carryover funds are factored into formulating the request.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency Disaster Relief Fund

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013 ¹			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Disaster Relief Fund	45	5,569	\$6,653,117	55	7,134	\$6,220,908	55	7,134	\$7,033,465	-	-	\$812,557	-	-	(\$3,240)	-	-	\$815,797
Subtotal, Discretionary	45	5,569	\$6,653,117	55	7,134	\$6,220,908	55	7,134	\$7,033,465	-	-	\$812,557	-	-	(\$3,240)	-	-	\$815,797
Total, Disaster Relief Fund	45	5,569	\$6,653,117	55	7,134	\$6,220,908	55	7,134	\$7,033,465	-	-	\$812,557	-	-	(\$3,240)	-	-	\$815,797
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	45	5,569	\$6,653,117	55	7,134	\$6,220,908	55	7,134	\$7,033,465	-	-	\$812,557	-	-	(\$3,240)	-	-	\$815,797
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to OIG			(24,000)			(24,000)			(24,000)									
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	45	5,569	\$6,629,117	55	7,134	\$6,196,908	55	7,134	\$7,009,465	-	-	\$812,557	-	-	(\$3,240)	-	-	\$815,797

¹FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes reprogrammings/transfers, and actual FTE/fee collections in FY 2013, as applicable.

Note: The FY 2014 Omnibus rescinded \$300.5 million in unobligated prior year balances in the “Base” DRF. The FY 2015 Budget similarly proposes to cancel \$200 million in the same manner. The rescission and proposed cancellation are not reflected in the current-year figures above.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Relief Fund
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Disaster Relief Fund

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	45	5,569	6,629,117
2014 Enacted	55	7,134	6,196,908
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	815,797
2015 Current Services	55	7,134	7,012,705
2015 Program Change	-	-	(3,240)
2015 Total Request	55	7,134	7,009,465
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	812,557

Notes:

The 55 positions reflected above are FEMA's cadre of temporary full-time Federal Coordinating Officers (FCO) and Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinators (FDRCs). The bulk of the FTE reflected herein is made up of Disaster Reservists and Cadre of On-call Response Employees (CORE), primarily deployed for specific disasters.

FY 2013 does not include the \$11.487 billion and 2,348 FTE provided by the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (P.L. 113-2), or the \$3.414 million transfer to USAID for the Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI).

The FY 2014 Omnibus rescinded \$300.5 million in unobligated prior year balances in the "Base" DRF. The FY 2015 Budget similarly proposes to cancel \$200 million in the same manner. The rescission and proposed cancellation are not reflected in the current-year figures above.

FEMA requests \$7.03 billion for the DRF in FY 2015, of which \$596 million is for base/non-major disaster activities, including a \$24 million transfer to the DHS OIG, and \$6.4 billion is for major disasters declared pursuant to the Stafford Act and designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the BBEDCA, as amended by the BCA. The DRF request is projected to support estimated requirements for all past declared catastrophic events (where expected Federal obligations exceed \$500 million) and the 10-year average obligation level for non-catastrophic disaster activity (where Federal obligations were under \$500 million). Additionally, estimated prior year recoveries and carryover funds are factored into formulating the request.

The FY 2015 request for the DRF includes the following:

- Increase of \$1.2 million for the 2015 pay increase
- Increase of \$814.6 million for the 10-year average adjustment obligation level
- Decrease of \$3.2 million to reflect elimination of awards

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), 42 U.S.C. 5121-5207 (P.L. 93-288, as amended), authorizes the President to provide Federal assistance to supplement State, local, tribal and territorial disaster response, recovery, readiness, and mitigation efforts. Under Section 504 of the Homeland Security Act, as amended, FEMA's Administrator has been delegated the responsibility for administering the Stafford Act's Federal assistance programs. The DRF provides funding for the following Stafford Act declarations or activities: (1) major disaster; (2) emergency; (3) fire management assistance; (4) pre-declaration surge; and (5) Disaster Readiness and Support (DRS).

By amending the BBEDCA, the BCA necessitated a new approach to accounting for disaster-related activity. Essentially, requests for DRF funding for FEMA's Stafford Act programs and disaster support activities fall into two categories: (1) disaster relief cap adjustment; and (2) base/non-major disasters. Funding requested under the disaster relief cap adjustment is for major disasters declared pursuant to the Stafford Act and designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the BBEDCA, as amended by the BCA. Funding requested under the base/non-major disasters category includes Emergencies, Pre-disaster Surge Support, Fire Management Assistance Grants and activities that are non-disaster specific, such as Disaster Readiness Support (DRS) activities (e.g., distribution centers, reservist training, etc.).

(Dollars in millions)	
DRF Need in 2015	7,033
Catastrophic	2,871
Non-catastrophic	3,912
Reserve	1,000
Estimated Recoveries	(750)
Breakdown per BCA	7,033
Disaster Relief Cap Adjustment	6,438
Base/Non-Major Disasters	596

The above figures are gross and do not include the proposed \$24 million transfer to the DHS Office of the Inspector General or the proposed \$200 million cancellation to the "Base" of prior year unobligated balances.

The funding level required for the catastrophic category (events with a total projected Federal cost in excess of \$500 million) is based on FEMA expenditure plans for all past declared catastrophic events. The DRF 2015 request includes no funds for new catastrophic events that may occur in 2015. The non-catastrophic funding level is based on an approach that uses the 10-year average for non-catastrophic events in order to normalize the effects of outlier years and provide a more accurate projection of non-catastrophic needs. The request assumes that new catastrophic events in 2015 will be funded with emergency supplemental funds as provided for in the BCA/BBEDCA.

The \$750 million in recoveries represents an estimate of the amount that FEMA will de-obligate and recover from unused prior year obligations. In FY 2013, FEMA undertook an effort to improve the efficiency of the disaster closeout process. This effort streamlined the closeout process by issuing and enforcing standard closeout policies, procedures, and metrics. FEMA has aggressively recovered funds since implementing the streamlined process and will continue to do so in FY 2015.

Given the uncertainties associated with projecting disaster activity, the DRF request for FY 2015 includes a \$1 billion reserve to ensure solvency at year-end as we approach the most active months of hurricane season.

The amount provided via the BCA disaster relief cap adjustment may only be obligated on declared major disasters. In analyzing the last 10 years of obligations for non-major disasters, FEMA determined that base/non-major disasters comprise an average of 9-percent of the gross DRF requirement. Therefore, the estimated requirement for base/non-major disasters is \$596 million (includes OIG transfer of \$24 million), or 9- percent of the gross DRF requirement (not including recoveries or the reserve fund).

In FY 2013 FEMA supported 65 major disaster declarations and 17 emergency declarations. FEMA led the activation of the National Response Coordination Center for 29 days in response to 4 major incidents, and maintained Enhanced Watch operations over 18 days for an additional 9 incidents. These incidents included major responses to Hurricane Sandy, the Northeast Winter Storms, the Oklahoma City Tornado and the Colorado Flash Flooding Event. The National Watch Center (NWC) Enhanced Watch supported incidents such as the Presidential Inauguration, the Boston Marathon, two incidences of Midwest Severe Weather, Tropical Storm Andrea, Severe Storms in the Ohio Valley and Tropical Storm Flossie.

Year in Summary

1. West Virginia – Chemical Spill

On January 10, 2014, the President declared that an emergency existed in the State of West Virginia as result of a chemical spill occurring on January 9, 2014, in Charleston, West Virginia.

The President's action authorized FEMA to coordinate disaster relief efforts to alleviate the hardship and suffering caused by the emergency on the local population, and to provide appropriate direct Federal assistance for required emergency measures, authorized under Title V of the Stafford Act, to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, and to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in the counties of Boone, Cabell, Clay, Jackson, Kanawha, Lincoln, Logan, Putnam, and Roane.

FEMA was on site in Charleston, West Virginia, and through its regional office in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, continued to work in close coordination with the West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management to support State and local efforts to ensure public health and safety. Direct Federal assistance was available for Boone, Cabell, Clay, Jackson, Kanawha, Lincoln, Logan, Putnam and Roane counties to alleviate the impacts of the emergency.

2. Alaska

On January 23, 2014, the President declared that a major disaster existed in the State of Alaska and ordered Federal aid to supplement State and local recovery efforts in the areas affected by severe storms, straight-line winds, and flooding during the period of November 5-14, 2013.

Federal funding was made available to State and eligible local governments and certain private nonprofit organizations on a cost-sharing basis for emergency work and the repair or replacement of damaged facilities in the areas of the Bering Strait Regional Education Attendance Area (REAA), Fairbanks North Star Borough, Lower Kuskokwim REAA, and the Lower Yukon REAA.

3. Colorado – Severe Storms

Since heavy rains brought flooding in September 2013, Colorado survivors have received more than \$267 million in Federal and State recovery assistance. More than \$219 million has come from disaster grants, flood insurance payments and low-interest disaster loans.

This includes \$55 million in FEMA grants for housing assistance and more than \$4.7 million in other needs assistance, such as disaster-related medical expenses or personal property loss, in 11 designated counties. As part of the other needs assistance program, the State is funding another \$1.6 million. Flood survivors have also received disaster unemployment assistance and disaster legal services, and FEMA is providing manufactured housing units for 44 households who have no other suitable housing

available. In total, 24 Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC) were opened to help Colorado residents who had damage due to the severe weather in September.

In addition, more than \$48 million has been obligated through the FEMA's Public Assistance program to public entities and certain private nonprofit organizations in 18 designated counties for debris removal, emergency measures and permanent work to repair and replace disaster-damaged public facilities.

4. Hurricane Sandy – A year later

On the evening of October 29, 2012, Hurricane Sandy made landfall in southern New Jersey, with impacts felt across more than a dozen States. The storm battered the East Coast, particularly the densely-populated New York and New Jersey coasts, with heavy rain, strong winds, and record storm surges.

In Sandy's immediate aftermath, more than 23,000 people sought refuge in temporary shelters, and more than 8.5 million customers lost power. The storm flooded numerous roads and tunnels, blocked transportation corridors, and deposited extensive debris along the coastline.

Since the storm, at the direction of President Obama, FEMA has coordinated the Federal government's response and provided support for the critical emergency needs of affected States. Today, FEMA continues to coordinate the ongoing recovery efforts to help survivors rebuild their communities and give residents the assistance they need to move forward.

In anticipation of Sandy's impact, FEMA deployed nearly 300 people to New York in advance of the hurricane to begin coordinating assistance for survivors. Within 48 hours of Sandy's landfall, the number of FEMA personnel on the ground swelled to 1,200. Eventually, more than 4,000 FEMA personnel were part of the Federal response team. Also within 48 hours, the first FEMA grants for New York individuals and households, totaling \$1.7 million, were approved to help eligible survivors with home repairs, temporary rental costs and other uninsured hurricane-related expenses.

In the months after Hurricane Sandy, FEMA dispatched nearly 1,200 community relations specialists to devastated neighborhoods to determine survivors' individual needs, and to help them navigate the FEMA application process and access other services. More than 500 national, State and local voluntary and faith-based organizations helped people in need. They coordinated donations, volunteer management, home repair, child care, counseling services and removal of muck and mold from homes.

FEMA opened 65 disaster recovery centers, many of them located in hard-hit areas, where survivors received face-to-face help. There were more than 183,000 visits to the centers. With thousands of New Yorkers and New Jerseyans displaced in the wake of Hurricane Sandy, FEMA worked with the State and New York City to implement innovative programs to respond to the unique challenges posed by the shortage of rental housing in a densely populated, vertically built and linguistically diverse region.

Thanks to the Sheltering and Temporary Essential Power program that was coordinated by local governments and funded by FEMA, more than 21,000 families were able to remain in their storm-damaged homes while repairs were made. In addition, FEMA temporarily housed nearly 6,000 individuals and families in hotels and motels through its Transitional Sheltering Assistance program.

FEMA and its Federal partners continue to work closely with disaster survivors to ensure they receive all eligible assistance as they recover from this devastating event. One year later, more than \$1.4 billion in Individual Assistance has been provided to more than 182,000 survivors, and an additional \$2.4 billion in low-interest disaster loans have been approved by the U.S. Small Business Administration. FEMA has approved more than \$3.2 billion to fund emergency work, debris removal, and repair and replacement of infrastructure.

REBUILDING COMMUNITIES

From the beginning, FEMA worked closely with its partners to help individuals recover and restore critical services as quickly as possible following the aftermath of Hurricane Sandy. To date, more than 11,900 grants have been approved for emergency work, to remove debris and to rebuild or replace public infrastructure, and more than \$3.2 billion has been obligated toward these projects.

Sheltering and Temporary Essential Power (STEP) – This initiative was made available to affected States to provide emergency home repairs such as restoration of temporary electricity, heat and hot water so that survivors could remain in their homes while permanent repair work continued. Nearly \$402 million has been obligated to the New York City Department of Environmental Protection for emergency repairs to homes, and infrastructure repairs to waste water treatment plants, pump stations, drinking water facilities and sewers that allowed survivors to remain in their disaster-damaged homes.

Tools to Rebuild Stronger – Within three months following Hurricane Sandy's landfall, FEMA released Advisory Base Flood Elevations to depict a more current picture of flood risk to communities based on information gathered as a result of the storm's impacts. By delivering revised flood risk information, FEMA empowered communities and property owners to make more informed decisions about rebuilding and recovery that will increase their resilience to future disasters, and provide potential cost savings on flood insurance premiums. FEMA also has obligated more than \$74 million in FEMA hazard mitigation grants to prevent or minimize future damages through projects that include elevating buildings and acquiring structures in flood-prone areas, and assisting in the development of county mitigation plans.

Restoring Hospital Services --Nearly \$180 million was obligated to New York University Langone Medical Center to, among other things, restore critical services and facilities. The New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation was granted \$130 million for emergency work, cleanup, temporary relocation, repairs and replacement of contents at facilities that serve more than 1.4 million New Yorkers every year.

Repairing Schools – To date, more than \$19 million has been obligated to repair schools flooded and damaged by Hurricane Sandy, including \$3.1 million to repair the West Elementary School building

that was inundated by three feet of salt water from storm surge.

Recovery Framework – FEMA activated all six Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) outlined in the National Disaster Recovery Framework, for New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. These six recovery support functions are helping local communities provide a structure to facilitate problem solving, improve access to resources and foster coordination.

5. North Carolina – Tribal Recovery Effort

FEMA funded repair and recovery projects for the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (EBCI) following severe weather that caused flooding and landslides in January, 2013.

The Sandy Recovery Improvement Act authorized Tribes to submit requests for Stafford Act declarations directly to the Federal government in recognition of tribal sovereignty and FEMA's government-to-government relationship with federally recognized Tribes. Because the EBCI was already assessing damage from a storm that had struck earlier in the month, they became the first Tribe to request and receive a declaration under the new law. The financial assistance provided for repair and recovery projects for the EBCI topped \$2.4 million. Most of the damage involved roads or landslides. The largest single project, by far, was repairing U.S. 441 between Cherokee, N.C., and East Tennessee. FEMA assisted with dozens of PA projects, from Tribal-owned roads to landslides to repairs to a Tribe-owned golf course.

DIRECT DISASTER ACTIVITIES

Individual Assistance (IA), Public Assistance (PA), and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) are FEMA's primary Direct Disaster programs. These programs are managed and administered by the Recovery and Mitigation Directorates within FEMA. These activities may fall under either the cap adjustment allowance or the base amount depending on whether they are in response to a major disaster or emergency declaration.

These programs constitute the majority of the resources provided by the Federal Government (through FEMA) to directly address the short-, medium-, and long-term impacts of a disaster on individuals and communities. Disaster assistance under the authorities of the Stafford Act can be provided to States (and further provided to local or tribal governments), the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and Tribes.

Individual Assistance

The DRF provides funding for the following IA Programs:

Individual and Households Programs – 100-percent federally funded

- Temporary housing (rent and lodging expense): Funding is provided to rent alternate housing or a temporary housing unit when rental properties are not available.
- Repair: Funding is provided for homeowners to repair damage (to their primary residence) from the disaster that is not covered by insurance. A flood insurance purchase and maintenance requirement may be placed on the home if the home is in a Special Flood Hazard Area. Repair assistance is intended to repair the home to a safe, sanitary, and functional living condition.
- Replacement: Funds are made available to homeowners to assist with the replacement of a destroyed primary residence that is not covered by insurance. The goal is to help the homeowners with the cost of replacing their destroyed homes.
- Permanent Housing Construction: Funds are made available for the construction of a home, or FEMA will provide direct assistance with the construction. This type of assistance only occurs in insular areas or remote locations specified by FEMA, where no other type of housing assistance is possible, or where other temporary housing options are unavailable or infeasible. Construction shall follow current minimal local building codes and standards (where they exist), or minimal acceptable construction industry standards in the area. Construction will aim toward average quality, size, and capacity, taking into consideration any unique needs (such as disability requirements) of the occupant.

Other Needs Assistance (ONA)

ONA is available for necessary expenses and serious needs of survivors of the declared disaster. Assistance provided by the ONA program is cost-shared between FEMA (75-percent) and the State (25-percent).

Assistance is provided to individuals contingent on their ability or inability to secure a loan from the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA). If SBA determines that an applicant cannot afford a loan, SBA automatically will refer the applicant to the ONA program for assistance.

ONA can be provided for disaster-related serious needs in five categories:

- **Repair or Replacement of Personal Property:**
 - Clothing
 - Household items (i.e., home furnishings, appliances)
 - Specialized tools or job-related protective clothing and equipment
 - Educational materials (i.e., books)
 - Cleaning supplies (i.e., wet/dry vacuum, air purifier, dehumidifier)
- **Transportation:** Repair or replacement of a vehicle that is deemed unusable due to disaster-related damage.
- **Medical and Dental Expenses:** Medical treatment or the purchase of medical equipment required due to physical injuries resulting from a disaster.
- **Funeral and Burial Expenses:** Funeral services, burial, or cremation and other funeral expenses related to a death caused by the disaster.
- **Other Items:** The State and FEMA can agree to pay for specific disaster-related costs that are not listed above. Some examples are generators, moving and storage expenses, and the cost of a National Flood Insurance Program Group Flood Insurance Certificate.

Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program

The Crisis Counseling Program, which is 100-percent federally funded, supports short-term interventions with individuals and groups experiencing psychological effects resulting from large-scale disasters. These interventions involve the counseling goals of assisting disaster survivors in understanding their current situation and reactions, mitigating additional stress, assisting survivors in reviewing their options, promoting the use or developments of coping strategies, providing emotional support, and encouraging linkages with other individuals and agencies that may help survivors recover to their pre-disaster level of functioning. Supplemental funding for crisis counseling is available to State mental health authorities through two grant mechanisms: (1) the Immediate Services Program; and (2) the Regular Services Program, which provide funds for up to nine months following a major disaster declaration. Grantees can apply for both programs if they choose to do so.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) provides technical assistance for FEMA's Crisis Counseling Program (CCP) under an Interagency Agreement with FEMA. FEMA HQ, Regions and Joint Field Office (JFO) staff work together with SAMHSA to award and monitor CCP grants to Grantees (States or Tribes) who apply and who are approved for the CCP.

Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Through the Disaster Unemployment Assistance Program (DUA), FEMA provides unemployment benefits to disaster survivors who lose their job as a direct result of a disaster and who are ineligible to receive regular unemployment insurance compensation (UI) from their employer. FEMA delegates the administration of this program to the Department of Labor (DOL) and funds the program through an IAA with DOL. FEMA obligates the money for the program to DOL and DOL acts as a pass-through to the States, who draw down the funds from DOL in order to administer benefits to eligible survivors.

Legal Services

Legal services, which is 100-percent federally funded, may be provided to low-income individuals unable to secure such services adequate to meet their needs as a consequence of a major disaster.

Disaster Case Management Program

This program, which is 100-percent federally funded, provides case management services, including financial assistance, to States, local government agencies, and qualified private organizations.

Public Assistance (PA)

The PA program offers assistance to State, local, and tribal governments after a declared major disaster or emergency for eligible disaster-related damage. In addition, certain private non-profit organizations that operate eligible facilities and provide services to the public that are typically provided by a government agency may receive public assistance. PA is a cost-shared (75-percent Federal, 25-percent non-Federal) grant program. However, States may request, and the President may grant, a higher Federal cost share, pursuant to FEMA regulations, in situations in which the disaster has had a significant economic impact on the State.

PA provides funding to grantees for the repair and restoration of damaged public and eligible private nonprofit facilities, for emergency measures taken to protect lives and property, and in support of disaster-related debris removal. When PA is authorized, such assistance may be provided under one or more of the following seven categories:

- Category A – Debris Removal
- Category B – Emergency Protective Measures
- Category C – Repair of Roads and Bridges
- Category D – Water Control Facilities
- Category E – Public Buildings
- Category F – Public Utilities
- Category G – Other Facilities

Alternative Procedures (Section 428)

The Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013 amends the Stafford Act to authorize alternative procedures for the Public Assistance Program. It also authorizes FEMA to implement the alternative procedures through a pilot program. The program will remain in place for one year, at which point FEMA will assess the pilot's effectiveness at achieving its goals. Based on the evaluation of the pilot, FEMA may elect to discontinue the program, extend the pilot for an additional performance period, or issue regulations that would institute the program changes authorized by the law. If successful, the new authorities will enable FEMA to reduce costs, expedite assistance, provide incentives for timely completion of projects, and increase flexibility for applicants so they can best meet their post-disaster recovery needs. The pilot allows FEMA to implement and evaluate the following alternative procedures for permanent work subgrants:

- Subgrants Based on Fixed Estimates (required for participation)
- FEMA Validation of Subgrantee-Provided Cost Estimates
- Referral of Cost Estimates to an Expert Panel (subgrants with a Federal share of \$5 million or greater)
- Consolidation of Multiple Fixed Subgrants into a Single Subgrant
- Elimination of the Alternate Project Penalty (for in-lieu contributions)
- Use of Excess Funds for Allowable Activities

An applicant's decision to use the alternative procedures is voluntary. If the applicant does not elect to use the alternative procedures, PA's standard program procedures will be in effect.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

HMGP provides State, local, and tribal governments with cost-shared grants (75-percent Federal, 25-percent non-Federal) to reduce the risk of potential damage, hardship, loss, and suffering in an area affected by a major disaster. Ultimately, HMGP reduces future need for Federal disaster assistance by reducing the impact of and increasing the resistance to natural hazards.

HMGP funding is made available to States based on 15-percent of the total Federal funds spent in the PA and IA programs (minus administrative expenses) for each major disaster costing up to \$2 billion; 10-percent for disasters between \$2 billion and \$10 billion; and 7.5-percent for major disasters between \$10 billion and not more than \$35.3 billion.

HMGP projects vary and may include retrofitting structures to resist flooding, winds, and earthquakes; elevating structures above base flood levels; property acquisition and demolition or relocation for open space; and minor flood reduction and drainage measures.

In 2005, the Multi-hazard Mitigation Council, a part of the National Institute of Building Sciences, published a report that analyzed the overall impact of FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Programs. The findings show that, on average, a dollar spent on hazard mitigation activities will save the Nation approximately four dollars in future payouts for damage caused by natural hazards.

Compacts of Free Association

The DRF provides funding for disaster relief and reconstruction activities in the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands pursuant to the Compacts of Free Association. This funding is provided through a direct transfer of DRF funds to the United States Agency for International Development.

OTHER DISASTER ACTIVITIES

Fire Management Assistance

FEMA provides assistance for the mitigation, management, and control of any fires burning on publicly or privately owned forest or grasslands that threatens such destruction that would constitute a major disaster. Items eligible for funding under the Fire Management Assistance Grant Program include equipment and supplies, labor costs, emergency work, pre-positioning of resources, and temporary repair of damage caused by work directly related to firefighting activities associated with the declared fire.

Disaster Readiness and Support (DRS) Programs

DRS funding was established to bolster FEMA's general steady-state effectiveness and readiness. It enables FEMA to be more proactive and advance a robust readiness posture to respond to large-scale, complex, presidentially declared major disasters instead of waiting for disasters to occur and reacting with more costly and less efficient response actions.

FEMA manages DRS costs throughout the year. These expenses are essential for: (1) timely disaster response; (2) responsive customer service; and (3) cost-effective program oversight and delivery.

DRS funds key activities and initiatives, such as:

- Strategic pre-positioning and management of disaster commodities
- Improved inventory of specialized assets
- Standby support to enable FEMA to increase response and recovery capacity as quickly as needed

DRS activities support FEMA's all-hazards mission. They include initiatives and resources formerly funded from the DRF's legacy disaster support activities and readiness contracts. Many of these costs are predictable on an annual basis and allow FEMA to support a cross-section of disasters utilizing an infrastructure of processing and distribution centers and information technology systems. In addition, the DRS include certain costs to help FEMA pre-position for disasters, including the establishment of large commodity and transportation service contracts that can be activated in the event of a major disaster.

These efforts (including better communications, a more effective intake process, more efficient delivery systems for disaster commodities, and improved oversight of disaster aid through our technical assistance contractors) will continue to improve the quality of FEMA support to disaster survivors.

FEMA has increased transparency and budgetary discipline of the DRS through the implementation of detailed spending plans and program reviews. As a result, FEMA is better equipped to maintain its critical disaster support activities and infrastructure; and ensure the timely delivery of disaster assistance.

Response Directorate

FEMA's Response Directorate provides and coordinates the core Federal response capabilities needed to save lives, minimize suffering, and protect property in communities throughout the Nation overwhelmed by the impact of an incident, regardless of cause. Response program activities encompass the coordination of all Federal emergency management response operations, response planning, and integration of Federal, State, tribal, and local disaster programs in order to ensure efficient and effective delivery of immediate emergency assistance to individuals and communities impacted and overwhelmed by these disasters, emergencies, or acts of terrorism. The Response Directorate encompasses the following programs:

FEMA Qualifications System (FQS) Program works to establish the system for qualification and certification of the FEMA workforce through experience, training, and demonstrated performance; ensures a qualified workforce based on performance standards; establishes minimum, consistent, and fair qualification requirements for all workforce positions regardless of employment status; and works to strengthen the training and qualification standards for all workforce positions by implementing improvements based on analysis.

FEMA Corps Program is a partnership between FEMA and the Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS) which establishes an AmeriCorps component within FEMA of up to 1,600 members to support the whole community approach to disaster management operations and emergency preparedness activities. The partnership leverages CNCS infrastructure, training programs, community-based experience and devoted members to provide a reliable, full-time, energized and motivated staff within FEMA disaster management operations and emergency preparedness activities. The Program strengthens the Nation's capability to prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters, promote an ethos of community and national service by focusing on community engagement, and increase the depth, reliability, diversity and stability of the FEMA disaster workforce. FEMA Corps response, recovery and mitigation assignments are funded under the non-base DRF. FEMA Corps preparedness assignments are funded under the DRS.

Federal Surge Capacity Force Program manages and coordinates all aspects of cadre and surge readiness and provides oversight for the surge and volunteer workforce programs that will ultimately roster more than 40,000 employees within the Department. The staff coordinates directly with Departmental headquarters and component agencies on surge capacity force selection, training, exercises and readiness, it also manages all facets of external surge capacity force training requirement validation, accountability of individual and cadre/surge readiness status.

Reservist Management Program provides the communication, coordination, and outreach of workforce procedures and program guidance to the National and regional cadre managers and liaisons on workforce deployment, readiness, and the FQS. The staff sponsors and develops routine communications via monthly conference calls, office visits, and other media and works with the FEMA Assessment Readiness Program F-RAP team to develop surveys and other tools to assess customer fulfillment and satisfaction.

National Evacuation Support provides FEMA with the ability to plan, execute, and exercise multi-modal evacuation capability in the event of catastrophic disasters. Program activities address

evacuation capabilities by motor coach, rail, air, and ambulance. The program consists of an ambulance contract, which provides for the evacuation of medical/mobility challenged persons; motor coach planning and operational support contract (National bus evacuation), which provides detailed and robust pre-event bus evacuation planning efforts in support of States; air evacuation ground support contract, which provides airfield assessments and operational planning to pre-identified airfield evacuation points; provides ground and passenger support services during a disaster; and air transportation support services contract, which provides turnkey air support in the event of a disaster (both evacuation and non-evacuation). Together, the program provides the full-spectrum (planning, readiness, execution) support to States requiring Federal assistance to evacuate all populations in threatened areas.

Mobile Communications Office Vehicles (MCOV) Program includes vehicles that are multi-purpose central office facilities activated to support FEMA response and recovery disaster missions. The thirty-nine foot long recreational vehicles have been modified and retrofitted with eight to nine work stations and satellite communications to provide voice and data connectivity into the FEMA network. During initial deployment, MCOVs are driven by Federal team requirements, to include support to Logistics Incident Support Bases (ISBs). MCOVs provide a seamless transition from response to recovery using reliable mobile communications platforms to provide incident response support to the public.

The **National Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMATs)** provide the initial National rapid response to major incidents, disasters, special events, and exercises. The primary mission of the National IMATs is to deploy rapidly to an incident or threatened area, State, or FEMA region to work with affected States to identify and satisfy initial requirements for Federal assistance. IMATs coordinate and integrate inter-jurisdictional response in support of affected States or U.S. territories. Additionally, IMATs specialize in management and assistance for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives (CBRNE) incidents. National IMATs provide initial situational awareness for Federal decision-makers, and support the initial establishment of a unified command.

Recovery Directorate

The Recovery Directorate works to ensure that individuals and communities affected by disasters of all sizes are able to return to normal with minimal suffering and disruption of services. Program activities focus on improving efficiency and expediting delivery of disaster assistance to eligible individuals; to State, local, and tribal governments; and to eligible private nonprofit organizations. This is accomplished through a commitment to streamlined procedures to improve program policy, minimize error, and modernize service delivery technology.

Annual costs for the following readiness contracts, staff, and activities are funded through the DRS (actual deployment or assistance costs incurred pursuant to declarations will continue to be funded from the specific declarations):

- Contract Support
 - Individual Assistance Technical Assistance (IA-TAC)
 - Public Assistance Technical Assistance (PA-TAC)
 - Housing Inspection Services

- Mail Operations
- Enterprise Application Development Integration and Sustainment and Recovery Management Tools
- Corporate Lodging Consultants
- Surge Staffing for Registration Intake
- Disaster Legal Services Training and Support
- National Processing Service Centers (NPSCs)
 - Readiness costs, including equipment, rent, and security, for FEMA's three NPSCs located in Maryland, Texas, and Virginia. The NPSC facilities provide FEMA call center and benefits processing capabilities to register and process disaster survivors' applications.
 - Developers to make continuous updates to the National Emergency Management Information System to ensure that processing complements the most up-to-date IA policies.
- Individual Assistance Readiness Support
 - Funding is utilized to support travel and equipment needed to ensure the delivery of IA programs under Emergency Support Function #6. This includes costs for all-hazard disaster planning with State, local, Regional, Federal, nongovernmental and voluntary agency partners; recovery program evaluations; travel and salaries to support Reservists engaged in readiness planning, training, and delivery, as well as program closeout.
- Interagency Agreements (IAAs)
 - The Center for Mental Health Services of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services provides critical technical support in the management of FEMA's Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program (CCATP). FEMA annually funds three permanent full-time positions, contract support, travel, equipment supplies, and administrative costs through IAAs. When the program is activated pursuant to a disaster declaration, assistance is charged to the declaration's costs under the DRF.
 - The Employment and Training Administration within the Department of Labor (DOL) administers the Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) program on FEMA's behalf. As such, FEMA annually funds DOL through an IAA to perform this function. When the program is activated pursuant to a disaster declaration, assistance is charged to the declaration's costs under the DRF.
- Maintain a Web-based Public Assistance Program
 - DRS funding is used to maintain a web-based capability (Emergency Management Mission Integrated Environment) for the PA Program that allows FEMA staff, PA applicants, and States to perform all PA grant management activities online and supports the use of state-of-the-art technology such as wireless handheld devices used by PA staff and contractors to perform inspections on damaged facilities. The inspection information is uploaded automatically into the Web-based system, eliminating a paper-based process, improving efficiency, and attaining cost savings.

Logistics Management Directorate (LMD)

The mission of the Logistics Management Directorate (LMD) is to effectively plan, manage and sustain national logistics response and recovery operations, in support of domestic emergencies and special events to act as the Whole Community Logistics Coordinator and single logistics integrator for National incident support.

Disaster Logistics Distribution Management Operations (DM) manages the Agency's warehouse facilities and transportation systems used to receive, store, maintain, issue, distribute and track supplies, services, material, and equipment.

Logistics System Office (LSO) Supports FEMA's mission of responding to all hazards expediently and efficiently by managing the Nation's end-to-end supply chain of critical disaster assets and commodities. The Logistics Supply Chain Management System (LSCMS) is one of FEMA's mission critical systems that enable FEMA to manage the supply chain process for assets and commodities.

Disaster Logistics Operations (LO) Manages and executes whole community logistics collaboration, coordination, resource tracking and reporting. This includes the Manufactured Housing Unit, Responder Support Camp and National Incident Support Base programs and assures operational readiness and support to Regions.

Disaster Logistics Property Accountability Oversight and Coordination (PM) Uses the industry standards (using American Society for Testing and Materials voluntary consensus standards) to provide quality assurance, customer assistance and technical reviews of property accountability, inventory services and oversight of disposal and donations of agency disaster-funded supplies and equipment.

Office of the Federal Disaster Coordinating Officer (OFDC)

OFDC leads, trains, equips, and manages FEMA's Federal Coordinating Officers (FCO) and Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinators (FDRC) to ensure their availability for rapid deployment in response to any disaster; deliver training to develop and sustain FCO and FDRC professional competencies; and coordinate FCO and FDRC assignments to meet the on-scene needs of FEMA and its emergency management partners. In the event of a Presidential disaster declaration, a FCO is designated by name in the President's letter.

Upon declaration of a major disaster or emergency, the FEMA Administrator appoints an FCO who is charged with initiating all actions necessary to assure that Federal assistance is provided in accordance with the declaration, applicable laws, regulations, and the FEMA-State agreement.

Mission Support Bureau (MSB)

The MSB supports all facets of the Agency's mission by providing strategic leadership and assuring the timely, efficient, and effective delivery of administrative, property management, health and safety, human capital, Information Technology (IT), procurement, security services, and business function capabilities. This range of capabilities supports the entire enterprise of FEMA's mission activities that range from performing Urban Search and Rescue; taking in and managing requests for IA and PA

grants; and approving and paying those grants; to managing flood insurance policies for the Nation's citizens.

Office of Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

OCFO leads the effort to maximize the impact of financial resources and ensure accountability to support the mission of FEMA.

OCFO oversees planning and response activities of the financial management members of FEMA's emergency teams and management of the national Disaster Comptroller cadre. FEMA maintained a class of employees referred to as non-disaster specific (NDS) COREs to perform essential duties that cannot reasonably be attributed on a disaster-specific basis.

Major Acquisitions

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$ millions)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$ millions)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$ millions)
25,971	26,100	24,692
Logistics Supply Chain Management System (LSCMS)	<p>The LSCMS Program, previously known as TAV, supports FEMA's mission of responding to all hazards expediently and efficiently by managing the nation's end-to-end supply chain of disaster assets and commodities. LSCMS addresses performance gaps identified in the Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act, SEC 636 LOGISTICS which identified the lack of efficient, transparent, and flexible logistics system for procurement and delivery of goods and services necessary for an effective and timely response to natural disasters, and Recommendation 38 from the President's report on Hurricane Katrina which identified the need to provide full disaster logistics supply chain visibility to FEMA and its partners. LSCMS addresses the gaps by providing automated systems for management of the end-to-end supply chain, and near real-time situational awareness and management information for FEMA, DHS, and other decision makers.</p> <p>LSCMS addresses the gaps by providing automated systems for management of the end-to-end supply chain, and near real-time situational awareness and management information for FEMA, DHS, and other decision makers.</p>	
FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$ millions)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$ millions)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$ millions)
26,236	13,399	13,399
Housing Inspection Services (HIS)	<p>The HIS program is responsible for providing inspection staff and logistics to any Presidentially declared disaster. The state of readiness is 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. These contracts provide human resources to verify residential damage caused by disasters of all kinds. The cost to repair a home is recorded by an inspector in the NEMIS data base system and becomes a grant award for the survivor.</p> <p>HIS addresses the capability gap in providing inspection staff and logistics to any Presidentially declared, delivering an average number of inspections of 400,000 units per year for FY 2013 and in the out years, for cost projection purposes.</p>	

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$ millions)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$ millions)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$ millions)
2,000	2,000	2,000
FEMA – (WEB) Integrated Financial Management Information System (WebIFMIS)	The Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) is Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) current core financial management system. The purpose of IFMIS is to maintain all of FEMA's financial data and be the source of financial data for both internal and external financial reporting. IFMIS receives data from other financial and mixed systems and from direct user input and it provides data and supports processing for those systems that need it, including DHS and government-wide reporting systems. IFMIS supports a number of interfaces to disaster mission, payroll processing, travel management, credit card transaction, procurement and other accounting related information systems. Because IFMIS records all entries in the General Ledger, the entire enterprise is its key customers.	
FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$ millions)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$ millions)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$ millions)
27,584	20,923	25,495
Infrastructure	FEMA Infrastructure investment supports implementing IT solutions, and managing, directing, and supporting the daily operations and maintenance of the FEMA telecommunications and computing network. Supports the daily operations and maintenance of the FEMA telecommunications and computing network	
FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$ millions)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$ millions)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$ millions)
18,914	17,451	17,515
FEMA – (Contribution to) Disaster Assistance Improvement Plan (DAIP)	The Disaster Assistance Improvement Program (DAIP) was developed to meet the requirements of Executive Order 13411 which mandates the improvement of delivery of Federal disaster assistance. DAIP is a response to disaster victims' confusion and frustration with conflicting information and misdirected referrals as they sought disaster assistance from multiple Federal programs in the immediate aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. Executive Order 13411 mandates that DAIP ease the burden of victims by creating a single access point for Federally-funded forms of assistance. DAIP consolidates benefit information, application intake, and status information into a unified system.	

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Relief Fund
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Eliminate Awards and Bonuses
PPA:
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(3,240)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	3,240
Program Decrease							-	-	(3,240)
Total Request	-	-	3,240	-	-	3,240	-	-	-

Description of Item:

Eliminate personnel funding associated with awards and bonuses.

Justification:

The Department proposes to eliminate this funding in order to preserve critical mission needs and frontline operations.

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

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), [\$6,220,908,000] \$7,033,465,000¹ to remain available until expended,: Provided, That of the funds provided herein, [\$5,626,386,000] \$ 6,437,793,000² shall be for major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C.5121 et seq.): Provided further, That the amount for major disasters in the previous proviso is designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That of the funds provided herein other than for major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), \$24,000,000 shall be transferred to the Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General for audits and investigations related to disasters.

Explanation of Changes:

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$6,220,908,000] <u>\$7,033,465,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ... fund provided herein, [\$5,626,386,000] <u>\$6,437,793,000</u> ² shall be for major disasters declared ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Disaster Relief Fund FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	45	5,569	\$6,629,117
FY 2014 Enacted	55	7,134	\$6,196,908
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Transfer to DHS OIG from DRF Base	-	-	(\$24,000)
Total Transfers	-	-	(\$24,000)
Increases			
2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$1,151
Disaster Relief Cap Adjustment	-	-	\$838,646
Total, Increases	-	-	\$839,797
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$839,797
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$815,797
FY 2015 Current Services	55	7,134	\$7,012,705
Program Changes			
Decreases			
Eliminate Awards and Bonuses	-	-	(\$3,240)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$3,240)
Total Program Changes	-	-	(\$3,240)
FY 2015 Request	55	7,134	\$7,009,465
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	\$812,557

Notes:

The 55 positions reflected above are FEMA's cadre of temporary full-time (TFT) Federal Coordinating Officers (FCOs) and Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinators (FDRCs). The bulk of the FTE reflected herein is made up of Disaster Reservists and Cadre of On-Call Response Employees (COREs), primarily deployed for specific disasters.

The figures displayed above are net of the \$24 million transfer to the DHS OIG.

FY 2013 does not include the \$11.487 Billion and 2,348 FTE provided by the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (P.L. 113-2) or the \$3.414 million transfer to USAID for the Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI).

The FY14 Omnibus rescinded \$300.5 million in unobligated prior year balances from the "Base" DRF. The FY 2015 Budget similarly proposes to cancel \$200 million in the same manner. The rescission and proposed cancellation are not reflected in the current year figures above.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Relief Fund
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	45	5,569	\$6,629,117
FY 2014 Enacted	55	7,134	\$6,196,908
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	(\$24,000)
Increases	-	-	\$839,797
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$815,797
FY 2015 Current Services	55	7,134	\$7,012,705
Program Changes	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(\$3,240)
Total, Program Changes	-	-	(\$3,240)
FY 2015 Request	55	7,134	\$7,009,465
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	\$812,557

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Disaster Relief Fund	55	7,134	\$6,196,908	-	-	\$815,797	-	-	(\$3,240)	55	7,134	\$7,009,465	-	-	\$812,557
Total	55	7,134	\$6,196,908	-	-	\$815,797	-	-	(\$3,240)	55	7,134	\$7,009,465	-	-	\$812,557

Notes:

The 55 positions reflected above are FEMA's cadre of temporary full-time (TFT) Federal Coordinating Officers (FCOs) and Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinators (FDRCs). The bulk of the FTE reflected herein is made up of Disaster Reservists and Cadre of On-Call Response Employees (COREs), primarily deployed for specific disasters.

FY 2013 does not include the \$11.487 Billion and 2,348 FTE provided by the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (P.L. 113-2) or the \$3.414 million transfer to USAID for the Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI).

The figures displayed above are net of the \$24 million transfer to the DHS OIG.

The FY14 Omnibus rescinded \$300.5 million in unobligated prior year balances from the "Base" DRF. The FY 2015 Budget similarly proposes to cancel \$200 million in the same manner. The rescission and proposed cancellation are not reflected in the current year figures above.

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Disaster Relief Fund
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Collections by Source:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
DHS Real Estate	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	-

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Administrative Activities (Administration)	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Disaster Relief Fund Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$176,157	\$182,825	\$183,976	\$1,151
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$154,585	\$158,973	\$158,973	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$96,879	\$97,820	\$94,580	(\$3,240)
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$20,590	\$20,790	\$20,790	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$448,211	\$460,408	\$458,319	(\$2,089)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$167,730	\$137,159	\$137,159	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$40,745	\$41,141	\$41,141	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$52,610	\$60,121	\$60,121	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$4,518	\$4,562	\$4,562	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$47,244	\$46,703	\$46,703	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1,737	\$1,754	\$1,754	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$30,957	\$29,695	\$24,077	(\$5,618)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$475,986	\$262,810	\$411,383	\$148,573
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$623,257	\$464,100	\$423,078	(\$41,022)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$17,813	\$17,986	\$17,986	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$5,834	\$5,891	\$5,891	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$63,555	\$59,172	\$59,172	-
31.0 Equipment	\$134,822	\$42,132	\$91,495	\$49,363
32.0 Land and Structures	\$6,348	\$6,410	\$6,410	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$4,417,743	\$5,261,027	\$5,970,214	\$709,187
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	\$15	\$15	-	(\$15)
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	\$89,992	\$95,822	-	(\$95,822)
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$6,180,906	\$6,536,500	\$7,301,146	\$764,646
Total, Direct Obligations	\$6,629,117	\$6,996,908	\$7,759,465	\$762,557
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(\$1,000,000)	(\$1,000,000)	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	(\$800,000)	(\$750,000)	\$50,000
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$6,629,117	\$6,196,908	\$7,009,465	\$812,557
Full Time Equivalents	5,569	7,134	7,134	-

Notes:

FY 2013 does not include the \$11.487 Billion and 2,348 FTE provided by the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (P.L. 113-2) or the \$3.414 million transfer to USAID for the Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI).

The above table may not align with the FY 2015 Budget Appendix. FY15 CJ object class amounts displayed above are based on FY 2013 Revised Enacted; the FY 2015 Budget Appendix reflects FY 2013 Actuals.

The figures displayed above are net of the \$24 million transfer to the DHS OIG.

The FY14 Omnibus rescinded \$300.5 million in unobligated prior year balances from the "Base" DRF. The FY 2015 Budget similarly proposes to cancel \$200 million in the same manner. The rescission and proposed cancellation are not reflected in the current year figures above.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Disaster Relief Fund

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
GS-15	45	55	55	-
Total Permanent Positions	45	55	55	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	45	45	-	(45)
Headquarters	45	55	55	-
Total, Disaster Relief Fund:	45	55	55	-
Full Time Equivalents	5,569	7,134	7,134	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	140,259	144,783	147,100	2,317
Average Grade	15	15	-	(15)

Note: The 55 positions reflected above are FEMA's cadre of temporary full-time (TFT) Federal Coordinating Officers (FCOs) and Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinators (FDRCs). The bulk of the FTE reflected herein is made up of Disaster Reservists and Cadre of On-Call Response Employees (COREs), primarily deployed for specific disasters.

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Relief Fund
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	176,157	182,825	183,976	1,151
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	154,585	158,973	158,973	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	96,879	97,820	94,580	(3,240)
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	20,590	20,790	20,790	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	448,211	460,408	458,319	(2,089)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	167,730	137,159	137,159	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	40,745	41,141	41,141	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	52,610	60,121	60,121	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	4,518	4,562	4,562	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	47,244	46,703	46,703	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	1,737	1,754	1,754	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	30,957	29,695	24,077	(5,618)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	475,986	262,810	411,383	148,573
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	623,257	464,100	423,078	(41,022)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	17,813	17,986	17,986	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	5,834	5,891	5,891	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	63,555	59,172	59,172	-
31.0 Equipment	134,822	42,132	91,495	49,363
32.0 Land and Structures	6,348	6,410	6,410	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	4,417,743	5,261,027	5,970,214	709,187
43.1 Interest and Dividends	15	15	-	(15)
44.0 Refunds	89,992	95,822	-	(95,822)
Total, Other Object Classes	6,180,906	6,536,500	7,301,146	764,646
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	(800,000)	(750,000)	50,000
Total, Adjustments	-	(800,000)	(750,000)	50,000
Total Requirements	6,629,117	6,196,908	7,009,465	812,557
Full Time Equivalents	5,569	7,134	7,134	-

Disaster Relief Fund Mission Statement

Operating Activities includes the essential functions for all of FEMA's major mission organizations and directly supports FEMA's primary mission to reduce the loss of life and property and to protect the Nation from all hazards. Operating Activities leads and supports the nation through a risk-based, comprehensive emergency management system of preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	176,157	182,825	183,976	1,151
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	154,585	158,973	158,973	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	96,879	97,820	94,580	(3,240)
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	20,590	20,790	20,790	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	448,211	460,408	458,319	(2,089)

Salaries and Benefits include costs for 7,134 FTEs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$30,957	\$29,695	\$24,077	(\$5,618)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. Reflects a decrease based on anticipated costs for this activity.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$475,986	\$262,810	\$411,383	\$148,573

Other services include report contracted services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Reflects an increase based on anticipated costs for this activity.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$623,257	\$464,100	\$423,078	(\$41,022)

Purchases of Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Reflects a decrease based on anticipated costs for this activity.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$134,822	\$42,132	\$91,495	\$49,363

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. Reflects an increase based on anticipated costs for this activity.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$4,417,743	\$5,261,027	\$5,970,214	\$709,187

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions include cash payments to states, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. Reflects an increase based on anticipated costs for this activity.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	4,852	5,569	7,134
Increases			
Increase in Disaster Reservist in Response to Disasters	717	1,565	-
Subtotal, Increases	717	1,565	-
Decreases			
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	5,569	7,134	7,134
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	717	1,565	-

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
Disaster Relief Fund	\$7,436	\$11,282	\$10,534	-\$748
Total Working Capital Fund	\$7,436	\$11,282	\$10,534	-\$748

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy
N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis:

The mission of the Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis fund (Risk MAP) is to deliver quality data that increases public awareness and leads to action that reduces risk to life and property through collaboration with State, local, and tribal entities. Risk MAP drives national actions to reduce flood risk by addressing flood hazard data update needs, supporting local government hazard mitigation planning, and providing the flood risk data needed to manage the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) financial exposure.

B. Budget Activities:

Mapping and Risk Analysis

FEMA is charged with maintaining reliable flood hazard information to support NFIP, where the U.S. Government has an exposure of \$1.2 trillion. The flood hazard maps determine who is required to purchase flood insurance in order to reduce taxpayer costs for flooding damage and they are used to price the insurance to support the financial strength of the NFIP.

These NFIP mapping efforts also provide communities and citizens with information they need to reduce the risk of loss of life and property from flooding. Funding for Risk MAP supports FEMA's efforts to address existing gaps in the flood hazard data inventory and address changes that continue to occur over time. The reliability of flood hazard analyses and maps erodes over time. Changes in the environment, additional storm and precipitation data, and improvements in engineering science affect the currency of the risk analysis products. These changes can increase or decrease the risk and the changes can vary a lot over relatively small areas. As the precision of maps has been refined in recent years as many structures have been taken out of designated Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA) as have been newly designated inside the SFHA.

Risk Communications and Outreach

Through Risk MAP, FEMA is increasing its focus on community engagement activities as an integral part of flood risk study projects in order to increase local officials' awareness of flood risk so that they take actions to reduce the risk. The primary mechanism through which Risk MAP increases local officials' awareness is through the interactions that occur during flood map updates. Awareness tends to decrease over time when years can pass between major flood events and flood map updates. The updating process helps to ensure that the topic of flooding remains prevalent at the local level.

Actions to Reduce Risk

During the Risk MAP process, FEMA works with community officials to identify specific steps communities and individuals can take to mitigate their flood risk. Risk MAP is leveraging the community engagement process to drive local actions to reduce risk by increasing local officials' awareness of risk and identifying actions to reduce that risk.

C. Budget Request Summary:

FEMA requests 57 positions, 57 FTE, and \$84.403 million for the FY 2015 Request. The Request includes a reduction of \$10.804 million from the FY 2014 Enacted.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013 ¹			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis	57	46	\$90,288	57	57	\$95,202	57	57	\$84,403	-	-	(\$10,799)	-	-	(\$10,804)	-	-	\$5
Subtotal, Discretionary	57	46	\$90,288	57	57	\$95,202	57	57	\$84,403	-	-	(\$10,799)	-	-	(\$10,804)	-	-	\$5
Total, Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis	57	46	\$90,288	57	57	\$95,202	57	57	\$84,403	-	-	(\$10,799)	-	-	(\$10,804)	-	-	\$5
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	57	46	\$90,288	57	57	\$95,202	57	57	\$84,403	-	-	(\$10,799)	-	-	(\$10,804)	-	-	\$5
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	57	46	\$90,288	57	57	\$95,202	57	57	\$84,403	-	-	(\$10,799)	-	-	(\$10,804)	-	-	\$5

¹ FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes reprogrammings/transfers, and actual FTE/fee collections in FY 2013, as applicable.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	57	46	90,288
2014 Enacted	57	57	95,202
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	5
2015 Current Services	57	57	95,207
2015 Program Change	-	-	(10,804)
2015 Total Request	57	57	84,403
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(10,799)

FEMA requests \$84.403 million in FY 2015 for this activity. The requested funding will allow FEMA to continue implementing Risk MAP to perform flood hazard mapping and risk analysis, increase awareness of flood risk and work with communities to identify action to reduce flood risk. This includes making progress towards meeting the statutory requirement to review the flood hazards maps on a five-year cycle and address flood hazard data update needs over time.

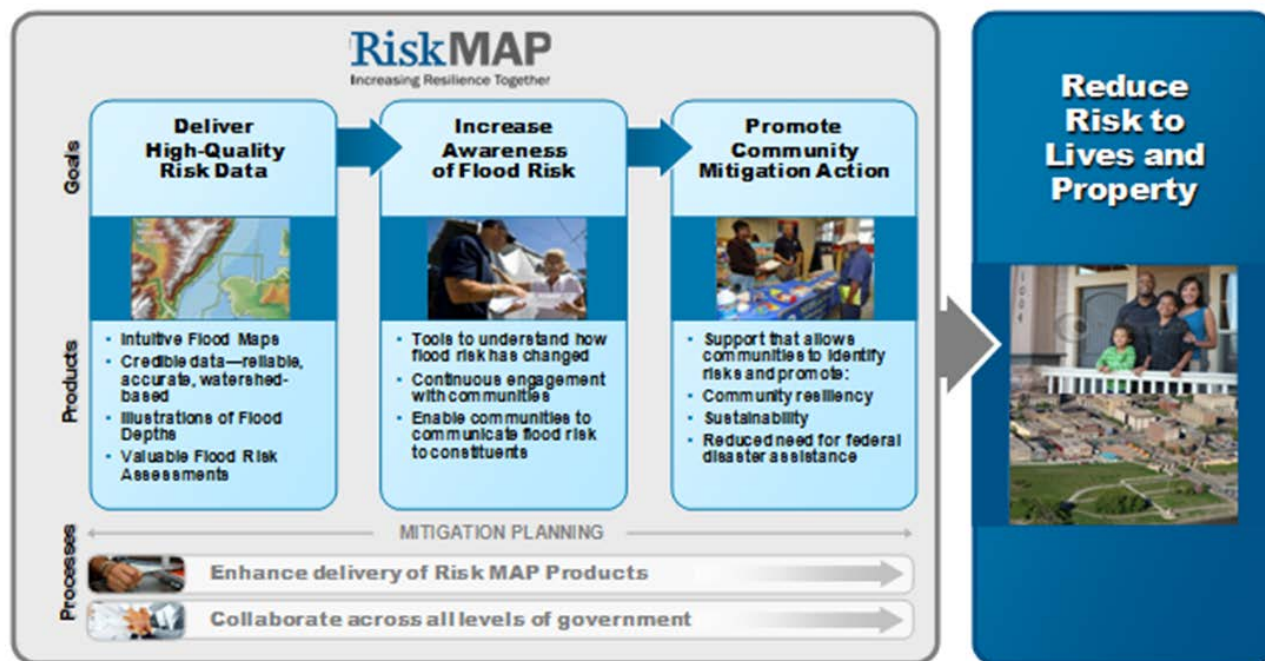
TABLE 1

FY 2015 Budget Activity	Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis	National Flood Insurance Fund	Total
Salaries & Expenses	\$6,170,000	\$11,140,000	\$17,310,000
Program Funds	\$78,233,000	\$109,460,000	\$187,693,000
TOTAL	\$84,403,000	\$120,600,000	\$205,003,000
FTE	57	81	138

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

FEMA's Risk MAP and NFIP are essential to managing and reducing the risk from flood. Risk MAP provides the intelligence that enables NFIP and the communities implementing the program to reduce the costs of flooding by supporting management and mitigation of flood risks.

The maps and community engagement throughout the Risk MAP process identify areas most vulnerable to flooding and alert homeowners of the inherent risk and necessity for flood insurance. They inform communities to support effective floodplain management, leading to improved building practices and site development for new construction, and drive other actions to reduce flood risk. Without Risk MAP, disaster survivors and their communities are more reliant on the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) to aid their recovery.



FEMA has defined measures in four key areas. These measures track progress in addressing gaps in flood hazard data, deploying Risk MAP, increasing risk awareness of local officials, and other risk reducing actions. The measures are:

- Ensure 80-percent of the Nation's flood hazard data is current – the flood hazard data are new, have been updated, or are deemed still valid through the Risk MAP review and update process during the initial implementation of Risk MAP.
- Continue to initiate Risk MAP on a watershed basis for an increasing amount of the U.S. population.
- Ensure 70-percent flood risk awareness among local officials in Risk MAP communities.
- Increase mitigation activities instituted by communities throughout the U.S. taking mitigation actions in order to increase their resilience to natural disasters and reduce the risk to life and property.

Benefits of Risk MAP to Disaster Resilience

FEMA's Risk MAP program builds State, local, and tribal resilience before, during and after major flood events like Hurricane Sandy. Prior to landfall, the Risk MAP program significantly invested in developing improved coastal flood hazard and risk data along the New York and New Jersey shorelines. Further, FEMA regional offices had already begun building and supplementing state and local coastal flood risk management capabilities and strengthening relationships among those

responsible for public safety along the coast. Specific partnerships in New Jersey, New York, and New York City were well established prior to landfall with the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, and New York City Mayor's Office of Long Term Recovery and Sustainability.

The relationships, flood risk data, and risk management capabilities developed through Risk MAP prior to landfall had a profound impact on the speed and strength of recovery from this devastating event. The ongoing Risk MAP projects show that existing flood hazard data understates the threat in many cases. Without Risk MAP, reconstruction of the hardest hit areas would have been based on the understated risk data, thus subjecting people to further harm and damage down the road and resulting in greater exposure and increased future disaster relief costs.

Similarly, the necessities and effects of updated flood maps were demonstrated explicitly during Hurricane Irene. Communities that had current flood threat data were more resilient and needed less DRF resources to recover. In Broome County, New York, a high school and hospital, which had experienced \$20 million in damages during a smaller flood in 2006, avoided flood during the more severe flooding caused by Irene.

Risk MAP is the principal way that FEMA equips communities with the knowledge to analyze their flood threat as the community prepares its Threat and Hazards Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA). Risk MAP is the primary vehicle for implementing the community resilience doctrine articulated in Presidential Policy Directive (PPD)-8 and the Presidentially-mandated National Mitigation Framework.

Delivery of Risk MAP

FEMA's FY 2015 Risk MAP approach will support local risk assessment and planning activities while addressing the flood hazard data update needs. The primary focus areas are significant riverine flood hazard data update needs, mapping of areas impacted by levees and implementation of the requirements of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (BW-12). FEMA will dedicate funding to updating riverine hazard engineering analyses using a watershed approach. This also includes other non-coastal flood hazards like ponding and shallow flooding.

FEMA will initiate new Risk MAP projects in watersheds with high risk; significant flood hazard data update needs; the potential to generate community actions to reduce flood risk; and the potential for partner cost sharing. This investment will maintain the existing level of flood hazard data update needs by initiating updates for 9,000 miles of inland flooding sources, increasing the number of miles of flooding sources in FEMA's inventory with valid flood hazard data or updates initiated. This will increase the population in watersheds where Risk MAP has begun by approximately 4,750,000 people.

The current inventory of modernized stream miles in the U.S. is approximately 800,000 miles. This is the inventory that was the focus on the Map Modernization effort and covers over 92-percent of the population. However, NFIP stakeholders continue to express concern about the remainder of the unmodernized inventory. The modernized and unmodernized inventories combined comprise 1.1 million miles of studied flooding source. Stakeholders are concerned that future development may occur in these areas and be built needlessly at risk because of the lack of modern flood hazard

information and express concerns that these less populated areas are not treated fairly compared to the higher population areas that have modernized flood data. As a result FEMA has begun to consider inventory maintenance strategies that better encompass the full modernized and unmodernized mapping inventory.

There are currently approximately 21,900 communities participating in the NFIP out of approximately 28,350 communities, total, in the U.S. The total population for the U.S. is approximately 312,470,000 people.

When FEMA initiates a Risk MAP project in a watershed, it begins a community engagement process that continues throughout the lifecycle of the project. FEMA's community engagement activities are an effort to work with community officials to provide actionable flood risk information, build relationships which can be leveraged during and after a disaster, increase State and local risk management capability, and advance specific mitigation actions. FEMA also tracks where Risk MAP helped identify new strategies or improve current planned mitigation actions in direct collaboration with communities and where communities that have had Risk MAP deployed advanced identified mitigation actions. Through the 'whole community' engagement processes, FEMA is working to:

- Understand specific community needs and capabilities;
- Deliver flood risk products that inform communities; and
- Build long-term relationships with key officials.

The reliability of flood hazard analyses and maps erodes over time. Changes in the built environment, additional storm, and precipitation data, and improvements in the engineering science all affect the currency of the risk analysis products. In FY 2015, FEMA will continue its watershed validation strategy to identify physical, climatological, and scientific changes that impact the currency of existing flood hazard information. The large scale updates of so many FEMA flood maps during Map Modernization will result in a large number of flooding sources needing assessment over the next several years, potentially reducing the total number of miles in FEMA's inventory that are valid.

These accomplishments aim to provide communities and citizens with current flood risk information and increase the public's and communities' awareness of risk so that they may take mitigation actions to increase their resilience.

Over the past several years, FEMA has funded nearly all the engineering work to update the flood hazards for the populated coastline of the U.S. This represents a significant investment, massive updates to flood hazard data in the riskiest areas of the Nation, a very large number of people impacted and substantial financial impacts to many of those affected. As a result, FEMA expects there will be a need for enhanced community engagement and additional investment to defend the validity of revised coastal flood hazards as the final products are rolled out.

During the implementation of Risk MAP, sustainable partnerships will continue to be vital. FEMA will maintain its partnerships and seek out new collaborations to support the Risk MAP program. When targeted at known flood hazard data update needs and included in the partnership agreement, FEMA will give its highest investment priority to capable partners who provide a 25-percent cost

share. FEMA typically receives these partner contributions through existing successful partnerships within the Cooperating Technical Partners (CTP) Program.

In addition, the passage of BW-12 has created several new elements to the NFIP flood hazard mapping program and a Technical Mapping Advisory Council that will make ongoing recommendations for changes to the mapping program. As the details and scope of this new work are defined, this may impact the program.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Eliminate Awards and Bonuses

PPA:

Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(30)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	30
Program Decrease							-	-	(30)
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-

Description of Item:

Eliminate personnel funding associated with awards and bonuses.

Justification:

Funding is eliminated to support critical mission needs and frontline operations.

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

N/A

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 2: Risk MAP Program
PPA:
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(10,774)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							57	57	95,177
Program Decrease							-	-	(10,774)
Total Request	57	46	90,288	57	57	95,202	57	57	84,403

Description of Item:

The FY 2015 Budget request will provide for additional Risk MAP projects sufficient to maintain the percentage of flood hazard data that meet new, valid, or updated engineering standards, maintain local officials' flood risk awareness, and encourage local actions to reduce risk.

Justification:

Funding in FY 2015 will provide for the annualization of salaries and benefits, and support the continuation of activities as described in the Risk MAP Multi-Year Plan.

FEMA staff is critical to the effectiveness of the Risk MAP outreach mission as the primary, most credible interface with local governments. As more Risk MAP projects reach the delivery phase in FY 2015 and beyond, the responsibility for FEMA staff to support outreach to communities and local officials will increase.

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

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses, including administrative costs, under section 1360 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4101), and under sections 100215, 100216, 100226, 100230, and 100246 of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012, (Public Law 112–141, 126 Stat. 916), [\$95,202,000] **\$84,403,000**¹, and such additional sums as may be provided by State and local governments or other political subdivisions for cost-shared mapping activities under section 1360(f)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 4101(f)(2)), to remain available until expended.

Explanation of Changes

Language Provision	Explanation
1 ... [\$95,202,000] \$84,403,000 ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	57	46	\$90,288
FY 2014 Enacted	57	57	\$95,202
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2014 Annualization of Pay Raise	-	-	\$4
2015 Pay Raise	-	1	\$108
2015 Vacancy Fills	-	-	\$28
Annualization of Prior Year Part Year Funding	-	2	\$217
Total, Increases	-	3	\$357
Decreases			
2015 Attrition and Pay Adjustments	-	(3)	(\$352)
Total, Decreases	-	(3)	(\$352)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$5
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$5
FY 2015 Current Services	57	57	\$95,207
Program Changes			
Decreases			
Eliminate Awards and Bonuses	-	-	(\$30)
Risk MAP Program	-	-	(\$10,774)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$10,804)
Total Program Changes	-	-	(\$10,804)
FY 2015 Request	57	57	\$84,403
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	(\$10,799)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	57	46	\$90,288
FY 2014 Enacted	57	57	\$95,202
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	-	3	\$357
Decreases	-	(3)	(\$352)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$5
FY 2015 Current Services	57	57	\$95,207
Program Changes	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(\$10,804)
Total, Program Changes	-	-	(\$10,804)
FY 2015 Request	57	57	\$84,403
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	(\$10,799)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis	57	57	\$95,202	-	-	\$5	-	-	(\$10,804)	57	57	\$84,403	-	-	(\$10,799)
Total	57	57	\$95,202	-	-	\$5	-	-	(\$10,804)	57	57	\$84,403	-	-	(\$10,799)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$4,042	\$4,399	\$4,396	(\$3)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	\$30	-	(\$30)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,293	\$1,757	\$1,774	\$17
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$5,335	\$6,186	\$6,170	(\$16)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$256	\$345	\$345	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$424	\$479	\$479	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$185	\$192	\$192	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$27,092	\$23,500	\$23,500	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$33,709	\$17,842	\$17,000	(\$842)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$8	\$6,000	\$6,000	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$323	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$31	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	\$98	-	-	-
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$22,827	\$41,500	\$30,717	(\$10,783)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$84,953	\$89,858	\$78,233	(\$11,625)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$90,288	\$96,044	\$84,403	(\$11,641)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(\$842)	-	\$842
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$90,288	\$95,202	\$84,403	(\$10,799)
Full Time Equivalents	46	57	57	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
GS-15	1	1	1	-
GS-14	8	8	3	(5)
GS-13	12	12	8	(4)
GS-12	35	35	44	9
GS-8	1	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	57	57	57	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	57	57	57	-
Headquarters	3	3	3	-
U.S. Field	54	54	54	-
Total, Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis:	57	57	57	-
Full Time Equivalents	46	57	57	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	83,182	83,806	84,403	597
Average Grade	12	12	12	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	4,042	4,399	4,396	(3)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	30	-	(30)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	1,293	1,757	1,774	17
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	5,335	6,186	6,170	(16)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	256	345	345	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	424	479	479	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	185	192	192	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	27,092	23,500	23,500	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	33,709	17,842	17,000	(842)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	8	6,000	6,000	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	323	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	31	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	98	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	22,827	41,500	30,717	(10,783)
Total, Other Object Classes	84,953	89,858	78,233	(11,625)
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(842)	-	842
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	-	(842)	-	842
Total Requirements	90,288	95,202	84,403	(10,799)
Full Time Equivalents	46	57	57	-

Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Mission Statement

The mission of the Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis fund (Risk MAP) is to deliver quality data that increases public awareness and leads to action that reduces risk to life and property through collaboration with State, Local, and Tribal entities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	4,042	4,399	4,396	(3)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	30	-	(30)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	1,293	1,757	1,774	17
Total, Salaries & Benefits	5,335	6,186	6,170	(16)

Includes a net decrease of \$16,000 to include an increase for COLA and a decrease for awards funding.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$33,709	\$17,842	\$17,000	(\$842)

Includes a decrease of \$842,000 for a decrease in actual costs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$22,827	\$41,500	\$30,717	(\$10,783)

Includes a decrease of \$10,783,000 to of Risk MAP grants.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	80	46	57
Increases			
Vacancies Filled Due to Attrition (estimate)	-	-	1
Annualization of Vacancies	20	11	2
Subtotal, Increases	20	11	3
Decreases			
Attrition of FTE	(11)	-	(3)
Subtotal, Decreases	(11)	-	(3)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	46	57	57
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(34)	11	-

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis	\$165	\$212	\$199	-\$13
Total Working Capital Fund	\$165	\$212	\$199	-\$13

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy
N/A

**Department of
Homeland Security**
*Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
&
National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund*



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Federal Emergency Management Agency National Flood Insurance Fund

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for National Flood Insurance Fund:

National Flood Insurance Fund

Established in the Treasury by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (Act), the National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF), is a premium and fee-generated fund that supports the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The Act, as amended, authorizes the Federal Government to provide flood insurance on a national basis.

National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund

The Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (BW-12) requires FEMA to establish an additional fund in the U.S. Treasury, the National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund, to meet the future obligations of the NFIP.

B. Budget Activities:

Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012

BW-12 was signed into law July 6, 2012, to strengthen and improve the fiscal soundness of the NFIP. Prior to this Act, the NFIP was, by statute and design, not actuarially sound. At the time the Act was passed, the percentage of NFIP policyholders that paid premiums that were actuarially sound was only around 80-percent leaving the remaining 20-percent of the policyholders paying premiums that were less than actuarially sound, including many of the NFIP's highest risk structures. This resulted in subsidized premiums. The level of the subsidy was set so that the combined aggregate premium of the actuarial and subsidized policyholders would at least cover a "typical" loss year referred to as the "historical average non-catastrophic loss year." BW-12 improves fiscal soundness by phasing out subsidies and establishing a reserve fund to pay the expected future obligations of the flood insurance program.

Subsidy Phase Out

The Act phases out the subsidy for structures built before their flood risk was identified on a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). These structures are referred to as pre-FIRM structures. Premiums for pre-FIRM subsidized second homes, businesses, Severe Repetitive Loss properties, and substantially damaged or improved structures are to be increased 25-percent per year until the premiums are actuarially sound. Subsidies for primary residences may continue until the home is sold to a new owner or the policy is allowed to lapse. All new policies must pay full actuarial premiums.

Establishment of Reserve Fund

The Act requires establishment of the NFIP Reserve Fund and sets the required fund balance at one percent of the prior fiscal year's insurance in force. The NFIP is authorized to collect and deposit 7.5-percent of the reserve fund target through additional Reserve Fund charges until the required balance is achieved. The amounts in the Reserve Fund can be used for the payment of claims and claims handling expenses, as well as principal and interest payments on any outstanding Treasury loans. The Reserve Fund was established in late FY 2013 and became active on October 1, 2013.

Mapping Program

The Act requires that the most accurate data be used for ongoing reviews, updates and maintenance of flood insurance rate maps. In addition, the Act established a Technical Mapping Advisory Council to review and recommend standards for mapping activities.

Loss Estimates

Estimating the NFIP losses is challenging, because losses vary greatly from year to year. NFIP losses during non-catastrophic years can range from a few hundred million to several billion dollars. Catastrophic events like Hurricane Katrina can result in tens of billions of dollars in losses. The NFIP has had only one catastrophic loss year prior to 2013. That year was 2005, which included losses from Hurricanes Katrina, Rita and Wilma.

Loss estimates in budgets prior to FY 2014 reflected only the expectation of non-catastrophic losses. Non-catastrophic losses were used because they illustrate typical annual losses. However, these estimates did not acknowledge the enormous loss potential of catastrophic loss years, which were experienced during Hurricanes Katrina and Sandy.

To more accurately estimate the full potential loss for the NFIP, the model underlying the FY 2015 Budget estimates catastrophic NFIP losses beyond the ten-year budget window. If no catastrophic events occur during the forecast period, estimated losses may be less than actual losses. Conversely, if one or more catastrophic events occur during the forecast period, actual losses may far exceed the estimated losses.

NFIP Program Elements

Funding for the NFIP is derived from offsetting collections from two primary sources:

- Flood insurance premiums, which are used to pay claims and flood-related grants, and provides funding to support the operating and administrative costs associated with maintaining the program.
- Policy fee income, also paid by flood insurance policy holders, supports floodplain management, flood mapping, insurance operations, and NFIP management.

The NFIP appropriation supports the following key program elements:

NFIP Management and Flood Insurance Operations

NFIP Management supports the overall management of NFIP. FEMA makes consumer-oriented flood insurance available to reduce the Nation's vulnerability to flood hazards and accelerate recovery from floods, mitigate future flood losses, and reduce personal and national costs of flood disasters. FEMA administers NFIP so that insurance and floodplain management policies and operations are mutually

reinforcing. Further, FEMA works to increase the NFIP policy base so that more people are indemnified by insurance from future financial losses from flood, facilitating their recovery, rebuilding communities, and reducing costs to taxpayers.

Flood Insurance Operations provides for all aspects of managing the insurance program including: (1) development and oversight of insurance coverage policy and regulations; (2) analysis and evaluation of insurance risks and claims data used to determine actuarial premium rates; and (3) oversight of insurance companies that write flood insurance policies and adjust claims.

Floodplain Management and Flood Mapping

Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis (Risk MAP) is a multi-year mapping effort intended to meet the FEMA statutory requirement to review the flood hazards maps on a five-year cycle and address flood hazard data update needs over a longer time horizon. Risk MAP is an integrated flood risk management approach, weaving county-level flood hazard data developed in support of NFIP into watershed-based risk assessments that serve as the foundation for local Hazard Mitigation Plans and targeted risk communication activities.

Floodplain Management funds salaries and expenses for the implementation staff at FEMA's Headquarters and ten Regional offices to administer and deliver floodplain management activities that reduce flood risk. These activities include development of policy, guidance, regulations, and publications, administration of the Community Assistance Program-State Support Services Element (CAP-SSSE) grant program, as well as the provision of compliance monitoring and technical assistance.

National Flood Insurance Fund (Mandatory)

The National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. § 4001 et seq.), as amended, authorizes the Federal Government to provide flood insurance on a national basis. Flood insurance may be sold or continued only in communities that participate in NFIP, and that enact and enforce appropriate floodplain management measures. Federally regulated funding institutions cannot provide loans for properties in nonparticipating communities with an identified flood hazard.

Flood-Related Grants

NFIF supports flood hazard reduction efforts facilitated through its flood-related grants and assistance program, Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA). The FMA provides grants to States, communities and Indian Tribal Governments to reduce the risk of flood damage to existing buildings and infrastructure. Flood-Related grants fund activities that decrease or eliminate risk of flood damage to structures insured under NFIP. Flood-Related grants also fund activities that decrease the long-term risk of flood damage to structures insured under NFIP that have experienced losses from previous flood damage.

C. Budget Request Summary:

FEMA requests spending authority from mandatory and discretionary offsetting collections for FY 2015. NFIF spending authority consists of \$4 billion from premium income, \$179 million from Federal Policy Fee income, and \$383 million in contributions and accrued interest to the Reserve Fund. For FY 2015, FEMA projects a \$359 million increase in offsetting collections from FY 2014 enacted. The additional revenue anticipated from implementing provisions of BW-12 will enhance NFIP's fiscal solvency, and flood insurance rate increases. This is also FEMA'S second year using a model that estimates catastrophic NFIP losses for over the ten-year budget window. Premium collections will be used to pay NFIP claims, operating expenses and fund flood mitigation grants. Federal Policy Fee collections will support flood insurance operations, floodplain management and flood mapping efforts.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project /Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
National Flood Insurance Fund (Discretionary):
National Flood Insurance Fund
 Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 ¹			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
Budget Activity	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations	107	94	21,853	110	101	22,000	124	114	23,759	14	13	1,759	14	9	756	-	4	1,003
Floodplain Management and Flood Mapping	203	176	149,000	214	211	154,300	217	217	155,535	3	6	1,235	3	1	(68)	-	5	1,303
Subtotal, National Flood Insurance Fund (Discretionary):	310	270	170,853	324	312	176,300	341	331	179,294	17	19	2,994	17	10	688	-	9	2,306
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates from Offsetting Collections	310	270	170,853	324	312	176,300	341	331	179,294	17	19	2,994	17	10	688	-	9	2,306

¹FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes reprogrammings/transfers, and actual FTE/fee collections in FY 2013, as applicable.

Department of Homeland Security
National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 ¹			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
Budget Activity	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory	-	-	10,136,412	-	-	4,512,779	-	-	5,094,099	-	-	581,320	-	-	-	-	-	581,320
Flood Related Grants	29	24	120,000	29	29	100,000	29	29	150,000	-	-	50,000	-	-	49,984	-	-	16
Subtotal, National Flood Insurance Fund (Mandatory):	29	24	10,256,412	29	29	4,612,779	29	29	5,244,099	-	-	631,320	-	-	49,984	-	-	581,336
Borrowing Authority	-	-	(6,659,542)	-	-	(825,000)	-	-	(1,268,000)	-	-	(443,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates from Offsetting Collections	29	24	3,596,870	29	29	3,787,779	29	29	3,976,099	-	-	188,320	-	-	49,984	-	-	581,336

¹FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes reprogrammings/transfers, and actual FTE/fee collections in FY 2013, as applicable.

Department of Homeland Security
National Flood Insurance Fund
National Flood Insurance Fund Reserve Fund
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 ¹			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
Budget Activity	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund	-	-	-	-	-	163,000	-	-	383,000	-	-	220,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, National Flood Insurance Fund (Reserve Fund):	-	-	-	-	-	163,000	-	-	383,000	-	-	220,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates from Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-	-	163,000	-	-	383,000	-	-	220,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes reprogrammings/transfers, and actual FTE/fee collections in FY 2013, as applicable.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	107	94	21,853
2014 Enacted	110	101	22,000
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	4	1,003
2015 Current Services	110	105	23,003
2015 Program Change	14	9	756
2015 Total Request	124	114	23,759
Total Change 2014 to 2015	14	13	1,759

FEMA requests \$24 million in FY 2015 for this activity. Funding will support salaries and operating costs for flood insurance operations and flood mitigation activities and for implementing provisions of BW-12.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations activities include management and oversight of NFIP insurance activities, business operations support, stakeholder engagement, outreach support, business process management and improvement activities. Appropriated funding also supports information systems support activities associated with the Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration's (FIMA) executive oversight.

Flood Insurance Operations activities include:

- Actuarial management to analyze insurance risks, set insurance rates, and ensure the financial solvency of the program.
- Operations management for more than 5.6 million NFIP flood policies with more than \$1.2 trillion of insurance in force to include policy issuance and renewal, oversight of claims payments, and training program partners.

- Underwriting management to define policy and develop regulations for insurance coverage eligibility and classification of risks.
- Claims management to set policy and develop regulations regarding the adjustment and payment of claims.
- Management of the private insurance companies that write flood insurance policies and adjust claims for the NFIP, including oversight required by the Write Your Own (WYO) Financial Control Plan.
- Education, training, and technical assistance for private insurance company agents and adjustors.
- Management of contractor that supply services to NFIP, such as the Bureau and Statistical Agent and the Direct Servicing Agent.
- Management of flood insurance marketing and public communications, including advertising, community outreach programs, and publicity.
- Partnering with stakeholders in the private sector and other government agencies, including lenders who require the purchase of flood insurance for certain loans.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
Floodplain Management and Flood Mapping
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Floodplain Management and Flood Mapping

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	203	176	149,000
2014 Enacted	214	211	154,300
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	5	1,303
2015 Current Services	214	216	155,603
2015 Program Change	3	1	(68)
2015 Total Request	217	217	155,535
Total Change 2014 to 2015	3	6	1,235

FEMA requests \$156 million in FY 2015 for this activity from anticipated Federal policy fee revenue. Funding will support salaries and operating costs for ongoing floodplain management and flood mapping efforts and for implementing provisions of BW-12.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

	Floodplain Management		Flood Mapping		FY 2015 Request	
	FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars
Pay	136	\$16,195,000	81	\$11,140,000	217	\$27,335,000
Non Pay		18,740,000		109,460,000		128,200,000
FY 2015 Total	136	\$34,935,000	81	\$120,600,000	217	\$155,535,000

Floodplain Management

Floodplain Management programs are designed to reduce risk through land use and building code regulations. Floodplain management activities are authorized under the National Flood Insurance Act, as amended. Through these programs, FEMA encourages communities and their citizens to take informed and effective mitigation actions before a flood in order to reduce the long-term risk to people and property. Structures built to NFIP standards experience 80-percent less damage than structures not built to these standards.

FEMA and States partner in the CAP-SSSE program to provide a means to ensure that communities participating in NFIP are achieving the flood loss reduction goals of the NFIP through a state grant mechanism. CAP-SSSE funds States to provide significant technical assistance to NFIP communities, evaluate community performance in implementing NFIP floodplain management activities, and building State and community floodplain management expertise and capability. The grant is a product-oriented program directly related to the flood loss reduction objectives of NFIP.

FIMA has initiated a study to validate and improve the methodology it uses to estimate the future losses related to structures built in compliance with NFIP floodplain management's standards. FEMA will complete the study by the end of 2014.

The Federal Policy Fee supports the salaries and operating expenses of program management and implementation staff at FEMA's Headquarters and ten regional offices that administer floodplain management programs. The responsibilities of these offices include reducing flood risk through floodplain management and flood hazard reduction efforts, providing technical assistance to communities participating in NFIP, and administration of the CAP-SSSE grant program. FY 2015 funding will support the delivery of technical assistance to NFIP participating communities and strengthening local flood loss reduction programs through onsite visits.

Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis

FEMA's Risk MAP program is essential to managing and reducing flood risk. Risk MAP provides the intelligence that enables the NFIP and the communities implementing it to reduce the costs of flooding by supporting management and mitigation of flood risks.

The maps generated through the Risk MAP program identify areas most vulnerable to flooding. They alert homeowners of the inherent risk and necessity for flood insurance. They inform communities to support effective floodplain management, leading to improved building practices and site development for new construction. Without updated maps, disaster survivors and their communities are more reliant on the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) to aid their recovery.

FEMA's FY 2015 Risk MAP approach will support local risk assessment and planning activities while addressing the flood hazard data update needs. The primary focus areas are significant riverine flood hazard data update needs, mapping of areas impacted by levees, and implementation of the requirements of BW-12. FEMA will dedicate funding to updating riverine hazard engineering analyses using a watershed approach. This also includes other non-coastal flood hazards like ponding and shallow flooding.

FEMA's Risk MAP activities are funded from two primary sources of funds – the Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Fund and the NFIF. Both sources of funding are critical to the development and implementation of new flood maps in communities across the Nation. The NFIF funding is the core funding for the program and supports all aspects of the program including map production and technical services.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	10,136,412
2014 Enacted	-	-	4,512,779
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	581,320
2015 Current Services	-	-	5,094,099
2015 Total Request	-	-	5,094,099
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	581,320

FEMA requests \$4 billion in anticipated premium revenue in FY 2015 and anticipates financing \$1.3 billion in loans through the Treasury. Funding will provide for the payment of flood claims and operating costs of the program including WYO expenses and commissions and interest expenses, as well as implementing the provisions of BW-12.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

NFIP Management

NFIP Management is the overall management and oversight of the NFIP operations including the selling and servicing of policies provided by the NFIP WYO partners. FEMA and its partners apply insurance industry concepts and methods to provide consumer-oriented flood insurance to accelerate recovery from floods. FEMA administers the NFIP so that insurance and floodplain management policies and operations are mutually reinforcing. Furthermore, FEMA works to increase the NFIP policy base so that more people are indemnified by insurance for future flood losses, facilitating their recovery, rebuilding communities, and reducing costs to taxpayers. Activities in this category include selling and servicing flood insurance policies, claims, and establishing appropriate premium rates.

NFIP Operation Expenses

FEMA provides for management and oversight of the insurance component of NFIP. This includes the development and oversight of insurance coverage policy and regulations; analysis and evaluation of insurance risks and claims data used to determine premium rates; and oversight of insurance companies that write flood insurance policies and adjust claims. It also includes crosscutting activities such as the Community Rating System (CRS) program, a Federal incentive program that rewards communities that take action to reduce flood losses and NFIP operations in a post-disaster environment.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
Flood Related Grants
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Flood Related Grants

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	29	24	120,000
2014 Enacted	29	29	100,000
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	16
2015 Current Services	29	29	100,016
2015 Program Change	-	-	49,984
2015 Total Request	29	29	150,000
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	50,000

FEMA requests \$150 million in FY 2015 for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Flood Mitigation Assistance

A component of the business strategy is to reduce the risk associated with flood events through Flood-Related grants via FMA. FMA provides funding to States, federally recognized Indian tribal governments, and communities for reduction and elimination of the long-term risk flood damage poses. FMA also provides funds on an annual basis so that measures can be taken to reduce or eliminate risk of flood damage to buildings insured under the NFIP. On average, each dollar spent on Flood Mitigation grant activities reflects approximately \$2 in future losses avoided.

FEMA requests \$150 million in FY 2015 for this activity so that important loss reduction measures are completed. These measures include the acquisition and demolition of flood prone structures, elevation of homes above expected flood levels, and construction of minor drainage projects to reduce the impact of storms.

BW-12 mandated a unified grant assistance process previously delivered by the Flood Mitigation Assistance, Repetitive Flood Claims and Severe Repetitive Loss programs. In FY 2013, these were merged into the Flood Mitigation Assistance program resulting in a more efficient delivery of flood-related grants to States and local communities, thereby reducing future claims to NFIP.

Severe Repetitive Loss

Section 100225 of BW-12 rescinds the authorization for the Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) Program. Through 2016, the program office will continue to provide technical assistance to applicants, as well as monitor and closeout open projects. SRL program funded positions will be reduced through natural attrition and reassigned to other mitigation programs.

Repetitive Flood Claims

Section 100225 of BW-12 rescinds the authorization for the Repetitive Flood Claim (RFC) Program. Through 2016, the program office will continue to provide technical assistance to applicants, as well as monitor and closeout open projects.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
2014 Enacted	-	-	163,000
2015 Current Services	-	-	383,000
2015 Total Request	-	-	383,000
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	220,000

FEMA requests \$380 million in offsetting collections for FY 2015 and \$3 million in accrued interest for the Reserve Fund. FEMA estimates an overall balance of \$543 million by the end of FY 2015.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

BW-12 required FEMA to establish an additional fund in the U.S. Treasury, National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund, to meet the future obligations of the NFIP. These obligations include paying claims, claims adjustment expenses, and repayment of any outstanding debt owed to the U.S. Treasury under section 1309(a) [42 U.S.C. § 4016] of the Act. BW-12 also authorized FEMA to increase or decreases assessments to enable FEMA to credit the Reserve Fund with a balance equal to one percent of the sum of the total potential loss exposure of all outstanding flood insurance policies in force in the prior fiscal year or a higher amount as determined necessary by the Administrator of FEMA. FEMA established the Reserve Fund at the end of FY 2013 and began depositing contributions into the account in October 2013.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Flood Mitigation Assistance Grants
PPA: Flood Related Grants – Flood Mitigation Assistance
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$50,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	100,000
Program Increase									50,000
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-			150,000

Description of Item:

Proposed \$50 million increase in flood mitigation assistance grants.

Justification:

Flood Mitigation Assistance provides funding to States, federally recognized Indian tribal governments, and communities for reduction and elimination of the long-term risk flood damage poses. FMA also provides funds on an annual basis so that measures can be taken to reduce or eliminate risk of flood damage to buildings insured under the NFIP. On average, each dollar spent on Flood Mitigation grant activities reflects approximately \$2 in future losses avoided.

FEMA requests \$150 million in FY 2015 for this activity so that important loss reduction measures are completed. These measures include the acquisition and demolition of flood prone structures, elevation of homes above expected flood levels, and construction of minor drainage projects to reduce the impact of storms.

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

N/A

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Biggert-Waters Implementation, Regulatory and claims management
PPA: Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations
Program Increase: Positions 14, FTE 9, Dollars \$846

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							14	9	846
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	9	846

Description of Item:

Increase positions to implement BW-12 provisions.

Justification:

On July 6, 2012, the President signed BW-12 into law that would reform and reauthorize NFIP through 2017 to strengthen the program and its fiscal soundness. Many of the reforms required by the reauthorization represent significant changes in the structure and operation of the NFIP that will require rulemaking and additional staff capacity.

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

An increased percentage of households surveyed are reporting they have taken steps to mitigate damage to property and themselves in the event of a disaster, as well as the percentage of the U.S. Population (excluding Territories) covered by planned mitigation strategies.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Endangered Species Act Compliance Regional Planners
PPA: Floodplain Management and Flood Mapping
Program Increase: Positions 3, FTE 1, Dollars \$113

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							3	1	113
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	113

Description of Item:

Increase positions to improve compliance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

Justification:

Over the last few years NFIP has encountered litigation associated with its compliance with ESA. As a remedy to further litigation, FEMA developed a strategy for improving its ESA compliance. The first phase of the strategy involved performing a programmatic environmental impact assessment and the second phase will promulgate rulemaking that will require communities participating in the NFIP to adopt changes in their ordinances.

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

Reduce the potential cost of natural disasters to communities and their citizens.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Eliminate Awards and Bonuses
PPA: Flood Related Grants
Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(106)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level									287
Program Decrease							-	-	(287)
Total Request			0			287			0

Description of Item:

Eliminate personnel funding associated with awards and bonuses.

Justification:

Funding is eliminated to support critical mission needs and frontline operations.

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

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For activities under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), and the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (Public Law 112 – 141, 126 Stat. 916), [\$176,300,000] **\$179,294,000¹**, which shall *remain available until September 30, 2016, and shall²* be derived from offsetting amounts collected under section 1308(d) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4015(d)); [of which not to exceed \$22,000,000] *which is available for salaries and expenses associated with flood mitigation and flood insurance operations; and floodplain management and additional amounts for flood mapping: Provided, That \$23,759,000³* shall be available for salaries and expenses associated with flood mitigation and flood insurance operations; and [not less than \$154,300,000] **\$155,535,000⁴** shall be available for flood plain management and flood mapping [, to remain available until September 30, 2015]⁵: Provided *further⁶*, That any additional fees collected pursuant to section 1308(d) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4015(d)) shall be credited as an offsetting collection to this account, to be available for flood plain management and flood mapping: *Provided further, That, notwithstanding section 100236(d) of the Biggert Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012, funds are available until expended from the National Flood Insurance Fund as may be necessary to carry out section 100236:*⁷ Provided further, That, in fiscal year [2014] **2015⁸**, no funds shall be available from the National Flood Insurance Fund under section 1310 of that Act (42 U.S.C. 4017) in excess of:

- (1) \$132,000,000 for operating expenses;
- (2)[\$1,152,000,000] **\$1,139,000,000⁹** for commissions and taxes of agents;
- (3) such sums as are necessary for interest on Treasury borrowings; and
- (4)[\$100,000,000,] **\$150,000,000¹⁰**, which shall remain available until expended, for flood mitigation actions and for flood mitigation assistance under section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4104c), *notwithstanding subsection (e) of section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4104c) and notwithstanding subsection (a)(7) of section 1310 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4017):*¹¹ Provided further, That the amounts collected under section 102 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4012a) and section 1366(e) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 shall be deposited in the National Flood Insurance Fund to supplement other amounts specified as available for section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, notwithstanding subsection (f)(8) of such section 102 (42 U.S.C. 4012a(f)(8)) and subsection 1366(e) and paragraphs [(2) and] **(1) through¹²** (3) of section 1367(b) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4104c(e), 4104d(b)([2] **I¹³**)-(3)): Provided further, That total administrative costs shall not exceed 4 percent of the total appropriation.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security National Flood Insurance Fund - Discretionary FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	310	270	\$170,853
FY 2014 Enacted	324	312	\$176,300
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2014 Annualization of Pay Raise	-	-	\$101
2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$285
2015 Vacancy Fills	-	6	\$855
Annualization of prior year part year funding	-	9	\$1,590
DHS Working Capital Fund	-	-	\$33
GSA Rent	-	-	\$92
Total, Increases	-	15	\$2,956
Decreases			
2015 Attrition and pay adjustments	-	(6)	(\$650)
Total, Decreases	-	(6)	(\$650)
Total Other Adjustments	-	9	\$2,306
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	9	\$2,306
FY 2015 Current Services	324	321	\$178,606
Program Changes			
Increases			
Biggert-Waters Implementation, Regulatory and claims management	14	9	\$846
Endangered Species Act Compliance Regional Planners	3	1	\$113
Total, Increases	17	10	\$959
Decreases			
Eliminate Awards and Bonuses	-	-	(\$271)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$271)
Total Program Changes	17	10	\$688
FY 2015 Request	341	331	\$179,294
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	17	19	\$2,994

Department of Homeland Security
National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	29	24	\$10,256,412
FY 2014 Enacted	29	29	\$4,612,779
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2014 Annualization of Pay Raise	-	-	\$7
2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$20
2015 Vacancy Fills	-	1	\$69
Anticipated net increase in Premium revenue	-	-	\$581,320
Total, Increases	-	1	\$581,416
Decreases			
2015 Attrition and pay adjustments	-	(1)	(\$80)
Total, Decreases	-	(1)	(\$80)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$581,336
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$581,336
FY 2015 Current Services	29	29	\$5,194,115
Program Changes			
Increases			
Flood Related Grants	-	-	\$50,000
Total, Increases	-	-	\$50,000
Decreases			
Eliminate Awards and Bonuses	-	-	(\$16)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$16)
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$49,984
FY 2015 Request	29	29	\$5,244,099
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	\$631,320

**Department of Homeland Security
National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund**

FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$163,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Accrued Interest			\$3,000
Anticipated Contributions to Reserve	-	-	\$20,000
Total, Increases	-	-	\$220,000
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$220,000
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$220,000
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	\$383,000
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$383,000
Offsetting Collections	-	-	\$220,000
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	\$220,000

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	310	270	\$170,853
FY 2014 Enacted	324	312	\$176,300
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	-	-	-
Increases	-	15	\$2,956
Decreases	-	(6)	(\$650)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	9	\$2,306
FY 2015 Current Services	324	321	\$178,606
Program Changes			
Increases	17	10	\$959
Decreases	-	-	(\$271)
Total Program Changes	17	10	\$688
FY 2015 Request	341	331	\$179,294
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	17	19	\$2,994

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations	110	101	\$22,000	-	4	\$1,003	14	9	\$756	124	114	\$23,759	14	13	\$1,759
Floodplain Management and Flood Mapping	214	211	\$154,300	-	5	\$1,303	3	1	(\$68)	217	217	\$155,535	3	6	\$1,235
Total	324	312	\$176,300	-	9	\$2,306	17	10	\$688	341	331	\$179,294	17	19	\$2,994

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory**
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	29	24	\$10,256,412
FY 2014 Enacted	29	29	\$4,612,779
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	-	-	-
Increases	-	1	\$581,416
Decreases	-	(1)	(\$80)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$581,336
FY 2015 Current Services	29	29	\$5,194,115
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	\$50,000
Decreases	-	-	(\$16)
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$49,984
FY 2015 Request	29	29	\$5,244,099
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	\$631,320

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory	-	-	\$4,512,779	-	-	\$581,320	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,094,099	-	-	\$581,320
Flood Related Grants	29	29	\$100,000	-	-	\$16	-	-	\$49,984	29	29	\$150,000	-	-	\$50,000
Total	29	29	\$4,612,779	-	-	\$581,336	-	-	\$49,984	29	29	\$5,244,099	-	-	\$631,320

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund Reserve Fund**
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$163,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$220,000
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$220,000
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	\$383,000
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$383,000
Offsetting Collections	-	-	\$220,000
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	\$220,000

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund	-	-	\$163,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$383,000	-	-	\$220,000
Total	-	-	\$163,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$383,000	-	-	\$220,000

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security National Flood Insurance Fund Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$30,564	\$33,409	\$35,972	\$2,563
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$158	\$160	\$162	\$2
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$91	\$287	-	(\$287)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$9,295	\$10,090	\$10,863	\$773
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$40,108	\$43,946	\$46,997	\$3,051
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$914	\$1,269	\$1,169	(\$100)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$42	\$42	\$42	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,818	\$2,818	\$2,910	\$92
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$964	\$963	\$974	\$11
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$400	\$998	\$998	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$234	\$3,144	\$3,144	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$929,189	\$1,303,972	\$1,303,866	(\$106)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$29,819	\$1,756	\$1,770	\$14
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$86	\$95	\$108	\$13
31.0 Equipment	\$565	\$472	\$491	\$19
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$126,059	\$107,825	\$157,825	\$50,000
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$9,193,063	\$3,395,566	\$3,756,099	\$360,533
43.1 Interest and Dividends	\$103,004	\$147,000	\$147,000	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$10,387,157	\$4,965,920	\$5,376,396	\$410,476
Total, Direct Obligations	\$10,427,265	\$5,009,866	\$5,423,393	\$413,527
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(\$220,787)	-	\$220,787
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	\$163,000	\$380,000	\$217,000
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$10,427,265	\$4,952,079	\$5,803,393	\$851,314
Full Time Equivalents	294	341	360	19

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security National Flood Insurance Fund

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	3	3	3	-
GS-15	37	37	37	-
GS-14	81	81	86	5
GS-13	109	122	128	6
GS-12	82	83	90	7
GS-11	4	4	4	-
GS-9	2	3	2	(1)
GS-8	8	8	8	-
GS-7	12	11	11	-
GS-3	1	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	339	353	370	17
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	168	180	197	17
U.S. Field	171	173	173	-
Total, National Flood Insurance Fund:	339	353	370	17
Full Time Equivalents	294	341	360	19
Average ES Salary	156,294	157,466	158,588	1,122
Average GS Salary	95,571	96,287	96,974	687
Average Grade	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	10,344	11,020	12,132	1,112
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	55	90	-	(90)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	2,982	3,020	3,720	700
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	13,381	14,130	15,852	1,722
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	244	600	500	(100)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	851	851	943	92
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	428	424	432	8
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	23	23	23	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	6,409	5,378	5,378	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	475	552	566	14
26.0 Supplies and Materials	19	19	23	4
31.0 Equipment	23	23	42	19
Total, Other Object Classes	8,472	7,870	7,907	37
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	21,853	22,000	23,759	1,759
Full Time Equivalents	94	101	114	13

Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations Mission Statement

Resources under this activity support the salaries and expenses of FTE managing the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and flood mitigation programs.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	10,344	11,020	12,132	1,112
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	55	90	-	(90)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	2,982	3,020	3,720	700
Total, Salaries & Benefits	13,381	14,130	15,852	1,722

Includes a net increase of \$1,487,000 which includes an increase for COLA and Biggert-Water Implementation and a decrease for awards funding.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$244	\$600	\$500	(\$100)

FY 2015 request reflects a decrease in travel needs with no impact on program's ability to successfully carry out mission.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$851	\$851	\$943	\$92

Provides for increase in cost for leased office space to accommodate new staff.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$428	\$424	\$432	\$8

Provides for additional communication needs and inflationary increases in service costs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$475	\$552	\$566	\$14

Reflects anticipated DHS Working Capital Fund contribution.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$19	\$19	\$23	\$4

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. The FY 2015 estimate of reimbursables reflects the anticipated need for supplies and material cost.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$23	\$23	\$42	\$19

To provide staff with the necessary equipment to perform their work. Also supports the replacement of worn or damaged office equipment.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
Floodplain Management and Flood Mapping
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	17,904	19,774	21,232	1,458
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	158	160	162	2
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	25	181	-	(181)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	5,562	6,043	6,103	60
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	23,649	26,158	27,497	1,339
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	630	630	630	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	1,735	1,735	1,735	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	446	449	452	3
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	400	400	400	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	178	3,088	3,088	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	108,743	108,681	108,565	(116)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	1,032	1,032	1,032	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	46	55	64	9
31.0 Equipment	465	372	372	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	11,676	11,700	11,700	-
Total, Other Object Classes	125,351	128,142	128,038	(104)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	149,000	154,300	155,535	1,235
Full Time Equivalents	176	211	217	6

Floodplain Management and Flood Mapping Mission Statement

Through Floodplain Management programs, FEMA encourages communities and their citizens to take informed and effective mitigation actions before a flood in order to reduce the long-term risk to people and property. Through the delivery of mitigation programs, FEMA leads a national effort to: identify and improve the understanding of communities' hazards and their risks; develop and improve techniques and planning processes which mitigate those risks; provide an environment at the State and local levels that is conducive to applying those techniques and processes; provide financial and technical assistance to facilitate application of those techniques and processes; and support development of incentives and disincentives which make application of those techniques and processes a social, political and/or economic priority.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	17,904	19,774	21,232	1,458
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	158	160	162	2
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	25	181	-	(181)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	5,562	6,043	6,103	60
Total, Salaries & Benefits	23,649	26,158	27,497	1,339

Includes a net increase of \$331,000 which includes an increase for COLA, Biggert-Waters Implementation, and Compliance with Endangered Species Act and a decrease for awards funding.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$446	\$449	\$452	\$3

Provides for additional communication needs and inflationary increases in service costs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$108,743	\$108,681	\$108,565	(\$116)

Decrease reflects the use of available prior year unobligated balances in 2014.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$46	\$55	\$64	\$9

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. The FY 2015 estimate of reimbursables reflects the anticipated need for supplies and material cost.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	1	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	598	598	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	812,204	1,188,080	1,188,080	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	28,140	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	2,322	2,322	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	9,193,063	3,395,566	3,756,099	360,533
43.1 Interest and Dividends	103,004	147,000	147,000	-
Total, Other Object Classes	10,136,412	4,733,566	5,094,099	360,533
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(220,787)	-	220,787
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	-	(220,787)	-	220,787
Total Requirements	10,136,412	4,512,779	5,094,099	581,320
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory Mission Statement

The National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, authorizes the Federal Government to provide flood insurance on a national basis. Flood insurance may be sold or continued in force only in communities that enact and enforce appropriate floodplain management measures. Communities must participate in the program within 1 year of the time they are identified as flood-prone in order to be eligible for flood insurance and some forms of Federal financial assistance for acquisition or construction purposes. In addition, Federally regulated funding institutions cannot provide loans to nonparticipating communities with an identified flood hazard. More than 20,000 communities in all States and Territories participate in the NFIP. Structures built to NFIP criteria experience 80 percent less damage through reduced frequency and severity of losses. The flood mitigation program requirements are estimated to save in excess of \$1 billion per year in flood losses avoided. The NFIP limits the impact of disaster by encouraging property owners and others to manage their risk through flood insurance and other hazard insurance mechanisms.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$9,193,063	\$3,395,566	\$3,756,099	\$360,533

Includes a projected increase in policy payouts.

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
Flood Related Grants
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	2,316	2,615	2,608	(7)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	11	16	-	(16)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	751	1,027	1,040	13
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	3,078	3,658	3,648	(10)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	39	39	39	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	42	42	42	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	232	232	232	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	90	90	90	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	33	33	33	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	1,833	1,833	1,843	10
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	172	172	172	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	21	21	21	-
31.0 Equipment	77	77	77	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	114,383	93,803	143,803	50,000
Total, Other Object Classes	116,922	96,342	146,352	50,010
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	120,000	100,000	150,000	50,000
Full Time Equivalents	24	29	29	-

Flood Related Grants Mission Statement

A component of the NFIP business strategy is to reduce the risk associated with flood events through floodplain management as well as through Flood-Related grants and assistance. FEMA provides funding to reduce the risk of flood damage to existing buildings and infrastructure by providing flood related grants to states, communities, and tribal nations. The FMA program provides funds on an annual basis so that measures can be taken to reduce or eliminate risk of flood damage to buildings insured under the NFIP.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	2,316	2,615	2,608	(7)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	11	16	-	(16)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	751	1,027	1,040	13
Total, Salaries & Benefits	3,078	3,658	3,648	(10)

Includes a net decrease of \$10,000 to reflect an increase for COLA and a decrease for awards and bonuses.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,833	\$1,833	\$1,843	\$10

Increase reflects actual contract costs anticipated in FY 2015.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$114,383	\$93,803	\$143,803	\$50,000

Increase associated with anticipated grant funding request in FY 2015.

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	163,000	383,000	220,000
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	-	163,000	383,000	220,000
Total Requirements	-	163,000	383,000	220,000
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund Mission Statement

The Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (BW) requires FEMA to establish an additional fund in the U.S. Treasury, the National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund, to meet the future obligations of the NFIP.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	307	294	341
Increases			
Vacancies Filled Due to Attrition (estimate)	8	33	-
Staffing to planned FTE	12	14	15
Program Increases	-	-	12
Subtotal, Increases	20	47	27
Decreases			
Staffing Reduction Through Attrition	(33)	-	(8)
Subtotal, Decreases	(33)	-	(8)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	294	341	360
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(13)	47	19

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations	\$380	\$400	\$433	\$33
Floodplain Management and Flood Mapping	772	772	758	-14
Flood Related Grants	150	108	101	-7
Total Working Capital Fund	\$1,302	\$1,280	\$1,292	\$12

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*Federal Emergency Management Agency
United States Fire Administration*



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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**Federal Emergency Management Agency
United States Fire Administration**

I. Appropriation Overview

A.Mission Statement for U. S. Fire Administration:

The mission of the United States Fire Administration (USFA) is to provide National leadership to foster a solid foundation for our fire and emergency services stakeholders in prevention, preparedness, and response.

B.Budget Activities:

The USFA coordinates with other Federal, State, and local emergency service agencies; the private sector; colleges and universities; and other DHS educational consortium participants in fostering a solid foundation for our citizens and stakeholders in prevention, preparedness, and response. In fulfilling its mission, USFA utilizes the assets of the National Fire Academy (NFA); the National Emergency Training Center (NETC); Management, Operations, and Support Services (MOSS); and the National Fire Programs (NFP) Division.

C.Budget Request Summary:

The Federal Emergency Management Agency requests \$41,407,000, 134 positions, and 134 FTE for the USFA FY 2015 request.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
United States Fire Administration**

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013 ¹			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
United States Fire Administration	133	127	\$41,727	134	133	\$44,000	134	134	\$41,407	-	1	(\$2,593)	-	-	(\$117)	-	1	(\$2,476)
Total, United States Fire Administration	133	127	\$41,727	134	133	\$44,000	134	134	\$41,407	-	1	(\$2,593)	-	-	(\$117)	-	1	(\$2,476)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	133	127	\$41,727	134	133	\$44,000	134	134	\$41,407	-	1	(\$2,593)	-	-	(\$117)	-	1	(\$2,476)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	133	127	\$41,727	134	133	\$44,000	134	134	\$41,407	-	1	(\$2,593)	-	-	(\$117)	-	1	(\$2,476)

¹ FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes reprogrammings/transfers, and actual FTE/fee collections in FY 2013, as applicable.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
United States Fire Administration
United States Fire Administration
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: United States Fire Administration

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	133	127	41,727
2014 Enacted	134	133	44,000
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	1	(2,476)
2015 Current Services	134	134	41,524
2015 Program Change	-	-	(117)
2015 Total Request	134	134	41,407
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	1	(2,593)

FEMA requests 134 positions, 134 FTE, and \$41.4 million for the USFA FY 2015 Budget Request.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

US Fire Administration FY 2015 Funding Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>S&B</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
NETC Management, Operations and Support	46	46	4,245	10,421	14,666	
National Fire Programs	40	40	4,934	6,330	11,264	
National Fire Programs - NFIRS*	4	4	523	2,532	3,055	
National Fire Academy	<u>44</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>5,205</u>	<u>7,217</u>	<u>12,422</u>	
Total	134	134	14,907	26,500	41,407	

*National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS)

The USFA prepares the Nation's first responders through ongoing training on how to evaluate and minimize community risk; improving protection of critical infrastructure; and preparing them to respond to all-hazard emergencies. The USFA coordinates with other Federal, State, and local emergency service agencies; the private sector; colleges and universities; and other DHS educational consortium participants in fostering a solid foundation for our citizens and stakeholders in prevention, preparedness, and response. In fulfilling its mission, USFA utilizes the assets of the NFA, NETC Facilities and Support Services, and the National Fire Programs Division.

National Fire Academy

The NFA promotes the professional development of the fire and the emergency response community and its allied professionals. Its programs are designed to support DHS and FEMA missions to help State and local first responders prevent, mitigate, prepare for, and respond to all hazards incidents during local, regional, and National emergencies. NFA supports State and local training organizations to fulfill their obligation to the career and volunteer fire and emergency services. NFA also develops, delivers, and manages educational and training programs with a National focus that are outside State and local training missions or that exceed State and local capabilities because of cost or audience. With its State and local partnerships, NFA trains more than 105,000 students per year, about 7.5% of America's fire service population.

To address changing student demographics and increase academic efficiency, NFA is exploiting distance learning strategies to reach more students. In FY 2013, NFA offered 62 self-study courses through its distance learning platform, NFA Online. By FY 2015, the number of courses will increase to 94 and delivery methods will expand to include blended learning (mixing online and classroom content), as well as mediated learning wherein students take college-level content entirely online.

NFA is exploring cost-effective solutions to deliver its popular on-campus Command-and-Control Decision-Making courses using high-end 3D graphics to off-campus venues. This will enable students to train with their local personnel and local resources to enhance learning transfer and application.

NFA has begun developing performance support tools and references that provide "at the moment of need" guidance and informational support focusing on direct accomplishment of tasks by the end user. An example of a support tool currently being developed is the electronic Field Operations Guide. Using smart phones, tablets or laptops this electronic tool will provide an immediate reference for fire and emergency personnel when using the incident command system during field operations.

In FY 2013 NFA began the conversion from paper-based student manuals to electronic products using an easily accessible and intuitive platform. The Bring Your Own Device program has been implemented where students provide their own computer, tablet or electronic reading device and have full access to the course content. As a result, students report they are better prepared for their class work, the conversion has reduced their costs for shipping materials home and it comports with environmentally friendly green initiatives. In addition, the NFA launched an on-line course materials download feature for all 50 States. This feature gives each State fire training agency the ability to download NFA course materials, saving both time and money for our State and local training partners.

To document and track the transfer of learning of its classes and to gauge its impact, the NFA regularly conducts long-term evaluation of its students. Each year, the NFA reports statistical data from both students and their supervisors. FY 2013 data shows:

- 89.9% of supervisors report the course has improved their subordinate's/student's job performance an increase from 88.6% in FY 2012;
- 89.4% of supervisors report the information from the course is likely to improve their department's performance an increase from 88.8% in FY 2012; and
- 96.7% of students report that what they learned in the course will help them do their job better which is materially consistent with FY 2012 of 97.1%.

NETC Management, Operations, and Support Services Division

The MOSS manages, operates, and maintains the NETC facilities, comprised of 26 buildings covering 107 acres, and training resources. MOSS provides administrative, operational, and emergency services in support of the program activities and special groups at NETC.

Applicants are now notified of their acceptance or non-acceptance by email rather than U. S. mail or facsimile, reducing Admission's annual postage costs by 50%. Qualified individuals who were not accepted for classes are referred to other available course offerings, increasing the operating efficiency of NETC and NFA classes by filling the classroom to capacity.

The NETC currently has 18 buildings on target for "sustainable" classification by the U.S. Green Building Council. NETC has experienced an overall decrease of approximately 40% in energy consumption. Cost savings have been applied to NETC infrastructure, assisting in reducing the backlog of deferred maintenance projects. In addition, the NETC is pursuing a composting procedure to reduce waste being directed to landfills and to supplement mulch purchases for use at the NETC.

National Fire Programs Division

The NFP manages USFA public education and information efforts. NFP operates the National Fire Data Center for the collection, analysis, publication, dissemination, and marketing of information related to the Nation's fire problem and USFA programs. NFP also manages USFA research efforts in fire detection, prevention, and suppression; first responder health, safety and effectiveness; and special programs that enhance USFA and partner roles in all-hazard preparedness and response.

The NFIRS is the cornerstone of the USFA's data collection and analysis. NFIRS provides the sole National standard for fire department incident data at the local, State, and National levels. USFA invests in the development, maintenance and analysis of NFIRS with an emphasis on accessibility and ease of use in order to encourage and facilitate data-based needs assessment, planning, and evaluation.

Through the NFP, USFA leads a National public education effort to unite the fire service and fire and life safety organizations in a collaborative effort to reduce home fire injuries, deaths and property loss. Fire departments, safety advocates, community groups, schools and others rally behind a common and compelling theme--*Fire is Everyone's Fight*TM. By leveraging shared resource materials, expertise, and delivery channels, all partners benefit in terms of efficiency and effectiveness.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
United States Fire Administration
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Eliminate Awards and Bonuses
PPA: United States Fire Administration
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(117)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	117
Program Decrease							-	-	(117)
Total Request	-	-	116	-	-	115	-	-	-

Description of Item:

Eliminate personnel funding associated with awards and bonuses.

Justification:

Funding is eliminated to support critical mission needs and frontline operations.

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

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses of the United States Fire Administration and for other purposes, as authorized by the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.) and the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.), [\$44,000,000] ***41,407,000¹***.

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$41,306,000] <i><u>\$41,407,000</u></i> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security United States Fire Administration

FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	133	127	\$41,727
FY 2014 Enacted	134	133	\$44,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2014 Annualization of Pay Raise	-	-	\$10
2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$67
Annualization of Vacancies filled	-	1	-
Total, Increases	-	1	\$77
Decreases			
Facility Maintenance	-	-	(\$194)
NFIRS System Enhancements	-	-	(\$1,000)
Online Course Development	-	-	(\$359)
State Fire Training Grants	-	-	(\$1,000)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$2,553)
Total Other Adjustments	-	1	(\$2,476)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	1	(\$2,476)
FY 2015 Current Services	134	134	\$41,524
Program Changes			
Decreases			
Eliminate Awards and Bonuses	-	-	(\$117)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$117)
Total Program Changes	-	-	(\$117)
FY 2015 Request	134	134	\$41,407
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	1	(\$2,593)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
United States Fire Administration**
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	133	127	\$41,727
FY 2014 Enacted	134	133	\$44,000
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	-	1	\$77
Decreases	-	-	(\$2,553)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	1	(\$2,476)
FY 2015 Current Services	134	134	\$41,524
Program Changes	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(\$117)
Total, Program Changes	-	-	(\$117)
FY 2015 Request	134	134	\$41,407
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	1	(\$2,593)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
United States Fire Administration	134	133	\$44,000	-	1	(\$2,476)	-	-	(\$117)	134	134	\$41,407	-	1	(\$2,593)
Total	134	133	\$44,000	-	1	(\$2,476)	-	-	(\$117)	134	134	\$41,407	-	1	(\$2,593)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
United States Fire Administration
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Collections by Source:	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Department of Interior - BLM	-	-	\$75	-	-	\$75	-	-	\$75	-	-	-
Department of Justice	-	-	\$84	-	-	\$50	-	-	\$50	-	-	-
Department of Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	\$50	-	-	\$50	-	-	-
U.S. Forest Service	-	-	-	-	-	\$75	-	-	\$75	-	-	-
DHS Science & Technology	-	-	\$30	-	-	\$50	-	-	\$50	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$189	-	-	\$300	-	-	\$300	-	-	-

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
United States Fire Administration	-	-	\$189	-	-	\$300	-	-	\$300	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	\$189	-	-	\$300	-	-	\$300	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security United States Fire Administration Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$10,538	\$10,615	\$10,621	\$6
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$17	\$101	-	(\$101)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$4,149	\$4,231	\$4,286	\$55
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$14,704	\$14,947	\$14,907	(\$40)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$282	\$297	\$297	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$73	\$69	\$69	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$31	\$31	\$31	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$2,437	\$2,446	\$2,446	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$272	\$374	\$374	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$6,291	\$7,011	\$6,011	(\$1,000)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,042	\$2,111	\$1,752	(\$359)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$659	\$309	\$309	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$6,467	\$7,094	\$6,900	(\$194)
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$5,134	\$4,948	\$4,948	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$975	\$1,072	\$1,072	-
31.0 Equipment	\$293	\$379	\$379	-
32.0 Land and Structures	\$367	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$2,700	\$2,912	\$1,912	(\$1,000)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$27,023	\$29,053	\$26,500	(\$2,553)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$41,727	\$44,000	\$41,407	(\$2,593)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$41,727	\$44,000	\$41,407	(\$2,593)
Full Time Equivalents	127	133	134	1

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security United States Fire Administration

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	2	2	2	-
GS-15	6	7	7	-
GS-14	13	13	13	-
GS-13	45	45	45	-
GS-12	13	13	13	-
GS-11	14	14	14	-
GS-9	9	9	9	-
GS-8	5	4	4	-
GS-7	17	18	18	-
GS-5	2	2	2	-
GS-4	7	7	7	-
Total Permanent Positions	133	134	134	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	133	134	134	-
Total, United States Fire Administration:	133	134	134	-
Full Time Equivalents	127	133	134	1
Average ES Salary	152,953	154,047	155,144	1,097
Average GS Salary	86,669	87,289	87,911	622
Average Grade	12	12	12	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing
N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
United States Fire Administration
United States Fire Administration
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	10,538	10,615	10,621	6
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	17	101	-	(101)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	4,149	4,231	4,286	55
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	14,704	14,947	14,907	(40)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	282	297	297	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	73	69	69	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	31	31	31	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	2,437	2,446	2,446	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	272	374	374	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	6,291	7,011	6,011	(1,000)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	1,042	2,111	1,752	(359)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	659	309	309	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	6,467	7,094	6,900	(194)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	5,134	4,948	4,948	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	975	1,072	1,072	-
31.0 Equipment	293	379	379	-
32.0 Land and Structures	367	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	2,700	2,912	1,912	(1,000)
Total, Other Object Classes	27,023	29,053	26,500	(2,553)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	41,727	44,000	41,407	(2,593)
Full Time Equivalents	127	133	134	1

United States Fire Administration Mission Statement

The mission of the United States Fire Administration (USFA) is to provide National leadership to foster a solid foundation for our fire and emergency services stakeholders in prevention, preparedness, and response.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	10,538	10,615	10,621	6
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	17	101	-	(101)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	4,149	4,231	4,286	55
Total, Salaries & Benefits	14,704	14,947	14,907	(40)

This section covers gross compensation (before tax deductions and other responsibilities) directly related to duties performed for the Government by Federal civilian employees and cash payments to other funds for the benefit of currently employed Federal civilian personnel or direct payments to these employees. Salaries and Benefits include costs for 134 FTEs. The FY 2015 request includes the proposed January 2015 1.0% cost of living adjustment and directed elimination of awards & bonuses.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$6,291	\$7,011	\$6,011	(\$1,000)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. Reflects a decrease of \$1M for a one-time increase in FY 2014 related to completed NFIRS System Enhancements.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,042	\$2,111	\$1,752	(\$359)

Contractual services for services not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Reflects a decrease of \$359K for a one-time increase in FY 2014 in online course conversions.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$6,467	\$7,094	\$6,900	(\$194)

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. For FY 2015 there will be a reduction in the scope of work for facility operations and maintenance support services contracts.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$2,700	\$2,912	\$1,912	(\$1,000)

Cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, and individuals for grants (including revenue sharing), subsidies (including credit program costs), and gratuities and other aid. Reflects a decrease of \$1M related to State Fire Training Grants and the request to permit State fire academies to compete for Firefighter Assistance Grants.

I. Changes in Full Time Employment

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	124	127	133
Increases			
Annualization of prior year position	9	-	1
Vacancies Filled Due to Attrition (estimate)	-	6	-
Subtotal, Increases	9	6	1
Decreases			
Attrition of FTE	(6)	-	-
Subtotal, Decreases	(6)	-	-
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	127	133	134
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	3	6	1

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by PPA

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
United States Fire Administration	\$564	\$468	\$499	\$31
Total Working Capital Fund	\$564	\$468	\$499	\$31

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

*Department of
Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services*



Fiscal Year 2015
One-Time Exhibits
Congressional Justification

i. Summary of FY Budget Estimates by Appropriation without Emergency Funding

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services**
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Appropriation

Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	FY 2013 ¹			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015 From FY 2014								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	427	349	\$109,120	388	388	\$116,389	419	398	\$134,755	31	10	\$18,366	-	-	\$4,500	31	10	\$13,866
Immigration Examinations Fee Account	12,301	10,765	3,122,032	13,240	12,578	3,048,753	13,277	12,613	3,070,630	37	35	21,877	-	-	3,000	37	35	18,877
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account	-	-	13,000	-	-	13,000	-	-	13,500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	500
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account	937	771	134,196	185	185	41,000	185	185	41,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Mandatory	13,238	11,536	3,269,228	13,425	12,763	3,102,753	13,462	12,798	3,125,130	37	35	22,377	-	-	3,000	37	35	19,377
Total, Citizenship & Immigration Services	13,665	11,885	3,378,348	13,813	13,151	3,219,142	13,881	13,196	3,259,885	68	45	40,743	-	-	7,500	68	45	33,243
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	13,665	11,885	3,378,348	13,813	13,151	3,219,142	13,881	13,196	3,259,885	68	45	40,743	-	-	7,500	68	45	33,243
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	13,665	11,885	3,378,348	13,813	13,151	3,219,142	13,881	13,196	3,259,885	68	45	40,743	-	-	7,500	68	45	33,243

¹As part of the approved FY 2013 Reprogramming, USCIS made a one-time transfer of 752 positions and \$95.0 million from the Immigration Examinations Fee Account to the Fraud Prevention and Detection Account.

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Projects Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 ¹						FY 2014						FY 2015					
	Revised Enacted						Enacted						Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses:	-	-	349	\$109,120	349	\$109,120	-	-	388	\$116,389	388	\$116,389	-	-	398	\$134,755	398	\$134,755
E-Verify	-	-	349	106,736	349	106,736	-	-	388	113,889	388	113,889	-	-	398	\$124,755	398	124,755
Immigrant Integration and Citizenship	-	-	-	2,384	-	2,384	-	-	-	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	\$10,000	-	10,000
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:	-	-	10,765	3,122,032	10,765	3,122,032	-	-	12,578	3,048,753	12,578	3,048,753	-	-	12,613	\$3,070,630	12,613	3,070,630
Adjudication Services	-	-	9,243	2,569,326	9,243	2,569,326	-	-	10,921	2,582,986	10,921	2,582,986	-	-	10,907	\$2,599,195	10,907	2,599,195
District Operations	-	-	5,350	1,395,656	5,350	1,395,656	-	-	6,496	1,518,336	6,496	1,518,336	-	-	6,597	\$1,539,859	6,597	1,539,859
Service Centers	-	-	2,805	616,123	2,805	616,123	-	-	3,009	550,653	3,009	550,653	-	-	2,904	\$542,449	2,904	542,449
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations	-	-	768	221,461	768	221,461	-	-	1,069	236,494	1,069	236,494	-	-	1,069	\$238,755	1,069	238,755
Records Operations	-	-	320	97,819	320	97,819	-	-	347	94,039	347	94,039	-	-	337	\$93,209	337	93,209
Transformation	-	-	-	238,267	-	238,267	-	-	-	183,464	-	183,464	-	-	-	\$184,923	-	184,923
Information and Customer Services	-	-	252	102,763	252	102,763	-	-	270	96,409	270	96,409	-	-	284	\$98,868	284	98,868
Administration	-	-	1,100	420,006	1,100	420,006	-	-	1,209	339,421	1,209	339,421	-	-	1,209	\$342,308	1,209	342,308
SAVE	-	-	170	29,937	170	29,937	-	-	178	29,937	178	29,937	-	-	213	\$30,259	213	30,259
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account	-	-	-	13,000	-	13,000	-	-	-	13,000	-	13,000	-	-	-	\$13,500	-	13,500
Adjudication Services	-	-	-	13,000	-	13,000	-	-	-	13,000	-	13,000	-	-	-	\$13,500	-	13,500
Service Center Operations	-	-	-	13,000	-	13,000	-	-	-	13,000	-	13,000	-	-	-	\$13,500	-	13,500
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account	-	-	771	134,196	771	134,196	-	-	185	41,000	185	41,000	-	-	185	\$41,000	185	41,000
Adjudication Services	-	-	771	134,196	771	134,196	-	-	185	41,000	185	41,000	-	-	185	\$41,000	185	41,000
District Operations	-	-	710	120,024	710	120,024	-	-	115	26,044	115	26,044	-	-	115	\$26,044	115	26,044
Service Centers	-	-	61	13,114	61	13,114	-	-	70	14,740	70	14,740	-	-	70	\$14,646	70	14,646
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations	-	-	-	1,058	-	1,058	-	-	-	216	-	216	-	-	-	\$310	-	310
Total	-	-	11,885	3,378,348	11,885	3,378,348	-	-	13,151	3,219,142	13,151	3,219,142	-	-	13,196	\$3,259,885	13,196	3,259,885

¹As part of the approved FY 2013 Reprogramming, USCIS made a one-time transfer of 752 positions and \$95.0 million from the Immigration Examinations Fee Account to the Fraud Prevention and Detection Account.

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports and Evaluations

NA

iv. Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project Activity

(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2015 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Salaries & Expenses	2002	631,745	707,392	134,755
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation		631,745	707,392	134,755
Fee Accounts				
Immigration Examinations Fee	1988	N/A	N/A	N/A
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner	1998	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fraud Prevention and Detection	2004	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation		631,745	707,392	134,755

Note: The Immigration Examinations Fee Account was established by the 1989 DOJ Appropriations Act, Pub. L. No. 100-459 (1988); the H-1B Non-Immigrant Petitioner Fee Account was established by section 414 of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, Pub. L. No. 105-277 (1998); and the Fraud Prevention and Detection Fee Account was authorized by Pub. L. No. 108-447, div. J, title IV § 426 (2004).

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services Salaries and Expenses



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services Salaries and Expenses

I. Appropriation Overview

The Salaries and Expenses account encompasses all of the discretionary funding for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). Appropriated funds support E-Verify and the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program.

A. Mission Statement for Salaries and Expenses:

USCIS is the component of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) that facilitates legal immigration for people seeking to enter, reside, or work in the United States. USCIS possesses the authority to grant or deny immigration benefits—approving approximately 6 million immigration benefit requests each year. These immigration benefits range from work authorization documents to asylum and refugee applications, to petitions for immediate relatives to immigrate to the United States.

USCIS has established six goals: (1) strengthen the security and integrity of the immigration system, (2) provide effective customer-oriented immigration benefits and information, (3) support immigrants' integration and participation in American civic culture, (4) promote flexible and sound immigration policies and programs, (5) strengthen the infrastructure supporting the USCIS mission, and (6) operate as a high-performance organization that promotes a highly talented workforce and a dynamic work culture.

Through the Salaries and Expenses appropriation, USCIS ensures the integrity of the immigration system through the operation and enhancement of E-Verify and promotes awareness and understanding of citizenship through the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program.

- E-Verify is an Internet based program that enables an employer to determine an employee's eligibility to work in the United States by verifying information reported on an employee's Form I-9 against DHS, Social Security Administration (SSA), Department of State data and participating state departments of motor vehicles (DMV) data.
- The Citizenship and Integration Grant Program is the sole Federal program that supports the civic integration of lawful immigrants through citizenship preparation programs. Citizenship and Integration competitive grants expand the availability of high quality citizenship preparation programs for permanent residents in communities nationwide and assists in the identification of effective citizenship education practices that are most closely associated with positive outcomes for lawful immigrants seeking services.

B. Budget Activities:

E-Verify Program

In FY 2013, the Salaries and Expenses appropriation funded activities related to both the operation of E-Verify and the Citizenship and Integration Grant program. E-Verify is an Internet based program that enables an employer to determine an employee's eligibility to work in the United States by verifying information reported on an employee's Form I-9 against DHS, Social Security Administration (SSA), Department of State data and participating state departments of motor vehicles (DMV) data.

The FY 2014 Omnibus includes funding for the Verification Information System (VIS) Modernization initiative. VIS is the IT system that supports all verification activities related to the E-Verify program. The VIS Modernization initiative will tailor the E-Verify experience for each employer, automate the employer enrollment process, and provide additional system capacity for expected increased workloads. At the end of the first quarter of FY 2014, 500,423 employers were enrolled in E-Verify and they ran more than 6 million queries. The program continues to grow by approximately 1,500 new employers per week.

The FY 2015 budget request includes funding to continue E-Verify operations, and to support the continued enhancement of E-Verify Self Check and the VIS Modernization initiative. In addition, funding is requested for the identification and implementation of a Final Non-Confirmation (FNC) appeals process.

Citizenship and Integration Grant Program

Since FY 2009, USCIS has received \$43.1 million (in both discretionary and fee funding) to support the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program. Since the inception of the program, 182 grants to non-profit recipients have allowed for the provision of citizenship preparation services to more than 72,483 permanent residents in 33 states and the District of Columbia. Through September 30, 2014, USCIS anticipates that the current 71 grant recipients will provide an additional 20,000 permanent residents with citizenship preparation services. Grant activities focus on the direct provision of high quality English language and civics instruction and naturalization application services to prepare permanent residents for citizenship and ensure they have the knowledge to fully exercise their rights and meet their responsibilities as United States citizens.

C. Budget Request Summary:

In FY 2015, USCIS requests \$134.8 million and 419 positions, 398 full-time equivalent (FTE) for the Salaries and Expenses account. The FY 2015 request represents an increase of \$18.4 million, an increase of 31 positions, and an increase of 10 FTE from FY 2014 Omnibus level.

Adjustments to base include an increase of \$13.9 million, which includes \$7.5 million (0 FTP / 0 FTE) of discretionary funding to support the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program and \$6.4 million (31 FTP / 10 FTE) for E-Verify. In FY 2014, \$2.5 million in funding for the Citizenship

and Integration Grant Program was provided in discretionary funds and \$7.5 million from fees paid by immigration benefit applicants and deposited into the Immigration Examinations Fee Account (IEFA) account. The FY 2015 Budget requests that \$10 million be provided through the discretionary Salaries and Expenses Account to fund the grants program.

In addition to these base adjustments, the FY 2015 request includes \$4.5 million (0 FTP / 0 FTE) for the following program increase:

- Final Non-Confirmation (FNC) Review Process: A total of \$4.5 million (0 FTP / 0 FTE) is requested for the identification and implementation of an FNC appeals process. The purpose of the FNC appeals process is to provide a formalized pathway for individuals to identify FNCs they believe to have been issued in error so that those E-Verify cases may be reviewed further by DHS and SSA. This process is designed to mitigate the potential adverse effects caused by FNCs erroneously issued to work-authorized individuals.

D. Efficiencies

N/A

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Citizenship & Immigration Services Salaries and Expenses:

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
E-Verify	427	349	\$106,736	388	388	\$113,889	419	398	\$124,755	31	10	\$10,866	-	-	\$4,500	31	10	\$6,366
Immigrant Integration & Citizenship	-	-	\$2,384	-	-	\$2,500	-	-	\$10,000	-	-	\$7,500	-	-	-	-	-	\$7,500
Subtotal, Discretionary	427	349	\$109,120	388	388	\$116,389	419	398	\$134,755	31	10	\$18,366	-	-	\$4,500	31	10	\$13,866
Total, Salaries and Expenses:	427	349	\$109,120	388	388	\$116,389	419	398	\$134,755	31	10	\$18,366	-	-	\$4,500	31	10	\$13,866
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	427	349	\$109,120	388	388	\$116,389	419	398	\$134,755	31	10	\$18,366	-	-	\$4,500	31	10	\$13,866
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	427	349	\$109,120	388	388	\$116,389	419	398	\$134,755	31	10	\$18,366	-	-	\$4,500	31	10	\$13,866

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses:
E-Verify
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: E-Verify

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	427	349	106,736
2014 Enacted	388	388	113,889
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	31	10	6,366
2015 Current Services	419	398	120,255
2015 Program Change	-	-	4,500
2015 Total Request	419	398	124,755
Total Change 2014 to 2015	31	10	10,866

U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services (USCIS) requests 419 FTP, 398 FTE, and \$124.8 million for this activity in FY 2015. Adjustments to base include \$320 thousand for the 2015 pay raise; \$109 thousand for the annualization of the 2014 Pay Raise; \$4.8 million for the annualization of Self Check; \$382 thousand for retirement contributions; \$674 thousand for Working Capital Fund contributions; and \$81 thousand for program evaluation requirements.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

E-Verify was established by the *Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA)* and is based on the Employment Eligibility Form (Form I-9). E-Verify is an Internet based program that enables an employer to determine an employee's eligibility to work in the United States by verifying information reported on an employee's Form I-9 against DHS, Social Security Administration (SSA), Department of State data and participating state departments of motor vehicles (DMV) data. At the end of the first quarter of FY 2014, 500,423 employers were enrolled in E-Verify and they ran more than 6 million queries. The program continues to grow by approximately 1,500 new employers per week.

USCIS launched the E-Verify Self Check service in March of 2011, and gradually made it available to the public through a three-phased approach, culminating in a nationwide expansion in February 2012. Self Check was developed through a partnership between DHS and SSA to provide individuals with a tool to check their own employment eligibility status, as well as to provide guidance on how to update their DHS and SSA records. It is the first online E-Verify service offered directly to workers.

Self Check helps businesses by providing U.S. workers with the opportunity to ensure their employment related records are accurate before getting a job. It also improves employee understanding of the employment eligibility process. USCIS began offering this service in Spanish in August 2011, and plans further Self Check enhancements in FY 2014 and FY 2015, including additional access to Department of State and state drivers' license databases.

E-Verify launched the first phase of a Data Analytics Tool (DAT) in FY 2012. The first phase of DAT offered key advanced analytic techniques, including models addressing compliance and program effectiveness. E-Verify deployed Voice of the Customer analytics tool, designed to use customer feedback from E-Verify Listens initiative to improve service, policy, and operation systems.

In FY 2013, USCIS began emailing Tentative Non-Confirmation (TNC) notices and TNC reminders directly to employees in an effort to reduce Final Non-confirmations (FNCs) that may have been issued in error. These initiatives were part of a multi-year plan to reduce FNCs. In FY 2013, USCIS began development for myE-Verify - a suite of online services available to employees who want to check their own work authorization and manage other tasks related to E-Verify that will enhance the Self Check user experience. After completing a Self Check query, users will now be able to establish an account with a unique user ID and password. Through these accounts, employees will eventually be able to: 1) protect against the fraudulent use of their social security number (SSN) in E-Verify by locking their SSN; 2) check the status of their E-Verify or Self Check case and obtain more detailed information on how to correct their record if a mismatch is identified; 3) receive reminders of employment authorization document expiration; and 4) run reports that provide a detailed case history for how the user's SSN has been used in the E-Verify system. The case history reports will include information such as the names and location of employers where their SSN was used, dates when their SSN was used, and E-Verify case results.

In FY 2014, USCIS will roll out the myE-Verify initiative to the public. USCIS also plans to begin development of the Verification Information System (VIS) Modernization initiative. This initiative will phase in an enhanced enrollment process that reduces the enrollment burden on the employer and the government and will provide more detailed user information for compliance assistance activities. It will also tailor the E-Verify enrollment experience for the employer, increasing the likelihood of user compliance, and will provide additional system capacity to handle the increased workload that is anticipated for future years. USCIS will also launch fraud and discrimination modeling capabilities developed as a part of the DAT initiative. These fraud and discrimination models build upon earlier monitoring and compliance activities aimed at decreasing the incidences of non-compliant behavior by E-Verify employers. USCIS will continue to test the DAT fraud and discrimination models and will work to incorporate them into existing monitoring and compliance processes. Additionally, USCIS will finalize the requirements for the electronic Form I-9 and its supporting processes. These enhancements will deploy in phases in FY 2014 and subsequent out-years.

In FY 2015, USCIS will complete the multi-year initiative for reducing FNCs that may have been issued in error. A new FNC letter will be issued and cases that are submitted for review can be tracked and monitored in E-Verify. USCIS will also begin phasing in the VIS Modernization initiative. Some of the planned changes include:

- An enhanced employer enrollment process and account maintenance initiative for E-Verify.
- Development of an electronic Form I-9 that is compatible with E-Verify. This electronic Form I-9 will enable users to automatically populate and submit Form I-9 data into E-Verify. Users will also be able to store and manage their electronic Form I-9s as required.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses:
Immigrant Integration & Citizenship
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Immigrant Integration & Citizenship

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	2,384
2014 Enacted	-	-	2,500
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	7,500
2015 Current Services	-	-	10,000
2015 Total Request	-	-	10,000
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	7,500

USCIS requests 0 FTP, 0 FTE, and \$10 million for this activity in FY 2015. In FY 2014, the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program received \$2.5 million in discretionary funding while \$7.5 million is being supported by the Immigration Examinations Fee Account. The adjustment to base of 0 FTP, 0 FTE, and an increase of \$7.5 million is to request appropriated, discretionary funding for the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Our continued success as a nation of immigrants depends on the ability of lawful newcomers to permanently settle in communities and enjoy the rights and freedoms that define our Nation. Naturalization is a critical milestone for immigrants in achieving full participation, gaining a sense of belonging, and receiving equality under the law. The Citizenship and Integration Grant Program (CIGP) is an important capacity-building initiative that supports immigrant civic integration through the naturalization preparation process.

Program Results

The program funds competitive grants with the goal of expanding the availability of high quality citizenship preparation programs for permanent residents in communities nationwide, to include citizenship instruction and naturalization application services. This is the only federally funded program that prepares lawful permanent residents for naturalization, to include an understanding of the rights and responsibilities of citizenship and information needed for the civics (U.S. history and government) and English (reading, writing, and speaking) components of the naturalization test.

- To date, USCIS grant recipients have provided citizenship preparation services to 72,483 permanent residents in 33 states and the District of Columbia. Specifically, grant recipients enrolled 40,392 students in citizenship classes, offered 116,374 hours of instruction, provided naturalization eligibility screenings to 48,457 permanent residents, and prepared and submitted 28,965 naturalization applications.
- In FY 2013, CIGP recipients provided citizenship preparation services to 26,202 permanent residents under the program. Specifically, grant recipients enrolled 13,605 students in citizenship classes, provided naturalization eligibility screenings to 19,503 permanent residents, and prepared and submitted 12,175 naturalization applications.
- Through September 30, 2014, USCIS anticipates that the current 71 grant recipients will provide an additional 20,000 permanent residents with citizenship preparation services.

Summary Table of Citizenship and Integration Grant Program Results

Type of Service	Total
Permanent residents provided with citizenship preparation services to date	72,483
Permanent residents provided with citizenship preparation services in FY 2013	26,202
Anticipated number of permanent residents provided with citizenship preparation services in FY 2014	20,000
Total number of states (including DC) offering grant services to date	33
Permanent residents enrolled in citizenship classes to date	40,392
Permanent residents enrolled in citizenship classes in FY 2013	13,605
Hours of classroom instruction to date	116,374
Permanent residents provided with naturalization eligibility screenings to date	48,457
Permanent residents provided with naturalization eligibility screenings in FY 2013	19,503
Naturalization applications prepared and submitted to date	28,965
Naturalization applications prepared and submitted in FY 2013	12,175

Program Impact and Legacy

- **Legacy:** *Under the program, 18 grant-receiving organizations attained recognition by the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA), and 57 individuals were accredited by the BIA. BIA recognition and accreditation are valuable assets that organizations can utilize to respond to the citizenship preparation needs of the community for years to come.*

Impact: *In FY 2013 alone, USCIS conducted 32 citizenship education training seminars across the country for approximately 1,960 adult educators and volunteers, including 90 representatives from Citizenship and Integration Grant Program recipients.*

Through the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program, grant recipients have helped to increase access to citizenship services as well as engage the general public in the successful integration of newcomers.

- **Impact:** *Promising practices include novel use of technology in the citizenship classroom, effective instructional strategies, and innovative use of volunteers to support citizenship instruction. Several of these promising practices are highlighted on the online USCIS Citizenship Resource Center (www.uscis.gov/citizenship).*

Summary Table of Program Impact and Legacy

Type of Service	Total
Grant receiving organizations that attained recognition by the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) to date	18
Individuals accredited by the BIA as a result of the program to date	57
Monitoring visits conducted to date	80
Citizenship education training seminars in FY 2013	32
Adult educators and volunteers attending seminars in FY 2013	1,960
Representatives of grant receiving organization attending seminars in FY 2013	90
Promising practices published to Citizenship Resource Center to date	9

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Benefits Provision – Verification Information System/Employment Eligibility Verification (VIS/EEV)

USCIS VIS supports the E-Verify program, to allow participating employers to verify the employment eligibility of all newly hired employees. The E-Verify program is mandated by the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA). Any legislation enacted making participation in the E-Verify program mandatory will necessitate the usage of VIS as the primary information system used. VIS also supports the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) Program, allowing federal, state and local benefit granting agencies to verify the immigration status of applicants/customers applying for a government benefit. The SAVE program is mandated by the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA) and the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA).

This investment proposed to be funded out of the Salaries and Expenses PPA in FY 2015, as follows:

- Salaries and Expenses \$63.947 million

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
\$58,527	\$61,170	\$63,947

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Benefits Administration (\$63,947)	Immigration Management	The VIS system allows participating employers to verify the employment eligibility of all newly hired employees and also addresses a capability gap by allowing federal, state, and local benefit granting agencies to verify the immigration status of applicants/customers applying for a government benefit.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: E-Verify Administrative Review
PPA: E-Verify
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$4,500

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	4,500
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500

Description of Item: E-Verify Final Non-Confirmation Review Process

USCIS requests \$4.5 million to fund the identification and implementation of a Final Non-Confirmation (FNC) appeals process. The purpose of the FNC appeals process is to provide a pathway for individuals to identify FNCs they believe to have been issued in error so that those E-Verify cases may be reviewed further by DHS and SSA. This process is designed to mitigate the potential adverse effects caused by FNCs erroneously issued to work-authorized individuals. Currently, USCIS has an informal FNC review process for DHS cases.

Justification:

The benefits of the FNC appeal include:

- Ensuring that employees have a way to resolve the discrepancies in their records if they receive an FNC.
- Ensuring that all U.S. citizens and non-citizens have access to reviews by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Social Security Administration (SSA). The current process is only available for DHS cases.
- Demonstrating the program's willingness to respond to stakeholder suggestions and concerns about implementing an FNC review process, thereby improving customer satisfaction with the program.

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

This initiative supports DHS Mission 3: Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses for citizenship and immigration services, [\$113,889,000]**\$134,755,000**¹, of which **\$124,755,000**² is for the E-Verify Program, as described in section 403(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note), to assist United States employers with maintaining a legal workforce, **and of which \$10,000,000 is for the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program**³: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds otherwise made available to United States Citizenship and Immigration Services may be used to acquire, operate, equip, and dispose of up to 5 vehicles, for replacement only, for areas where the Administrator of General Services does not provide vehicles for lease: Provided further, That the Director of United States Citizenship and Immigration Services may authorize employees who are assigned to those areas to use such vehicles to travel between the employees' residences and places of employment.

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$113,889,000] <u>\$134,755,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ... <u>\$124,755,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ ... <u>and of which \$10,000,000 is for the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program</u> ...	Provides USCIS with authority for \$10,000,000 in appropriated funding for the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Salaries and Expenses: FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	427	349	\$109,120
FY 2014 Enacted	388	388	\$116,389
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2015 pay raise	-	-	\$320
Annualization of 2014 pay raise	-	-	\$109
Annualization of Self Check	31	10	\$4,800
Increased Retirement Contributions	-	-	\$382
Program Evaluation Requirements	-	-	\$81
Transfer in of Citizenship and Immigration Grants from IEFA Account	-	-	\$7,500
Working Capital Fund	-	-	\$674
Total, Increases	31	10	\$13,866
Total Other Adjustments	31	10	\$13,866
Total Adjustments-to-Base	31	10	\$13,866
FY 2015 Current Services	419	398	\$130,255
Program Changes			
Increases			
E-Verify Administrative Review	-	-	\$4,500
Total, Increases	-	-	\$4,500
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$4,500
FY 2015 Request	419	398	\$134,755
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	31	10	\$18,366

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	427	349	\$109,120
FY 2014 Enacted	388	388	\$116,389
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	31	10	\$13,866
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	31	10	\$13,866
FY 2015 Current Services	419	398	\$130,255
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$4,500
Total, Program Changes	-	-	\$4,500
FY 2015 Request	419	398	\$134,755
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	31	10	\$18,366

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
E-Verify	388	388	\$113,889	31	10	\$6,366	-	-	\$4,500	419	398	\$124,755	31	10	\$10,866
Immigrant Integration & Citizenship	-	-	\$2,500	-	-	\$7,500	-	-	-	-	-	\$10,000	-	-	\$7,500
Total	388	388	\$116,389	31	10	\$13,866	-	-	\$4,500	419	398	\$134,755	31	10	\$18,366

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Salaries and Expenses: Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$29,935	\$32,340	\$34,738	\$2,398
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$315	\$340	\$365	\$25
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$270	\$292	\$314	\$22
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$8,944	\$9,663	\$10,379	\$716
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$39,464	\$42,635	\$45,796	\$3,161
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$210	\$218	\$218	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$27	\$29	\$32	\$3
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,930	\$2,994	\$3,266	\$272
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$43	\$46	\$51	\$5
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$1,306	\$1,388	\$1,544	\$156
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$2,090	\$2,090	\$2,090	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$43,965	\$46,735	\$52,003	\$5,268
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,066	\$1,133	\$1,261	\$128
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$8,958	\$9,523	\$10,596	\$1,073
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$5,954	\$6,329	\$7,042	\$713
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$122	\$130	\$145	\$15
31.0 Equipment	\$601	\$639	\$711	\$72
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$2,384	\$2,500	\$10,000	\$7,500
Total, Other Object Classes	\$69,656	\$73,754	\$88,959	\$15,205
Total, Direct Obligations	\$109,120	\$116,389	\$134,755	\$18,366
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$109,120	\$116,389	\$134,755	\$18,366
Full Time Equivalents	349	388	398	10

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Salaries and Expenses: Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	1	1	1	-
GS-15	44	43	43	-
GS-14	109	106	107	1
GS-13	59	54	58	4
GS-12	52	50	51	1
GS-11	48	45	47	2
GS-10	1	1	1	-
GS-9	62	49	61	12
GS-8	1	1	1	-
GS-7	39	27	38	11
GS-6	7	7	7	-
GS-5	4	4	4	-
Total Permanent Positions	427	388	419	31
Unfilled Positions EOY	51	-	21	21
Total Permanent Employment EOY	349	388	398	10
Headquarters	220	209	212	3
U.S. Field	207	179	207	28
Total, Salaries and Expenses::	427	388	419	31
Full Time Equivalents	349	388	398	10
Average ES Salary	153,777	155,315	156,868	1,553
Average GS Salary	88,491	89,376	90,270	894
Average Grade	12	12	12	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security Citizenship & Immigration Services

Salaries and Expenses:

E-Verify

Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	29,935	32,340	34,738	2,398
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	315	340	365	25
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	270	292	314	22
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	8,944	9,663	10,379	716
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	39,464	42,635	45,796	3,161
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	210	218	218	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	27	29	32	3
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	2,930	2,994	3,266	272
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	43	46	51	5
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	1,306	1,388	1,544	156
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	2,090	2,090	2,090	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	43,965	46,735	52,003	5,268
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	1,066	1,133	1,261	128
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	8,958	9,523	10,596	1,073
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	5,954	6,329	7,042	713
26.0 Supplies and Materials	122	130	145	15
31.0 Equipment	601	639	711	72
Total, Other Object Classes	67,272	71,254	78,959	7,705
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	106,736	113,889	124,755	10,866
Full Time Equivalents	349	388	398	10

E-Verify Mission Statement

E-Verify is an Internet-based system that enables an employer to determine an employee's eligibility to work in the United States by verifying information reported on an employee's Form I-9 against DHS, Social Security Administration (SSA), and Department of State data.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	29,935	32,340	34,738	2,398
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	315	340	365	25
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	270	292	314	22
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	8,944	9,663	10,379	716
Total, Salaries & Benefits	39,464	42,635	45,796	3,161

An increase of \$3,161,000 is requested in Salaries and Benefits for costs for the annualization of the FY 2014 pay raise, FY 2015 pay raise, annualization of Self Check positions; and increased retirement contributions.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$27	\$29	\$32	\$3

An increase of \$3,000 is requested for the transportation of things, including all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,930	\$2,994	\$3,266	\$272

An increase of \$272,000 is requested for GSA Rent, including all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$43	\$46	\$51	\$5

An increase of \$5,000 is requested for other rent, including all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$1,306	\$1,388	\$1,544	\$156

An increase of \$156,000 is requested for communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges, including all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$43,965	\$46,735	\$52,003	\$5,268

An increase of \$5,268,000 is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,066	\$1,133	\$1,261	\$128

An increase of \$128,000 is requested for other services, including contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$8,958	\$9,523	\$10,596	\$1,073

An increase of \$1,073,000 is requested for purchases from Government Accounts, including costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$5,954	\$6,329	\$7,042	\$713

An increase of \$713,000 is requested for the operation and maintenance of equipment, including costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$122	\$130	\$145	\$15

An increase of \$15,000 is requested for supplies and materials that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, converted in the process of construction or manufacture, used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$601	\$639	\$711	\$72

An increase of \$72,000 is requested for equipment, including all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses:
Immigrant Integration & Citizenship
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	2,384	2,500	10,000	7,500
Total, Other Object Classes	2,384	2,500	10,000	7,500
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	2,384	2,500	10,000	7,500
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Immigrant Integration & Citizenship Mission Statement

The Office of Citizenship promotes the rights and responsibilities of citizenship and provides integration tools and resources for immigrants, organizations, and other stakeholders. Our continued success as a nation of immigrants depends on the ability of lawful newcomers to permanently settle in communities and enjoy the rights and freedoms that define our Nation. Naturalization is a critical milestone for immigrants in achieving full participation, gaining a sense of belonging, and receiving equality under the law. American society must remain open and welcoming to immigrants and provide essential tools and support for them to gain a sense of belonging and ownership in the future of our country. This program supports these goals.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$2,384	\$2,500	\$10,000	\$7,500

An increase of \$7,500,000 is requested for Grants/Subsidies/Contributions, including cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. This request reflects the transfer of \$7,500,000 in Citizenship and Integration Grant Program funding from the Immigration Examinations Fee Account.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	315	349	388
Increases			
Hiring to POS level	18	55	-
Program Enhancement for Self Check	16	-	-
Annualization of 10 FTEs for Self Check	-	-	10
Subtotal, Increases	34	55	10
Decreases			
Adjustment of FTEs for Self Check	-	(16)	-
Subtotal, Decreases	-	(16)	-
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	349	388	398
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	34	39	10

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
E-Verify	\$1,104	\$1,701	\$2,375	\$674
Total Working Capital Fund	\$1,104	\$1,701	\$2,375	\$674

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services Immigration Examinations Fee Account



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services Immigration Examinations Fee Account

I. Appropriation Overview

The Immigration Examinations Fee Account (IEFA) is the primary funding source for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. Fees collected from the filing of immigration benefit applications are deposited into the IEFA and used to fund the cost of processing immigration benefit applications and associated support benefits, as well as to cover the costs of providing similar benefits to applicants without fees for purposes of fulfilling humanitarian objectives.

A. Mission Statement for Immigration Examinations Fee Account:

The IEFA account provides necessary resources for USCIS to:

- Strengthen and effectively administer the immigration system.
- Strengthen national security safeguards and combat fraud.
- Reinforce quality and consistency in administering immigration benefits.
- Enhance customer service and public engagement.

B. Budget Activities:

Adjudication Services

Through a network of approximately 224 domestic and foreign offices, USCIS is responsible for the timely and quality processing of:

- ***Family-based petitions*** - facilitating the process for close relatives of U.S. citizens and permanent residents to immigrate, gain permanent residency, work, etc.
- ***Employment-based petitions*** - facilitating the process for current and prospective employees to immigrate or work in the United States temporarily.
- ***Asylum and Refugee applications and petitions*** - adjudicating asylum and refugee status applications for individuals seeking protection from persecution and facilitating the process for close relatives of approved refugees and asylees to immigrate to the United States.
- ***Naturalization applications*** - processing applications of those who wish to become U.S. citizens.

Secure identity cards and travel document booklets are personalized and provided to recipients of certain immigration benefits as evidence of immigration status and for use in proving eligibility to work and live in the United States and/or to re-enter the United States after travel abroad. Premium processing revenues that are deposited into this account fund the Transformation Program, which is a multi-year effort to modernize USCIS business processes and supporting systems.

Information and Customer Services

The Customer Service and Public Engagement Directorate (CSPED) provides clear, accurate, and timely responses to customer concerns and questions, and engages the public through transparent dialogue that promotes participation and feedback. The Customer Service Division (CSD) is dedicated to proactively providing information and guidance to USCIS applicants, petitioners, and advocates regarding immigration benefits. The Public Engagement Division (PED) is dedicated to coordinating and directing agency-wide dialogue with external stakeholders to actively collaborate and maintain open and transparent communication, and seek feedback regarding policies, priorities, and organizational performance reviews.

Administration

The Administration activity supports a variety of headquarters offices including the Office of the Director, Administration, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Counsel, Contracting, Communications, Legislative Affairs, Policy and Strategy, Equal Opportunity and Inclusion, Chief Human Capital Officer, and Security and Integrity.

Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE)

SAVE is an intergovernmental information-sharing program that verifies an individual's immigration status to provide Federal, State, and local benefit-granting agencies the immigration information needed to ensure that only persons eligible for those benefits receive them.

C. Budget Request Summary:

In FY 2015, USCIS requests \$3.07 billion, 13,277 positions, and 12,613 FTE for the Immigration Examinations Fee account. The FY 2015 request represents an increase of \$21.9 million, 37 positions, and 35 FTE above the FY 2014 President's Budget. The increase in projected spending authority is the net result of the following: \$10.4 million for the 2015 pay raise; \$3.2 million for the annualization of the 2014 pay raise; an increase of \$11.3 million for retirement contributions; a \$1.5 million increase associated with projected changes in workload requirements; and a decrease of \$7.5 million associated with a proposed transfer of the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program to the USCIS Salaries and Expenses discretionary account.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:**
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Adjudication Services	10,547	9,243	\$2,569,326	11,497	10,921	\$2,582,986	11,482	10,907	\$2,599,195	(15)	(14)	\$16,209	-	-	\$3,000	(15)	(14)	\$13,209
District Operations	5,965	5,350	\$1,395,656	6,839	6,496	\$1,518,336	6,945	6,597	\$1,539,859	106	101	\$21,523	-	-	\$3,000	106	101	\$18,523
Service Centers	3,091	2,805	\$616,123	3,167	3,009	\$550,653	3,057	2,904	\$542,449	(110)	(105)	(\$8,204)	-	-	-	(110)	(105)	(\$8,204)
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations	1,125	768	\$221,461	1,125	1,069	\$236,494	1,125	1,069	\$238,755	-	-	\$2,261	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,261
Records Operations	366	320	\$97,819	366	347	\$94,039	355	337	\$93,209	(11)	(10)	(\$830)	-	-	-	(11)	(10)	(\$830)
Transformation	-	-	\$238,267	-	-	\$183,464	-	-	\$184,923	-	-	\$1,459	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,459
Information and Customer Services	284	252	\$102,763	284	270	\$96,409	299	284	\$98,868	15	14	\$2,459	-	-	-	15	14	\$2,459
Administration	1,247	1,100	\$420,006	1,273	1,209	\$339,421	1,273	1,209	\$342,308	-	-	\$2,887	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,887
SAVE	223	170	\$29,937	186	178	\$29,937	223	213	\$30,259	37	35	\$322	-	-	-	37	35	\$322
Subtotal, Discretionary	10,547	9,243	\$2,569,326	11,497	10,921	\$2,582,986	11,482	10,907	\$2,599,195	(15)	(14)	\$16,209	-	-	\$3,000	(15)	(14)	\$13,209
Total, Immigration Examinations Fee Account:	12,301	10,765	\$3,122,032	13,240	12,578	\$3,048,753	13,277	12,613	\$3,070,630	37	35	\$21,877	-	-	\$3,000	37	35	\$18,877
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	12,301	10,765	\$3,122,032	13,240	12,578	\$3,048,753	13,277	12,613	\$3,070,630	37	35	\$21,877	-	-	\$3,000	37	35	\$18,877
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	12,301	10,765	\$3,122,032	13,240	12,578	\$3,048,753	13,277	12,613	\$3,070,630	37	35	\$21,877	-	-	\$3,000	37	35	\$18,877

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
District Operations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: District Operations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	5,965	5,350	1,395,656
2014 Enacted	6,839	6,496	1,518,336
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	106	101	18,523
2015 Current Services	6,945	6,597	1,536,859
2015 Program Change	-	-	3,000
2015 Total Request	6,945	6,597	1,539,859
Total Change 2014 to 2015	106	101	21,523

USCIS requests 6,945 positions, 6, 597 FTE, and \$1.5 billion to process millions of immigration benefit applications while maintaining backlog goals and ensuring the security and integrity of the immigration system. Adjustments to base include \$5.7 million for the 2015 pay raise; \$1.6 million for the annualization of the 2014 pay raise; \$1.4 million for a realignment of positions from Records Operations, \$13.0 million for a realignment of positions from Service Center, \$6.2 million to reflect revised assumptions for retirement contributions, a decrease of \$7.5 million associated with Citizenship and Integration grants; and a decrease of \$2.0 million to realignment positions to Information and Customer Service. In addition to the adjustments to base listed above, a \$3.0 million increase is included to fund the establishment of the U.S. Citizenship Foundation.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Field Operations

Field Operations ensures the efficient and accurate adjudication of all applications and petitions for immigration benefits requiring in person interviews, timely action on related ancillary applications and other assigned product lines, provision of direct customer service, immigration information, assurance of the integrity of the immigration system, and assistance to applicants, petitioners, and beneficiaries.

Fraud Detection and National Security (FDNS)

The Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate (FDNS) develops and hones strategies in regards to U.S. Immigration and Nationality laws, regulations, and policies and programs that administer immigration benefits to:

- Detect, assess, deter and eliminate the types of fraud that pose a severe threat to national security and public safety because they create a vulnerability that may enable terrorists, criminals and illegal aliens to gain entry to and remain in the United States;
- Represent USCIS interests and collaborate with interagency law enforcement and intelligence community partners in order to maximize USCIS program impact;
- Provide national security program advice and guidance to USCIS operations;
- Develop and maintain national security-related policies, programs, and projects;
- Facilitate interagency screening coordination; and
- Initiate, develop, and implement screening projects to enhance the security process.

Office of Information Technology

The Office of Information Technology, a component within the Management Directorate, supports USCIS operations with technology services and solutions.

Biometrics

Enterprise Services Directorate's Biometrics Division is responsible for collecting biometric and biographic data from applicants who seek to obtain immigration benefits in the United States. Applicants appear at one of the 137 Application Support Centers located nationwide, by scheduled appointment, for biometric and biographic data collection. The biometrics are used by USCIS adjudicators to determine benefit eligibility and are also incorporated in DHS-issued benefit documents. The Biometrics Division plays a vital role in fulfilling the DHS and USCIS missions of ensuring the integrity of the immigration system through the collection of biographic and biometric data that is used to detect persons with known criminal or terrorist history by sending name check and biometric data to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The Biometrics Division provides agency wide and enterprise service requirements to USCIS management for biometric systems. In addition, the Biometrics Division collects, on a cost reimbursable basis, biometrics and biographic data for applicants seeking visas to the United Kingdom and Canada.

Office of Citizenship

The Office of Citizenship promotes the rights, responsibilities, and importance of citizenship and provides educational tools and resources for immigrants, organizations, and other stakeholders. Our continued success as a nation of immigrants depends on the ability of lawful newcomers to permanently settle in communities and enjoy the rights and freedoms that define our Nation. Naturalization is a critical milestone for immigrants in achieving full participation, gaining a sense of belonging, and receiving equality under the law.

The Citizenship and Integration Grant Program, funded partially through fee collections in FY 2014,¹ is an important capacity-building initiative that supports immigrant civic integration through the naturalization preparation process. The program funds competitive grants with the goal of expanding the availability of high quality citizenship preparation programs for permanent residents in communities nationwide, to include citizenship instruction and naturalization application services. With Immigration Examinations Fee Account (IEFA) funding in FY 2013 and FY 2014, the Office of Citizenship:

- Provides educational products and resources that promote English language learning and education on the rights and responsibilities of citizenship to prepare immigrants for naturalization;
- Supports community-based capacity to prepare immigrants for citizenship and civic integration through competitive grants and technical assistance;
- Improves access to information on citizenship education opportunities and resources; and
- Promotes citizenship-focused public education and awareness efforts designed to steer permanent residents, educators, and immigrant-serving organizations to the online USCIS Citizenship Resource Center.

Office of Performance and Quality

The Office of Performance and Quality (OPQ) maintains the integrity and quality of the immigration process by developing annual performance goals and metrics. OPQ also administers the USCIS's national quality management program that helps ensure the integrity of the adjudication process and the effective delivery of immigration services.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS

Customer Service Web Portal

The USCIS Office of Communications (OCOMM) and the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) maintain the public-facing Customer Service Web Portal (CSWP). The primary goal of the CSWP is to provide the public with a positive, understandable and effective online experience. A public user, with minimal computing skills, can access the CSWP and easily access information, download forms, educational and instructional materials, and gain access to other systems responsible for scheduling interviews and applying for immigrant benefits. Customer access to the CSWP is seamless, regardless of technical sources, so that all information sources have a similar, if not the same, look and feel and apply a consistent and intuitive navigation strategy.

This investment is proposed to be funded out of the District Operations PPA in FY 2015, as follows:

- District Operations: \$22.264 million
-

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
23,936	20,662	22,264

¹ The FY 2015 Budget continues funding for this program through USCIS's appropriated Salaries and Expenses account.

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Benefits Administration (22,264)	Knowledge Management	Customer Service Web Portal closes a gap in technical capabilities by implementing a content management system that provides the technical capability for managing the information, establishing a workflow for content reviews, and creating a capability for simply and safely publishing content to the internet.

Immigration - CLAIMS 3.0

CLAIMS 3 is a legacy case application tracking and processing system used for the adjudication of applications and petitions for immigration benefits and services except for asylum and naturalization. It is the primary source of applicant/petitioner information used to perform background checks, conduct the examination (review of information that is being provided by petitioners), and adjudication. The information within CLAIMS 3 is used to assist the examiner in verifying and corroborating applicant petitions through the use of business rules to ensure that the process is consistent with all applicable laws and regulations. CLAIMS 3 resides in USCIS's four service centers, the National Benefits Center, the Administrative Appeals Office, and Baltimore Field Office. It channels information to over 90 district offices via the Integrated Case Management System (ICMS) Web Interface for Family-based 485 Forms, and is a source for accessing information for performance measures and production numbers.

This investment is proposed to be funded out of the District Operations PPA in FY 2015, as follows:

- District Operations: \$15.87 million

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
16,546	16,240	15,870

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Benefits Administration (15,870)	Immigration Management	CLAIMS 3 addresses a capability gap by allowing USCIS to effectively and efficiently adjudicate immigration benefits. CLAIMS 3 LAN allows USCIS to process over 6 million benefits annually and plays an important role in closing performance gaps within USCIS for benefit timeliness, data-sharing, and completing immigration services reports to USCIS stakeholders

Infrastructure (End User Support)

Infrastructure-End User Support (I-EUS) investments support the operations and maintenance infrastructure of the immigration system. These investments include an enterprise Service Desk which includes Tier I, Incident and Problem Management support, Deskside Support, Deployment Services, Hardware Maintenance, and Asset Management. I-EUS provides Systems Assurance solutions to support systems engineering; Independent Testing and Integration services to sustain system acceptance, user acceptance, interoperability and performance testing; Change, Configuration, and Release Management to manage changes to the USCIS operating environment; and Master Delivery Order vehicle for purchasing information technology hardware and minimal maintenance support.

This investment is proposed to be funded out of the District Operations PPA in FY 2015, as follows:

- District Operations: \$137.113 million

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
128,241	138,285	137,113

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Enterprise IT Services (137,113)	Provided IT Infrastructure	The (I-EUS) program addresses a capability gap by covering operations and maintenance of the USCIS IT Infrastructure.

Infrastructure (Enterprise)

This investment is proposed to be funded out of the District Operations PPA in FY 2015, as follows:

- District Operations: \$132.626 million

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
110,496	133,657	132,626

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Enterprise IT Services (132,626)	Provided IT Infrastructure	The Infrastructure Enterprise program addresses a capability gap by providing the basic infrastructure that represents information technology utility to USCIS and the comprehensive support of that infrastructure.

Naturalization - CLAIMS 4.0

CLAIMS4 (C4) is the primary case processing system for the adjudication of Applications for Naturalization (N-400, N600, N600K, N336). C4 is operational at ninety-eight locations nationwide (4 Service Centers, the National Benefit Center, 92 Field Offices, and Headquarters) and offers a standardized automated process for adjudicating applications. The C4 system was designed to meet the USCIS vision and mission to provide: 1) customer-focused benefits processing; 2) credible source of useful information and contributor to the US security; 3) accurate and useful information to our customers; 4) immigration and citizenship benefits; and 5) ensuring the integrity of our immigration system. C4 continues to be one of the primary multi-tier client/server workflow management systems that is designed to strengthen America's future and secure America's promise by providing Citizenship and Naturalization benefits to our applicants.

This investment is proposed to be funded out of the District Operations PPA in FY 2015, as follows:

- District Operations: \$9.383 million

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
9,656	9,120	9,383

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Design (9,383)	Immigration Management	CLAIMS 4 addresses a capability gap by providing immigration and citizenship benefits on time, providing data sharing and reporting, and consolidating information from all naturalization forms (NForms) into a single system.

Biometrics Division Program

U. S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), Biometrics Division (BD), is responsible by law (DOJ Appropriations Act of 1998, Public Law 105-119 and 63 CFR 12979, 6 U.S.C. §§ 112 AND 122; 8 U.S.C. §§ 1103 AND 1105; AND 5 U.S.C. § 552a AND 8 USC 1158(d)(5)(A)(i)) for collecting biometric and biographic data from applicants who seek to obtain immigration benefits in the United States. Applicants appear at one of the 136 Application Support Centers (ASC) located nationwide, by scheduled appointment, for data collection. The biometrics are used by USCIS adjudicators to determine benefit eligibility and are also incorporated in DHS-issued benefit documents. It is essential to the mission of DHS and USCIS, that the identity of individuals who seek to obtain immigration and naturalization benefits is verified and biometric data is checked to identify any known criminal or terrorist history.

This investment is proposed to be funded out of the District Operations PPA in FY 2015, as follows:

- District Operations: \$177.274 million

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
134,625	154,842	177,274

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Screening and Screening (177,274)	Credential Management	The BD addresses a capability gap by capturing the biometrics of approximately 3.2 million immigrants (units) on an annual basis.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Service Centers
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Service Centers

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	3,091	2,805	616,123
2014 Enacted	3,167	3,009	550,653
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	(110)	(105)	(8,204)
2015 Current Services	3,057	2,904	542,449
2015 Total Request	3,057	2,904	542,449
Total Change 2014 to 2015	(110)	(105)	(8,204)

USCIS requests 3,057 positions, 2,904 FTE, and \$542.4 million for Service Center Operations to adjudicate applications and ensure improved customer service while delivering the right benefit, to the right person, without delay. Adjustments to base include \$2.0 million for the 2015 pay raise; \$710 thousand for the annualization of the 2014 pay raise; \$2.1 million for retirement contributions; and a decrease of \$13.0 million for the realignment of positions to District Operations.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Service Center Operations (SCOPS)

SCOPS is one of the key operational components of USCIS. Tasked with the adjudication of the largest volume of applications across the broadest and most diverse cross-section of immigration benefits, SCOPS is a strong and vital partner in the development of immigration policies and programs to ensure improved customer service while delivering the right benefit, to the right person, without delay. SCOPS continuously evaluates and modifies workflow processes in order to more effectively and efficiently administer immigration laws within the established cycle times, and is dedicated to ensuring the security of the United States through a vigilant workforce of officers who incorporate numerous security checks on a broad range of immigration benefit applications. Specialized teams of adjudications staff, law enforcement agencies, and other government agencies work together to conduct extensive research and vetting of individuals and organizations that may pose a threat to the national security of the United States.

Office of Intake and Document Production

The Office of Intake and Document Production leads the processes that support the beginning and end of most immigration transactions. Support for the beginning of the immigration process includes managing USCIS's forms design, printing and distribution processes, as well as those associated with application intake and fee collection. Support for the end of the immigration process includes production and delivery of secure proof of benefits documents.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	1,125	768	221,461
2014 Enacted	1,125	1,069	236,494
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	2,261
2015 Current Services	1,125	1,069	238,755
2015 Total Request	1,125	1,069	238,755
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	2,261

USCIS requests 1,125 positions, 1,069 FTE, and \$238.8 million to extend humanitarian protection, citizenship, and other immigration benefits to eligible individuals as well as detecting fraud and protecting national security. Adjustments to base include \$965 thousand for the 2015 pay raise; \$242 thousand for the annualization of the 2014 pay raise; and \$1.1 million for retirement contributions.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations Directorate (RAIO) extends humanitarian protection, citizenship, and other immigration benefits to eligible individuals, while detecting fraud and protecting national security. RAIO is comprised of three operational divisions. The Refugee Affairs Division is a headquarters-based operation whose officers travel internationally to conduct refugee processing in accordance with U.S. law and international obligations. The Asylum Division has eight domestic offices which conduct adjudications of affirmative asylum applications and conduct credible fear screening for all persons placed in expedited removal who request asylum or express a fear of persecution or torture on return to their country of origin. With worldwide jurisdiction, the International Operations Division adjudicates immigration petitions and applications and provides immigration services in 25 embassies and consulates abroad in 22 countries. The International Operations Division also adjudicates requests for parole and oversees a cooperative agreement to provide resettlement services to qualified Cuban and Haitian migrants in the United States. In addition, the International Operations Division is involved with the naturalization of military service members overseas. With a broad footprint extending from U.S. embassies and consulates to additional refugee processing locations, RAIO is the face of USCIS abroad.

In furtherance of USCIS's mission and United States interests, RAIO engages in liaison with the United States and foreign governments, international organizations, civil society, non-governmental organizations, and private entities worldwide.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Records Operations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Records Operations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	366	320	97,819
2014 Enacted	366	347	94,039
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	(11)	(10)	(830)
2015 Current Services	355	337	93,209
2015 Total Request	355	337	93,209
Total Change 2014 to 2015	(11)	(10)	(830)

USCIS requests 355 positions, 337 FTE, and \$93.2 million for the management of U.S. immigration records. Adjustments to base include \$247 thousand for the 2015 pay raise; \$71 thousand for the annualization of the 2014 pay raise; \$271 thousand for retirement contributions; and a decrease of \$1.4 million for the realignment of positions to District Operations .

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Records Operations

The Records Operations PPA funds the management of U.S. immigration records, which includes both the Records Division and the National Records Center (NRC) which are part of USCIS' Enterprise Services Directorate.

The Records Division administers both immigration records created by USCIS and enforcement records created by other DHS entities, including alien registration files (A-files). Functions performed by the Records Division include: 1) development, implementation, monitoring, and training of records management policy to ensure accuracy, availability, and security of immigrants' information held both in paper and electronic form; 2) cataloging, maintaining, and researching historical agency information; 3) implementation of the 8 CFR 103.38 genealogy program; and 4) performing specialized search, retrieval, and interpretation of immigration records in response to authorized government agency, Congressional, and public inquiries.

The NRC is responsible for overseeing policies and operations as the custodian of immigration files, i.e. A-files. NRC stores and accesses over 18 million A-files, providing customers with timely and

appropriate access to requested records and information in an efficient manner. NRC is also responsible for overseeing operations to store and manage destruction of over 25 million receipt files. Customers requiring access to A-files include federal, state, and local agencies. In addition, NRC is responsible for the largest Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) program of all government agencies. In FY 2013, the NRC received approximately 133,000 FOIA requests.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Transformation
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Transformation

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	238,267
2014 Enacted	-	-	183,464
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	1,459
2015 Current Services	-	-	184,923
2015 Total Request	-	-	184,923
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	1,459

USCIS requests 0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$184.9 million to transition USCIS from a fragmented, paper-based operational environment to a paperless, centralized, and consolidated environment, utilizing electronic processing for benefits filing and adjudication. Adjustments to base include an increase of \$1.5 million to reflect revised estimates for Transformation funding requirements.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Business Transformation

As part of a comprehensive set of initiatives to modernize the agency, USCIS embarked on an enterprise-wide Transformation investment that has begun transitioning the agency from a fragmented, paper-based operational environment to a centralized and consolidated environment facilitating electronic processing of the adjudication function. This investment is a large-scale, complex undertaking with the goal of modernizing USCIS-wide business processes using information technology (IT) - enabled reengineering. Transformation will be accomplished through implementation of an integrated operating environment system called Electronic Immigration System (ELIS). USCIS ELIS will employ the types of online customer accounts used in the private sector to manage transactions and track activities while accomplishing USCIS's mission of enforcing and administering our immigration laws. The revised processes, enabled by USCIS ELIS, will help USCIS meet customer expectations for on-demand information and immediate real-time electronic service over the Internet.

The Office of Transformation Coordination provides a centralized management structure to oversee all transformation activities within USCIS, including the coordination of several initiatives converting the current mix of legacy infrastructure and paper-based business processes to electronic-based business

processes. The USCIS goals for the Transformation Investment address four major initiatives: (1) National Security and Integrity: USCIS will ensure the integrity of the immigration system and help safeguard the country by effectively collecting, analyzing, and sharing information used to verify identity, eligibility, and the status of individuals seeking to become U.S. citizens, lawful permanent residents or seeking to study, live, or work temporarily in this country; (2) Customer Service: USCIS will deliver world-class customer service by adjudicating requests for benefits accurately and within acceptable timeframes, by providing timely and accurate information about immigration benefits and the status of customer requests, and by promoting civic values; (3) Operational Efficiency: USCIS will be an innovative, flexible, and accountable organization that invests in its people and infrastructure to ensure cost-effective and consistent results; and (4) Quality: USCIS will consistently issue high-quality immigration benefit decisions. An overview, by fiscal year, of USCIS ELIS enhancements and deployments is provided below:

FY 2013

- In January 2013, USCIS deployed expanded functional capabilities for additional roles-based access improvements, national security and fraud detection enhancements, customer and representative interface improvements, service motion support, and payment processing enhancements.
- In May 2013, USCIS deployed capability adding the USCIS Immigrant Fee to ELIS. This high volume product line allows all new immigrants to pay the \$165 Immigrant Fee in ELIS.
- In July 2013, USCIS deployed the Immigrant Petition by Alien Entrepreneur (Form I-526). Additional features in this deployment include added technology allowing for fast uploads and searchability of documents. This deployment supported the Immigrant Investor Program and represented a significant step forward in streamlining the filing and adjudication process for immigrant investors. Form I-526 in ELIS was made available to the public on November 16, 2013.

FY 2014

- In November 2013, USCIS deployed the Document Library in USCIS ELIS. The Document Library will eliminate immigrant investors' need to submit stacks of documents as part of the Form I-526 Petition. It allows Regional Center employees to use the Document Library to upload documents and create an electronic deal package² for one or many investors. The document library was made available to the public on December 21, 2013.
- USCIS plans to deploy the Application to Replace Green Card (Form I-90) in a new simplified architecture.
- USCIS also plans to start development that will allow for currently delivered capabilities to be deployed in the new architecture.

FY 2015

- In FY 2015, USCIS will deliver a Transformation Investment release every four to six months using agile development. With each agile release, USCIS intends to provide additional capabilities to e-file and adjudicate applications.

² A Deal Package consists of a grouping of electronic documents common to those who have invested in a particular enterprise. Immigrant investors view, validate, and connect their deal packages with their individual I-526 petitions.

- In FY 2015, USCIS tentatively plans to deploy the Temporary Protected Status Form (Form I-821) and Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals Form (Form I-821D) as well as completing the transition of currently delivered capabilities to the new architecture.

USCIS will remain committed to developing capability with flexibility to handle its current workload of benefit requests, estimated at more than 6 million annually, as well as changes in laws or regulations.

Transformation

This investment is proposed to be funded out of the Transformation PPA in FY 2015, as follows:

- Transformation: \$177.268 million

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
162,337	176,395	177,268

FY 2015 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Benefits Administration (177,268)	Immigration Management	The Transformation program addresses a capability gap by deploying an enterprise-wide investment that will transition the Agency from a fragmented, paper-based operational environment to a paperless, centralized and consolidated environment, utilizing electronic adjudication.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Information and Customer Services
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Information and Customer Services

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	284	252	102,763
2014 Enacted	284	270	96,409
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	15	14	2,459
2015 Current Services	299	284	98,868
2015 Total Request	299	284	98,868
Total Change 2014 to 2015	15	14	2,459

USCIS requests 299 positions, 284 FTE, and \$98.9 million to provide timely, consistent, and accurate information to our customers. Adjustments to base include \$211 thousand for the 2015 pay raise; \$60 thousand for the annualization of the 2014 pay raise; and \$206 for retirement contributions; and \$2.0 million for the realignment of positions from District Operations.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Customer Service and Public Engagement Directorate (CSPED) provides clear, accurate, and timely responses to customer concerns and questions, and engages the public through transparent dialogue that promotes participation and feedback. The Customer Service Division (CSD) is dedicated to proactively providing information and guidance to USCIS applicants, petitioners, and advocates regarding immigration benefits. The Public Engagement Division is dedicated to coordinating and directing agency-wide dialogue with external stakeholders to actively collaborate and maintain open and transparent communication, and seek feedback regarding policies, priorities, and organizational performance reviews.

To meet the demand for telephone customer service, CSD designed and operates a triage process whereby callers can access and obtain general information and case status through a network Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system. Callers whose inquiries require additional information can be transferred to receive live assistance.

CSD manages the National Customer Service Center (NCSC) 1-800 number for USCIS. This number provides the general public with prompt and accurate information to their telephonic inquiries

regarding immigration laws and benefits. The NCSC 1-800 number averages nearly 1 million telephonic inquiries per month. When a customer calls the NCSC, the call is routed directly to the IVR system, which is available in English and Spanish. If the customer cannot resolve his or her inquiry through the IVR, the customer is transferred to a Customer Service Representative (CSR) at a Tier 1 Contract Call Center. CSD operates four Tier 1 Contract Call Center locations providing first line support to our customers. These centers are located in Barbourville and London, Kentucky, and Fort Worth and El Paso, Texas. After speaking to a CSR, if the customer requires additional support or has a unique and complex inquiry, the CSR will transfer the call to a Tier 2 Call Center to speak with an Immigration Services Officer (ISO). These USCIS employees have an extensive immigration law and operational background. The Tier 2 call centers are located in New York City and Los Angeles.

In FY 2014, CSD is expanding the capabilities of the NCSC so that customers will be empowered with more options to communicate with USCIS. Customers who use the agency's Electronic Immigration System (USCIS ELIS) and have a need to contact customer service for a technical or immigration question will be able to send their inquiry electronically. An ISO and/or technical help desk agent will respond to them via email or by telephone.

In FY 2015, CSD plans to deploy remote agent technology that allow enable USCIS to deploy customer service representatives throughout the country and not be limited to the two existing call centers. These agents will be Immigration Service Officers and will work primarily from their home, extending the customer engagement network of the CSD contact center operation. Through a direct connection with the engagement center, the remote agents will react quickly to problems that customers report electronically. As an extension of the customer engagement center operation, these remote agents will serve as the customers' liaison in the field office to resolve problems with customers cases; and serve as overflow sites for the engagement center.

In addition, CSD plans to complete a migration from a premise-based to a cloud-based architecture. Premise-based architecture requires computers to be installed and operated at the actual site. This is an outdated practice in the call center business. In a cloud-based environment, the systems needed to run the engagement center will be centrally located at a data center. The information is then accessed remotely from various locations; this allows implementation of new technology (i.e., chat, email) that is faster and more cost effective.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Administration
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Administration

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	1,247	1,100	420,006
2014 Enacted	1,273	1,209	339,421
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	2,887
2015 Current Services	1,273	1,209	342,308
2015 Total Request	1,273	1,209	342,308
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	2,887

U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services (USCIS) requests 1,273 positions, 1,209 FTE, and \$342.3 million to strengthen key management processes, systems, and administrative support activities; and to facilitate mission success and enhance the timeliness, accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness of service delivery. Adjustments to base include \$1.2 million for the 2015 pay raise; \$394 thousand for the annualization of the 2014 pay raise; and \$1.3 million for retirement contributions.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Administration Program includes the Office of the Director, offices aligned under the Management Directorate, as well as other program offices. The Management Directorate is responsible for procurement operations; management of property plant and equipment, and other material resources; budget, planning and performance, strategic sourcing, financial and capital asset management; ensuring equal employment opportunities and inclusion for current and potential USCIS employees; human resources and personnel recruitment, hiring, training, leadership development, employee benefits, and work-life programs; immigration forms, print services, and the management of security and emergency management operations.

The **Management Directorate** is comprised of the following:

Investment Management Division strives to provide transparency in acquisition and investment management within USCIS programs by analyzing contract performance, assessing and mitigating risks, ensuring effective utilization of resources, and enabling effective decision-making by senior

leadership. The division is also responsible for managing, promoting and implementing the Agency's Balanced Workforce Strategy (BWS) and In-Sourcing initiatives.

Office of Administration plans, develops, implements, and evaluates agency-wide policies, procedures, and programs for personal property, facilities, and mail management, for the operation of centrally-managed, agency-wide support activities, and for the direct delivery of administrative support to Headquarters.

Office of the Chief Financial Officer coordinates the development and execution of the budget and biennial fee reviews; manages the performance measurement processes; and conducts financial management activities consistent with law, regulation, standards, and best practices.

Office of Contracting provides the execution management, oversight, and guidance for the Contracting program. The primary role of the office is to provide USCIS with the supplies/services necessary to accomplish the mission in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation and Departmental policy.

Office of Equal Opportunity and Inclusion provides services and programs to help USCIS maintain an efficient, fair and impartial employment discrimination complaint resolution process; promote inclusion and diversity at all levels of the organization through workforce analysis and barrier elimination/mitigation; and, provide an effective disability accommodation program to ensure that individuals with disabilities receive full access to employment opportunities.

Office of Human Capital & Training provides oversight, direction, and operational support for an integrated program of recruitment, hiring, training, leadership development, performance management, employee benefits, and work-life programs for the USCIS workforce.

Office of Security and Integrity provides leadership in security and emergency management within USCIS to protect employees, facilities, assets and information to advance the USCIS mission by ensuring effective, efficient, and continual operations.

In addition, other core offices not part of the Management Directorate include the following:

Office of the Chief Counsel consists of dedicated legal divisions advising and representing USCIS operational components both at Headquarters and in the field. Divisions include Adjudications Law, Refugee and Asylum Law, Commercial and Administrative Law, Ethics, Transformation Law, Training and Knowledge Management, and Field Operations. Each division is responsible for reviewing, interpreting, and providing legal advice and guidance to USCIS operational components.

Office of Communications oversees and coordinates communication to both internal and external stakeholders to empower employees with the tools needed to perform their jobs, educate the public regarding USCIS benefits and services, and facilitate consistent messaging and imaging for USCIS.

Office of Legislative Affairs maintains communication with Congress through its responses to constituent concerns, promotion of USCIS priorities, proactive outreach on issues of interest, and ongoing educational activities for Members of Congress and staff.

Office of Policy and Strategy directs, prioritizes, and sets the agenda for agency-wide policy, strategy, and long-term planning activities. In addition, the Office undertakes economic analysis supporting regulations development and conducts research and analysis on immigration services issues.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
SAVE
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: SAVE

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	223	170	29,937
2014 Enacted	186	178	29,937
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	37	35	322
2015 Current Services	223	213	30,259
2015 Total Request	223	213	30,259
Total Change 2014 to 2015	37	35	322

USCIS requests 223 positions, 213 FTE and \$30.3 million for Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) in FY 2015. Adjustments to base include an increase of \$146 thousand for the 2015 pay raise; \$40 thousand for the annualization of the 2014 pay raise; an increase of \$136 thousand for retirement contributions; an increase of \$3.5 million for changes in workload requirements and an offsetting decrease of \$3.5 million in spending authority based on changes in operating requirements.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

SAVE assists federal, state and local agencies in determining a non-citizen's eligibility for public benefits by checking their immigration status against U.S. Department of Homeland Security immigration databases. By the end of FY 2013, the SAVE Program processed more than 14.5 million queries and registered 70 new agencies, a 7.0 percent increase over SAVE's FY 2012 customer base. Large agency customers include the Social Security Administration, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the U.S. Department of Education, and the California Department of Motor Vehicles. Every State and the District of Columbia are represented in SAVE's customer base. The SAVE Program is funded by a combination of user fees paid by its agency customers and general fee receipts paid by USCIS immigration benefit applicants and petitioners. USCIS is committed to ensuring that SAVE user fees are set at a level that supports effective program operations and encourages SAVE users to utilize the system correctly.

Under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) partner agencies, such as USCIS, are required to verify the current status of qualified immigrants and non-immigrants. Eligibility for benefits under the PPACA is limited to citizens, nationals and lawfully present aliens.

Undocumented/illegal aliens cannot purchase private health insurance through the exchanges or qualify for premium tax credits or cost-sharing reductions.

With the exchanges being operational, and new benefits incrementally taking effect in 2014, SAVE expects a case volume increase equivalent to the number of eligible aliens not already covered by health insurance programs. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) estimates that in FY 2014, SAVE could see about 1.7 to 3.5 million first step queries and 175,000 to 355,000 additional verifications. Current estimates for FY 2015 range between 1.7 million and 3.5 million requests and 323,000 and 665,000 additional verification queries.

The SAVE Program and associated technology are fully capable of supporting and implementing the requirements of the PPACA. The IT infrastructure in place is adequate to support this increased verification requirement. Additionally, SAVE completed several verification system capability enhancements in FY 2013 that support PPACA and existing SAVE customers. These include:

- Electronic Grant Dates for Lawful Permanent Residents, Refugees, Asylees and Parolees. Previously, agencies submitted a G-845 and G-845 Supplement by mail to determine when an applicant was granted status. Agencies need this information for means-tested benefits. SAVE now provides this functionality electronically on initial verification;
- Scan and Upload: agencies can now upload copies of the applicant's immigration document for additional verification as required instead of mailing them in with a Form G-845.
- The Form G-845s can now be submitted electronically using a scan and upload feature; and
- Sponsorship Information: Previously, agencies requested sponsorship information on additional verification. SAVE now provides this on initial verification.

In FY 2015, SAVE will direct its focus on its customers by improving program, system and training capabilities to enhance the customer experience. These efforts will begin in FY 2014 and will continue through FY 2015:

- SAVE System Redesign: This initiative will improve the web-based interface and will meet the following three goals:
 1. Improve user experience;
 2. Modernize the navigation and data-gathering processes;
 3. Drive user compliance through effective design that will guide them through the SAVE verification process.

The first phase will include an update of the visual style along with improvements to and standardization of menus and navigation without affecting core processes. The second phase will focus on user experience. This will include changes to system content and the verification process to improve customer experience and compliance. SAVE will continue to solicit and apply customer feedback from volunteers willing to share their experiences and provide input into the next phase.

- **Mandatory Tutorial:** In order to support the on-boarding process, SAVE is developing an online tutorial which will be made mandatory before SAVE user agency personnel are granted access to the system. The tutorial will educate users on the verification process and proper use of the system to facilitate greater compliance, as well as serve as an accessible, user-friendly avenue for training and customer support.
- **Training Platform:** Provide internal and external users with access to a training environment. Users of the SAVE system are required to undergo training and to demonstrate proficiency with the system in accordance with our published guidance and documents. Access to a training environment will significantly enhance accomplishment of the SAVE mission.
- **SAVE Independent Program Evaluation:** Conduct the first independent evaluation to analyze how the program is implemented by user agencies and the experience of individuals attempting to correct their records in response to SAVE-issued information.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: U.S. Citizenship Foundation
PPA: District Operations
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$3,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	3,000
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000

Description of Item:

Funding supports the proposal to establish the United States Citizenship Foundation. The FY 2015 Budget proposes a one-time provision providing USCIS authority to use \$3.0 million of USCIS premium processing fee collections in order to fund the Foundation's creation and initial three years of operation. The U.S. Citizenship Foundation would function as a charitable and nonprofit corporation authorized to accept private donations to support the purposes of the Foundation, which include expanding instruction and training on citizenship rights and responsibilities, supporting a multi-sector approach to immigrant civic integration in the United States, and promoting the importance of United States citizenship.

Justification:

With an estimated 8.8 million permanent residents eligible to apply for naturalization, the United States Citizenship Foundation will provide expanded opportunities by leveraging funds from the private sector to complement and further develop immigrant civic integration initiatives.

To support the establishment of the Foundation, USCIS plans a three-year transition period (FY 2015-2017). During this time, the Foundation would utilize existing USCIS network and building infrastructure along with subject matter experts from agency components. In addition to the \$3.0 million in initial funding, USCIS non-reimbursable support to the Foundation would not exceed \$500,000 in non-monetary resources per fiscal year. This will enable the Foundation to establish an

initial Board of Directors, hire an Executive Director, formulate an operating plan, and begin fundraising activities.

Foundation board members will represent a variety of interests including business and the private sector, educational institutions, service clubs, community and faith-based organizations, and philanthropy. The USCIS Director will appoint members to the Board of Directors and will also maintain a standing seat on the board along with the Chief of the USCIS Office of Citizenship. Following this initial transition period ending in FY 2017, the Foundation would attain financial self-sufficiency, requiring no further appropriation nor ongoing use of USCIS resources.

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

This initiative supports DHS Mission 3: Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Immigration Examinations Fee Account: FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	12,301	10,765	\$3,122,032
FY 2014 Enacted	13,240	12,578	\$3,048,753
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2015 pay raise	-	-	\$10,426
Annualization of FY 2014 pay raise	-	-	\$3,163
Changes in workload requirements	37	35	\$5,003
Increased Retirement Contributions	-	-	\$11,329
Total, Increases	37	35	\$29,921
Decreases			
Change in operating requirements	-	-	(\$3,544)
Transfer out of Citizenship and Immigration Grants to S&E Account	-	-	(\$7,500)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$11,044)
Total Other Adjustments	37	35	\$18,877
Total Adjustments-to-Base	37	35	\$18,877
FY 2015 Current Services	13,277	12,613	\$3,067,630
Program Changes			
Increases			
U.S. Citizenship Foundation	-	-	\$3,000
Total, Increases	-	-	\$3,000
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$3,000
FY 2015 Request	13,277	12,613	\$3,070,630
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	37	35	\$21,877

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	12,301	10,765	\$3,122,032
FY 2014 Enacted	13,240	12,578	\$3,048,753
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	37	35	\$29,921
Decreases	-	-	(\$11,044)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	37	35	\$18,877
FY 2015 Current Services	13,277	12,613	\$3,067,630
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$3,000
Total, Program Changes	-	-	\$3,000
FY 2015 Request	13,277	12,613	\$3,070,630
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	37	35	\$21,877

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
District Operations	6,839	6,496	\$1,518,336	106	101	\$18,523	-	-	\$3,000	6,945	6,597	\$1,539,859	106	101	\$21,523
Service Centers	3,167	3,009	\$550,653	(110)	(105)	(\$8,204)	-	-	-	3,057	2,904	\$542,449	(110)	(105)	(\$8,204)
Information and Customer Services	284	270	\$96,409	15	14	\$2,459	-	-	-	299	284	\$98,868	15	14	\$2,459
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations	1,125	1,069	\$236,494	-	-	\$2,261	-	-	-	1,125	1,069	\$238,755	-	-	\$2,261
Administration	1,273	1,209	\$339,421	-	-	\$2,887	-	-	-	1,273	1,209	\$342,308	-	-	\$2,887
Records Operations	366	347	\$94,039	(11)	(10)	(\$830)	-	-	-	355	337	\$93,209	(11)	(10)	(\$830)
SAVE	186	178	\$29,937	37	35	\$322	-	-	-	223	213	\$30,259	37	35	\$322
Transformation	-	-	\$183,464	-	-	\$1,459	-	-	-	-	-	\$184,923	-	-	\$1,459
Total	13,240	12,578	\$3,048,753	37	35	\$18,877	-	-	\$3,000	13,277	12,613	\$3,070,630	37	35	\$21,877

¹As part of the approved FY 2013 Reprogramming, USCIS made a one-time transfer of 752 positions and \$95.0 million from the Immigration Examinations Fee Account to the Fraud Prevention and Detection Account.

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Collections by Source:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
U.S. Customs and Border Protection	-	-	\$5,745	-	-	\$5,914	-	-	\$5,914	-	-	-
UK VISA	-	-	\$4,032	-	-	\$4,032	-	-	\$4,032	-	-	-
Social Security Administration, DAIP	-	-	\$7	-	-	\$7	-	-	\$7	-	-	-
Canada VISA	-	-	\$1,645	-	-	\$1,645	-	-	\$1,645	-	-	-
FEMA	-	-	\$2,172	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAVE Collections	-	-	\$7,000	-	-	\$7,000	-	-	\$7,000	-	-	-
U.S. Marshall Service	-	-	\$150	-	-	\$250	-	-	\$250	-	-	-
Department of Defense	-	-	\$7,500	-	-	\$7,500	-	-	\$7,500	-	-	-
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	-	-	\$12,246	-	-	\$12,046	-	-	\$12,046	-	-	-
Transportation Security Administration	-	-	\$797	-	-	\$797	-	-	\$797	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$41,294	-	-	\$39,191	-	-	\$39,191	-	-	-

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Adjudication Services	-	-	\$34,294	-	-	\$32,191	-	-	\$32,191	-	-	-
SAVE Collections	-	-	\$7,000	-	-	\$7,000	-	-	\$7,000	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	\$41,294	-	-	\$39,191	-	-	\$39,191	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Immigration Examinations Fee Account: Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$846,837	\$987,516	\$1,008,278	\$20,762
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$18,893	\$21,872	\$22,240	\$368
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$46,830	\$52,470	\$53,148	\$678
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$279,005	\$324,019	\$330,660	\$6,641
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$442	\$716	\$729	\$13
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$1,192,007	\$1,386,593	\$1,415,055	\$28,462
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$19,571	\$20,494	\$20,494	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$14,265	\$12,239	\$12,178	(\$61)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$200,535	\$210,550	\$217,828	\$7,278
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$26,492	\$21,050	\$20,999	(\$51)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$61,852	\$54,625	\$52,995	(\$1,630)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$7,234	\$6,290	\$6,209	(\$81)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$728,364	\$604,091	\$601,155	(\$2,936)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$190,150	\$154,298	\$154,330	\$32
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$313,633	\$271,079	\$268,052	(\$3,027)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$769	\$682	\$681	(\$1)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$141,724	\$115,614	\$115,630	\$16
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$37,548	\$32,698	\$31,641	(\$1,057)
31.0 Equipment	\$135,950	\$110,672	\$110,324	(\$348)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$32,439	\$28,658	\$28,450	(\$208)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$16,409	\$16,409	\$11,909	(\$4,500)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$3,090	\$2,711	\$2,700	(\$11)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$1,930,025	\$1,662,160	\$1,655,575	(\$6,585)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$3,122,032	\$3,048,753	\$3,070,630	\$21,877
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(\$1,160,384)	(\$1,250,384)	(\$90,000)
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	\$1,235,384	\$1,325,384	\$90,000
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	(\$75,000)	(\$75,000)	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$3,122,032	\$3,048,753	\$3,070,630	\$21,877
Full Time Equivalents	10,765	12,578	12,613	35

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Immigration Examinations Fee Account:

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	56	58	58	-
Total, EX	1	1	1	-
GS-15	739	797	799	2
GS-14	1,478	1,590	1,595	5
GS-13	2,216	2,385	2,392	7
GS-12	3,516	3,788	3,799	11
GS-11	849	914	916	2
GS-10	24	25	25	-
GS-9	1,558	1,677	1,681	4
GS-8	64	69	69	-
GS-7	1,205	1,296	1,300	4
GS-6	193	207	208	1
GS-5	383	413	414	1
GS-4	16	17	17	-
GS-3	2	2	2	-
Other Graded Positions	1	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	12,301	13,240	13,277	37
Unfilled Positions EOY	1,437	662	664	2
Total Permanent Employment EOY	10,864	12,578	12,613	35
Headquarters	1,819	1,988	1,994	6
U.S. Field	10,411	11,182	11,213	31
Foreign Field	71	70	70	-
Total, Immigration Examinations Fee Account::	12,301	13,240	13,277	37
Full Time Equivalents	10,765	12,578	12,613	35
Average ES Salary	165,598	167,254	168,927	1,673
Average GS Salary	79,912	80,712	81,519	807
Average Grade	11	11	11	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
District Operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	426,855	550,442	565,293	14,851
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	5,527	7,127	7,319	192
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	19,082	24,607	25,271	664
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	133,695	172,404	177,055	4,651
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	585,159	754,580	774,938	20,358
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	5,326	5,635	5,635	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	3,453	2,834	2,838	4
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	52,921	139,437	144,256	4,819
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	9,721	7,978	7,989	11
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	6,697	5,496	5,849	353
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	2,825	2,318	2,321	3
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	319,172	261,931	261,998	67
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	138,494	113,656	114,025	369
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	125,032	102,608	102,730	122
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	42	34	34	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	84,444	69,300	69,564	264
26.0 Supplies and Materials	9,566	7,850	7,451	(399)
31.0 Equipment	37,372	30,670	30,713	43
32.0 Land and Structures	7,805	6,405	6,414	9
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	7,500	7,500	3,000	(4,500)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	127	104	104	-
Total, Other Object Classes	810,497	763,756	764,921	1,165
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(1,160,384)	(1,250,384)	(90,000)
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	1,235,384	1,325,384	90,000
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	(75,000)	(75,000)	-
Total Requirements	1,395,656	1,518,336	1,539,859	21,523
Full Time Equivalents	5,350	6,496	6,597	101

District Operations Mission Statement

USCIS ensures through program directorates and offices the efficient adjudication of immigration benefits; timely action on related ancillary applications and other assigned product lines; direct customer service, immigration information, assurance of the integrity of the immigration system; assistance to applicants, petitioners, and beneficiaries; detects and combats immigration benefit fraud; identifies threats to national security and public safety; and serves as an effective conduit of information between USCIS and the law enforcement and intelligence communities to address threats to national security and public safety.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	426,855	550,442	565,293	14,851
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	5,527	7,127	7,319	192
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	19,082	24,607	25,271	664
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	133,695	172,404	177,055	4,651
Total, Salaries & Benefits	585,159	754,580	774,938	20,358

An increase of \$20,358,000 is requested in Salaries and Benefits for costs for the annualization of the 2014 pay raise; the 2015 pay raise; increased retirement contributions; realignment of positions from Records Operations and Service Centers; and a realignment of positions to Information and Customer Service.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$3,453	\$2,834	\$2,838	\$4

An increase of \$4,000 is requested for the transportation of things, including all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$52,921	\$139,437	\$144,256	\$4,819

An increase of \$4,819,000 is requested for GSA Rent, including all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$9,721	\$7,978	\$7,989	\$11

An increase of \$11,000 is requested for other rent, including all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$6,697	\$5,496	\$5,849	\$353

An increase of \$353,000 is requested for communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges, including all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$2,825	\$2,318	\$2,321	\$3

An increase of \$3,000 is requested for printing and reproduction costs, including all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$319,172	\$261,931	\$261,998	\$67

An increase of \$67,000 is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$138,494	\$113,656	\$114,025	\$369

An increase of \$369,000 is requested for other services, including contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$125,032	\$102,608	\$102,730	\$122

An increase of \$122,000 is requested for purchases from Government Accounts, including costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$84,444	\$69,300	\$69,564	\$264

An increase of \$264,000 is requested for the operation and maintenance of equipment, including costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$9,566	\$7,850	\$7,451	(\$399)

An increase of \$399,000 is requested for supplies and materials that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, converted in the process of construction or manufacture, used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$37,372	\$30,670	\$30,713	\$43

An increase of \$43,000 is requested for equipment, including all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$7,805	\$6,405	\$6,414	\$9

An increase of \$9,000 is requested for land and structures, including the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
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equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$3,000	(\$4,500)

A decrease of \$4,500,000 is requested for Grants/Subsidies/Contributions, including cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. This request reflects the transfer of the Citizenship and Integration grants to the Salaries and Expense Account and funding for the U.S. Citizenship Foundation.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Service Centers
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	193,189	182,628	180,901	(1,727)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	4,924	4,655	4,611	(44)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	20,611	19,484	19,300	(184)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	65,384	61,810	61,226	(584)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	284,108	268,577	266,038	(2,539)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	1,388	1,438	1,438	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	1,163	1,045	1,017	(28)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	51,330	29,760	30,789	1,029
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	1,825	1,639	1,595	(44)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	33,661	30,236	29,429	(807)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	3,381	3,037	2,956	(81)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	109,944	98,756	96,120	(2,636)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	1,851	1,663	1,619	(44)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	69,549	62,472	60,805	(1,667)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	5	4	4	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	16,910	15,189	14,784	(405)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	21,753	19,540	19,019	(521)
31.0 Equipment	14,068	12,637	12,300	(337)
32.0 Land and Structures	5,184	4,657	4,533	(124)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	3	3	3	-
Total, Other Object Classes	332,015	282,076	276,411	(5,665)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	616,123	550,653	542,449	(8,204)
Full Time Equivalents	2,805	3,009	2,904	(105)

Service Centers Mission Statement

Service Center Operations partners in the development of immigration policies and programs to ensure improved customer service while delivering the right benefit, to the right person, without delay. USCIS continuously evaluates and modifies workflow processes at the four service centers in order to more effectively and efficiently administer immigration laws within the established cycle times, and ensures the security of the United States through a vigilant workforce of officers who incorporate numerous security checks on a broad range of immigration benefit applications.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	193,189	182,628	180,901	(1,727)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	4,924	4,655	4,611	(44)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	20,611	19,484	19,300	(184)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	65,384	61,810	61,226	(584)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	284,108	268,577	266,038	(2,539)

A decrease of \$2,539,000 is requested in Salaries and Benefits for costs for the annualization of the 2014 pay raise; the 2015 pay raise; increased retirement contributions; and a realignment of positions to District Operations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1,163	\$1,045	\$1,017	(\$28)

A decrease of \$28,000 is requested for the transportation of things, including all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$51,330	\$29,760	\$30,789	\$1,029

An increase of \$1,029,000 is requested for GSA Rent, including all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$1,825	\$1,639	\$1,595	(\$44)

A decrease of \$44,000 is requested for other rent, including all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$33,661	\$30,236	\$29,429	(\$807)

A decrease of \$807,000 is requested for communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges, including all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$3,381	\$3,037	\$2,956	(\$81)

A decrease of \$81,000 is requested for printing and reproduction costs, including all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$109,944	\$98,756	\$96,120	(\$2,636)

A decrease of \$2,636,000 is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,851	\$1,663	\$1,619	(\$44)

A decrease of \$44,000 is requested for other services, including contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$69,549	\$62,472	\$60,805	(\$1,667)

A decrease of \$1,667,000 is requested for purchases from Government Accounts, including costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$16,910	\$15,189	\$14,784	(\$405)

A decrease of \$405,000 is requested for the operation and maintenance of equipment, including costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$21,753	\$19,540	\$19,019	(\$521)

A decrease of \$521,000 is requested for supplies and materials that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, converted in the process of construction or manufacture, used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$14,068	\$12,637	\$12,300	(\$337)

A decrease of \$337,000 is requested for equipment, including all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$5,184	\$4,657	\$4,533	(\$124)

A decrease of \$124,000 is requested for land and structures, including the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	65,123	86,574	88,095	1,521
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	4,474	5,948	6,053	105
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	2,986	3,970	4,040	70
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	23,948	31,836	32,396	560
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	210	279	284	5
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	96,741	128,607	130,868	2,261
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	7,944	8,333	8,333	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	2,805	2,104	2,092	(12)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	4,589	13,170	13,625	455
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	8,101	6,077	6,041	(36)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	4,111	3,084	3,066	(18)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	35	26	26	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	27,881	20,915	20,792	(123)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	38,186	28,645	28,478	(167)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	6,305	4,730	4,702	(28)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	4	3	3	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	7,200	5,401	5,369	(32)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	1,790	1,343	1,335	(8)
31.0 Equipment	4,941	3,707	3,685	(22)
32.0 Land and Structures	1,254	941	935	(6)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	8,909	8,909	8,909	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	665	499	496	(3)
Total, Other Object Classes	124,720	107,887	107,887	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	221,461	236,494	238,755	2,261
Full Time Equivalents	768	1,069	1,069	-

Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations Mission Statement

USCIS leverages Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations funding domestically and overseas to provide protection, humanitarian, and other immigration benefits and services while combating fraud and protecting national security.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	65,123	86,574	88,095	1,521
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	4,474	5,948	6,053	105
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	2,986	3,970	4,040	70
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	23,948	31,836	32,396	560
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	210	279	284	5
Total, Salaries & Benefits	96,741	128,607	130,868	2,261

An increase of \$2,261,000 is requested in Salaries and Benefits for costs for the annualization of the 2014 pay raise, the 2015 pay raise, and increased retirement contributions.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$2,805	\$2,104	\$2,092	(\$12)

A decrease of \$12,000 is requested for the transportation of things, including all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$4,589	\$13,170	\$13,625	\$455

An increase of \$455,000 is requested for GSA Rent, including all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$8,101	\$6,077	\$6,041	(\$36)

A decrease of \$36,000 is requested for other rent, including all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$4,111	\$3,084	\$3,066	(\$18)

A decrease of \$18,000 is requested for communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges, including all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$27,881	\$20,915	\$20,792	(\$123)

A decrease of \$123,000 is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$38,186	\$28,645	\$28,478	(\$167)

A decrease of \$167,000 is requested for other services, including contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$6,305	\$4,730	\$4,702	(\$28)

A decrease of \$28,000 is requested for purchases from Government Accounts, including costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$7,200	\$5,401	\$5,369	(\$32)

A decrease of \$32,000 is requested for the operation and maintenance of equipment, including costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,790	\$1,343	\$1,335	(\$8)

A decrease of \$8,000 is requested for supplies and materials that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, converted in the process of construction or manufacture, used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$4,941	\$3,707	\$3,685	(\$22)

A decrease of \$22,000 is requested for equipment, including all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$1,254	\$941	\$935	(\$6)

A decrease of \$6,000 is requested for land and structures, including the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$665	\$499	\$496	(\$3)

A decrease of \$3,000 is requested for payments to creditors for the use of moneys loaned, deposited, overpaid, or otherwise made available; distribution of earnings to owners of trust or other funds; and interest payments under lease-purchase contracts for construction of buildings.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Records Operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	20,684	24,868	24,267	(601)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	495	595	581	(14)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	856	1,029	1,004	(25)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	6,555	7,881	7,691	(190)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	28,590	34,373	33,543	(830)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	97	100	100	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	79	63	63	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	3,157	7,253	7,503	250
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	855	678	675	(3)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	3,946	3,129	3,114	(15)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	12	10	10	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	42,904	34,019	33,857	(162)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	2,613	2,072	2,062	(10)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	12,357	9,798	9,751	(47)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	138	109	108	(1)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	987	783	779	(4)
31.0 Equipment	1,796	1,424	1,417	(7)
32.0 Land and Structures	288	228	227	(1)
Total, Other Object Classes	69,229	59,666	59,666	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	97,819	94,039	93,209	(830)
Full Time Equivalents	320	347	337	(10)

Records Operations Mission Statement

The Records Division is the caretaker of the country's immigration records, commonly known as alien files or A-files, which document individuals' journeys from (or even before) their original entries into the United States to naturalization. NRC provides customers with timely access to information from the agency's A-files and subsidiary data systems.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	20,684	24,868	24,267	(601)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	495	595	581	(14)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	856	1,029	1,004	(25)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	6,555	7,881	7,691	(190)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	28,590	34,373	33,543	(830)

A decrease of \$830,000 is requested in Salaries and Benefits for costs for the annualization of the 2014 pay raise; the 2015 pay raise; increased retirement contributions; and a realignment of positions to District Operations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$3,157	\$7,253	\$7,503	\$250

An increase of \$250,000 is requested for GSA Rent, including all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$855	\$678	\$675	(\$3)

A decrease of \$3,000 is requested for other rent, including all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$3,946	\$3,129	\$3,114	(\$15)

A decrease of \$15,000 is requested for communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges, including all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$42,904	\$34,019	\$33,857	(\$162)

A decrease of \$162,000 is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,613	\$2,072	\$2,062	(\$10)

A decrease of \$10,000 is requested for other services, including contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$12,357	\$9,798	\$9,751	(\$47)

A decrease of \$47,000 is requested for purchases from Government Accounts, including costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$138	\$109	\$108	(\$1)

A decrease of \$1,000 is requested for the operation and maintenance of equipment, including costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$987	\$783	\$779	(\$4)

A decrease of \$4,000 is requested for supplies and materials that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, converted in the process of construction or manufacture, used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$1,796	\$1,424	\$1,417	(\$7)

A decrease of \$7,000 is requested for equipment, including all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$288	\$228	\$227	(\$1)

A decrease of \$1,000 is requested for land and structures, including the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Transformation**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	722	748	748	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	46	35	35	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	5,547	4,267	4,301	34
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	22	17	17	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	131,306	100,998	101,805	807
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	147	113	114	1
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	6,687	5,144	5,185	41
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	31,588	24,297	24,491	194
26.0 Supplies and Materials	47	36	36	-
31.0 Equipment	62,155	47,809	48,191	382
Total, Other Object Classes	238,267	183,464	184,923	1,459
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	238,267	183,464	184,923	1,459
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Transformation Mission Statement

Transformation is an enterprise-wide investment that will transition USCIS from a fragmented, paper-based operational environment to a paperless, centralized, and consolidated environment, utilizing electronic processing for benefits filing and adjudication that will ensure national security and integrity, customer service, operational efficiency, and quality in immigration benefit decisions.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$5,547	\$4,267	\$4,301	\$34

An increase of \$34,000 is requested for other rent, including all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$131,306	\$100,998	\$101,805	\$807

An increase of \$807,000 is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$147	\$113	\$114	\$1

An increase of \$1,000 is requested for other services, including contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$6,687	\$5,144	\$5,185	\$41

An increase of \$41,000 is requested for purchases from Government Accounts, including costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$31,588	\$24,297	\$24,491	\$194

An increase of \$194,000 is requested for the operation and maintenance of equipment, including costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$62,155	\$47,809	\$48,191	\$382

An increase of \$382,000 is requested for equipment, including all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Information and Customer Services
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	17,035	18,553	20,297	1,744
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	699	761	833	72
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	829	903	988	85
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	5,453	5,939	6,497	558
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	24,016	26,156	28,615	2,459
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	481	498	498	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	190	169	169	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	2,553	2,470	2,556	86
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	2,492	2,215	2,212	(3)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	47	42	42	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	67,209	59,727	59,650	(77)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	384	341	341	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	2,106	1,872	1,870	(2)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	622	553	552	(1)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	231	205	205	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	760	675	674	(1)
31.0 Equipment	1,358	1,207	1,205	(2)
32.0 Land and Structures	314	279	279	-
Total, Other Object Classes	78,747	70,253	70,253	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	102,763	96,409	98,868	2,459
Full Time Equivalents	252	270	284	14

Information and Customer Services Mission Statement

Through the Customer Service and Public Engagement Directorate (CSPED), USCIS provides clear, accurate, and timely responses to customer concerns and questions, and engages the public through transparent dialogue that promotes participation and feedback. USCIS also proactively provides information and guidance to USCIS applicants, petitioners and advocates regarding immigration benefits.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	17,035	18,553	20,297	1,744
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	699	761	833	72
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	829	903	988	85
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	5,453	5,939	6,497	558
Total, Salaries & Benefits	24,016	26,156	28,615	2,459

An increase of \$2,459,000 is requested in Salaries and Benefits for costs for the annualization of the 2014 pay raise; the 2015 pay raise; increased retirement contributions; and a realignment of positions from District Operations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,553	\$2,470	\$2,556	\$86

An increase of \$86,000 is requested for GSA Rent, including all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$2,492	\$2,215	\$2,212	(\$3)

A decrease of \$3,000 is requested for communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges, including all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$67,209	\$59,727	\$59,650	(\$77)

A decrease of \$77,000 is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$2,106	\$1,872	\$1,870	(\$2)

A decrease of \$2,000 is requested for purchases from Government Accounts, including costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$622	\$553	\$552	(\$1)

A decrease of \$1,000 for operation and maintenance of facilities, including all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$760	\$675	\$674	(\$1)

A decrease of \$1,000 is requested for supplies and materials that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, converted in the process of construction or manufacture, used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$1,358	\$1,207	\$1,205	(\$2)

A decrease of \$2,000 is requested for equipment, including all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Administration
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	111,922	112,424	114,474	2,050
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	2,744	2,756	2,806	50
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	2,365	2,376	2,419	43
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	40,224	40,404	41,140	736
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	232	437	445	8
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	157,487	158,397	161,284	2,887
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	3,528	3,654	3,654	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	6,519	5,979	5,957	(22)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	84,407	17,240	17,836	596
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	403	370	369	(1)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	7,075	6,489	6,465	(24)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	934	857	854	(3)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	27,473	25,198	25,104	(94)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	8,167	7,491	7,463	(28)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	87,640	80,384	80,084	(300)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	96	88	88	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	1,213	1,113	1,109	(4)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	2,247	2,061	2,053	(8)
31.0 Equipment	13,017	11,939	11,895	(44)
32.0 Land and Structures	17,505	16,056	15,996	(60)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	2,295	2,105	2,097	(8)
Total, Other Object Classes	262,519	181,024	181,024	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	420,006	339,421	342,308	2,887
Full Time Equivalents	1,100	1,209	1,209	-

Administration Mission Statement

Administration provides support and guidance to USCIS offices around the world through procurement operations; management of property plant and equipment, and other material resources; budget, planning and performance services; strategic and competitive sourcing; financial and capital asset management; IT systems infrastructure and support; assurance of equal employment opportunities and inclusion for current and potential USCIS employees; human resources and personnel recruitment, hiring, training, leadership development, employee benefits, and work-life programs; immigration forms, print services, and receipt and intake of immigration benefit applications; and the management of security and emergency management operations.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	111,922	112,424	114,474	2,050
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	2,744	2,756	2,806	50
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	2,365	2,376	2,419	43
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	40,224	40,404	41,140	736
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	232	437	445	8
Total, Salaries & Benefits	157,487	158,397	161,284	2,887

An increase of \$2,887,000 is requested in Salaries and Benefits for costs for the annualization of the 2014 pay raise, the 2015 pay raise, and increased retirement contributions.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$6,519	\$5,979	\$5,957	(\$22)

A decrease of \$22,000 is requested for the transportation of things, including all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$84,407	\$17,240	\$17,836	\$596

An increase of \$596,000 is requested for GSA Rent, including all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$403	\$370	\$369	(\$1)

A decrease of \$1,000 is requested for other rent, including all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$7,075	\$6,489	\$6,465	(\$24)

A decrease of \$24,000 is requested for communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges, including all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$934	\$857	\$854	(\$3)

A decrease of \$3,000 is requested for printing and reproduction costs, including all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$27,473	\$25,198	\$25,104	(\$94)

A decrease of \$94,000 is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$8,167	\$7,491	\$7,463	(\$28)

A decrease of \$28,000 is requested for other services, including contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$87,640	\$80,384	\$80,084	(\$300)

A decrease of \$300,000 is requested for purchases from Government Accounts, including costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,213	\$1,113	\$1,109	(\$4)

A decrease of \$4,000 is requested for the operation and maintenance of equipment, including costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,247	\$2,061	\$2,053	(\$8)

A decrease of \$8,000 is requested for supplies and materials that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, converted in the process of construction or manufacture, used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$13,017	\$11,939	\$11,895	(\$44)

A decrease of \$44,000 is requested for equipment, including all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$17,505	\$16,056	\$15,996	(\$60)

A decrease of \$60,000 is requested for land and structures, including the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$2,295	\$2,105	\$2,097	(\$8)

A decrease of \$8,000 is requested for payments to creditors for the use of moneys loaned, deposited, overpaid, or otherwise made available; distribution of earnings to owners of trust or other funds; and interest payments under lease-purchase contracts for construction of buildings.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
SAVE
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	12,029	12,027	14,951	2,924
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	30	30	37	7
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	101	101	126	25
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	3,746	3,745	4,655	910
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	15,906	15,903	19,769	3,866
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	85	88	88	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	10	10	7	(3)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	1,578	1,220	1,263	43
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	40	41	29	(12)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	3,848	3,959	2,843	(1,116)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	2,475	2,547	1,829	(718)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	308	317	228	(89)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	3,957	4,071	2,925	(1,146)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	398	410	294	(116)
31.0 Equipment	1,243	1,279	918	(361)
32.0 Land and Structures	89	92	66	(26)
Total, Other Object Classes	14,031	14,034	10,490	(3,544)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	29,937	29,937	30,259	322
Full Time Equivalents	170	178	213	35

SAVE Mission Statement

Through SAVE, an intergovernmental information-sharing program, USCIS verifies an individual's immigration status to help ensure that only those individuals eligible receive Federal, State, or local public benefits.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	12,029	12,027	14,951	2,924
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	30	30	37	7
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	101	101	126	25
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	3,746	3,745	4,655	910
Total, Salaries & Benefits	15,906	15,903	19,769	3,866

An increase of \$3,866,000 is requested in Salaries and Benefits for costs for the annualization of the 2014 pay raise; the 2015 pay raise; increased retirement contributions; and a change in workload requirements.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$10	\$10	\$7	(\$3)

A decrease of \$3,000 is requested for the transportation of things, including all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,578	\$1,220	\$1,263	\$43

An increase of \$43,000 is requested for GSA Rent, including all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$40	\$41	\$29	(\$12)

A decrease of \$12,000 is requested for other rent, including all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$3,848	\$3,959	\$2,843	(\$1,116)

A decrease of \$1,116,000 is requested for communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges, including all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,475	\$2,547	\$1,829	(\$718)

A decrease of \$718,000 is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
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	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$308	\$317	\$228	(\$89)

A decrease of \$89,000 is requested for other services, including contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$3,957	\$4,071	\$2,925	(\$1,146)

A decrease of \$1,146,000 is requested for purchases from Government Accounts, including costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$398	\$410	\$294	(\$116)

A decrease of \$116,000 is requested for supplies and materials that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, converted in the process of construction or manufacture, used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$1,243	\$1,279	\$918	(\$361)

A decrease of \$361,000 is requested for equipment, including all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$89	\$92	\$66	(\$26)

A decrease of \$26,000 is requested for land and structures, including the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	10,276	10,765	12,578
Increases			
Hiring to Authorized Levels	439	1,227	-
Change in workload requirements	-	-	35
One-time transfer of FDNS FTEs back to IEFA account	-	586	-
Deferred Action for Early Childhood Arrivals (DACA) adjustment	636	-	-
Subtotal, Increases	1,075	1,813	35
Decreases			
One-time transfer of FDNS FTEs to Fraud account	(586)	-	-
Subtotal, Decreases	(586)	-	-
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	10,765	12,578	12,613
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	489	1,813	35

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
District Operations	\$4,760	\$7,336	\$7,118	-\$218
Service Centers	7,125	10,984	10,606	-378
Information and Customer Services	3,150	4,856	4,711	-145
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations	6,943	10,704	10,384	-320
Administration	3,660	5,643	5,475	-168
SAVE	413	636	617	-19
Total Working Capital Fund	\$26,051	\$40,159	\$38,911	-\$1,248

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

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

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and federal. A strong internal core of federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into tiered ranking. The results of Tier 1 contract review are listed below. The results of the lower-priority contracts will post-date this budget submission and will be included in the FY 2015 budget.

USCIS requests \$0.0 and 0 FTE for the FY 2015 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	FY 2013 Revised Enacted		FY 2014 Base		FY 2015 Annualization		FY 2015 Follow On		FY 2015 Increase		TOTAL FY 2014 – FY 2015 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE
IT Specialist	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Management & Program Analyst	2	-	4	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	6	6
Language Specialist	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Writer-Editor	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Mission Support Assistant	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Human Resource Assistant	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Human Resource Assistant	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Staff Assistant			1			1					1	1
Total	16	5	5	11	-	5	-	-	-	-	21	21

FY 2015 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- Amount of funding needed to hire Federal employees - \$3,234,175
- Amount of anticipated contract reductions - \$1,132,566
- Implementation Timeline – N/A
- Contract functions eliminated/ absorbed - 1 contract position eliminated

Annualization of FY 2014 Base DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

No funding is needed for the annualization of FY 2014 Balanced Workforce Strategy activity.

DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-On

None projected at this time.

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account*



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account

I. Appropriation Overview

The American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act requires employers who participate in the H-1B program to pay \$1,500 (or \$750 for those petitioners who employ fewer than 25 full-time equivalent employees, in addition to the base processing fee (currently \$325). U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services (USCIS) receives 5 percent of the H-1B program funds, and the remaining H-1B program revenue is shared between the Department of Labor and the National Science Foundation. H-1B revenue accounts for less than 1 percent of the total USCIS budget. In FY 2012, the USCIS share of the H-1B revenue collection was \$16.1 million and, in FY 2013 USCIS received \$15.1 million.

The FY 2010 Emergency Supplemental Appropriation for Border Security Act increased the supplemental H-1B and L-1 application fees for certain employers. This law requires an additional filing fee of \$2,000 for H-1B petitions and \$2,250 for certain L-1 petitions where the petitioner employs 50 or more individuals in the United States and more than 50 percent of its employees are in H-1B or L-1 nonimmigrant status. Revenue from this additional fee is deposited into the General Fund of the Treasury, not the H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner or Fraud Prevention and Detection Accounts.

A. Mission Statement for H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account:

Resources from the H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account support USCIS' efforts to reinforce quality and consistency in administering immigration benefits.

B. Budget Activities:

Funding from the H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account supports the Service Center Operations Directorate. Fee revenues primarily fund contract activities (mail, filing, biometric and data entry) and facility rent expenses related to the processing of immigration benefit applications at the USCIS Service Centers.

The USCIS Service Center Operations Directorate manages four regionally-based Service Centers which receive, process, and adjudicate applications, petitions, and their related fees for immigration benefits not requiring face-to-face contact with the applicant, petitioner, or beneficiary.

C. Budget Request Summary:

In FY 2015, USCIS requests \$13.5 million and 0 positions, 0 FTE for the H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner account. The FY 2015 request represents an increase of \$500 thousand from the FY 2014 Enacted Level and represents an adjustment to base for changes in workload requirements.

H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner account funds will continue to support contract activities and facility rent expenses for the processing of immigration benefit applications. The FY 2015 funding level is fully supported by projected fee receipts in FY 2015.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Adjudication Services	-	-	\$13,000	-	-	\$13,000	-	-	\$13,500	-	-	\$500	-	-	-	-	-	\$500
Total, H1-B Visa Fee Account:	-	-	\$13,000	-	-	\$13,000	-	-	\$13,500	-	-	\$500	-	-	-	-	-	\$500
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	-	\$13,000	-	-	\$13,000	-	-	\$13,500	-	-	\$500	-	-	-	-	-	\$500
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	\$13,000	-	-	\$13,000	-	-	\$13,500	-	-	\$500	-	-	-	-	-	\$500

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account
Adjudication Services
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Adjudication Services

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	13,000
2014 Enacted	-	-	13,000
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	500
2015 Current Services	-	-	13,500
2015 Total Request	-	-	13,500
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	500

USCIS requests \$13.5 million for contract activities and facility rent expenses that support the processing of immigration benefit applications. Adjustments to base include \$500 thousand for changes in workload requirements. The fee associated with the requested amount is set by Congressional statute providing USCIS with 5 percent of the fees collected for the H-1B visa (Nonimmigrant Petitioner), in addition to the base-processing fee to file a Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker (Form I-129).

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The USCIS Service Center Operations Directorate receives, processes, and adjudicates applications, petitions, and related fees for immigration benefits not requiring face-to-face contact with the applicant, petitioner, or beneficiary, which includes:

- *Family-based petitions* -- facilitating the process for close relatives to immigrate, gain permanent residency, work, etc.
- *Employment-based petitions* -- facilitating the process for current and prospective employees to immigrate or stay in the United States temporarily.

USCIS annually processes millions of immigration benefit applications at its Service Centers. The \$13.5 million for contract activities and facility rent expenses is a portion of the total operations contract support and Service Center rent. The balance is covered by fees from the Immigration Examinations Fee Account.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$13,000
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$13,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Changes in workload requirements	-	-	\$500
Total, Increases	-	-	\$500
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$500
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$500
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	\$13,500
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$13,500
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	\$500

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account**
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$13,000
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$13,000
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$500
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$500
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	\$13,500
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$13,500
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	\$500

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Adjudication Services	-	-	\$13,000	-	-	\$500	-	-	-	-	-	\$13,500	-	-	\$500
Total	-	-	\$13,000	-	-	\$500	-	-	-	-	-	\$13,500	-	-	\$500

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$11,500	\$500
Total, Other Object Classes	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,500	\$500
Total, Direct Obligations	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,500	\$500
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	\$11,096	\$11,146	\$50
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(\$11,146)	(\$11,196)	(\$50)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	\$50	\$50	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,500	\$500

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account
Adjudication Services
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	2,000	2,000	2,000	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	11,000	11,000	11,500	500
Total, Other Object Classes	13,000	13,000	13,500	500
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	11,096	11,146	50
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(11,146)	(11,196)	(50)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	50	50	-
Total Requirements	13,000	13,000	13,500	500
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Adjudication Services Mission Statement

Resources from the H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account support USCIS's efforts to reinforce quality and consistency in administering immigration benefits.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$11,500	\$500

An increase of \$500,000 is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account*



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services Fraud Prevention and Detection Account

I. Appropriation Overview

The Fraud Prevention and Detection Account supports activities related to preventing and detecting fraud for all immigration benefit types. These funds primarily support the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) goal to ensure the security and integrity of the immigration system.

The L-1 Visa and H-1B Visa Reform Act of 2004 (title IV of Div. J of Pub. L. 108-447, later amended by Pub. L. 109-13) requires petitioners to pay \$500 when filing a petition for a beneficiary's initial grant of H-1B or L nonimmigrant classification, as well as for a beneficiary who is changing employers within these classifications. Petitioners also pay \$150 when filing a petition on behalf of H-2B workers, in addition to the base processing fee of \$325 for a Petition for Nonimmigrant Worker (Form I-129). These fees are used for anti-fraud purposes. USCIS receives one-third of the revenue, and the remaining revenue is shared between the Department of Labor and the Department of State. USCIS received \$45.4 million in fraud fees in FY 2012 and \$42.3 million in FY 2013.

A. Mission Statement for Fraud Prevention and Detection Account:

USCIS uses resources from the Fraud Prevention and Detection account to combat fraud, safeguard national security, and ensure public safety.

B. Budget Activities:

The Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate (FDNS) leads agency efforts to determine whether individuals or organizations filing for immigration benefits pose a threat to national security, public safety, or the integrity of the nation's legal immigration system by:

- Detecting, deterring, and administratively investigating immigration-related fraud, and working to eliminate systemic vulnerabilities that could present a threat to national security and public safety;
- Serving as primary conduit for information sharing and collaboration with interagency law enforcement and intelligence community partners;
- Establishing guidance and overseeing the process for identifying, reviewing, vetting, and adjudicating cases involving national security concerns;
- Developing and implementing efficient and effective security screening policies, programs, and procedures; and

C. Budget Request Summary:

In FY 2015, USCIS requests \$41.0 million, 185 positions, and 185 FTE for the Fraud Prevention and Detection account. These figures do not represent a change from FY 2014. The FY 2015 funding level is fully supported by projected fee receipts in FY 2015.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Adjudication Services	937	771	\$134,196	185	185	\$41,000	185	185	\$41,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Operations	867	710	\$120,024	115	115	\$26,044	115	115	\$26,044	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service Centers	70	61	\$13,114	70	70	\$14,740	70	70	\$14,646	-	-	(\$94)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$94)
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations	-	-	\$1,058	-	-	\$216	-	-	\$310	-	-	\$94	-	-	-	-	-	\$94
Subtotal, Discretionary	937	771	\$134,196	185	185	\$41,000	185	185	\$41,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, H1-B and L Fraud Prevention:	937	771	\$134,196	185	185	\$41,000	185	185	\$41,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	937	771	\$134,196	185	185	\$41,000	185	185	\$41,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	937	771	\$134,196	185	185	\$41,000	185	185	\$41,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account
District Operations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: District Operations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	867	710	120,024
2014 Enacted	115	115	26,044
2015 Current Services	115	115	26,044
2015 Total Request	115	115	26,044
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	-

U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services (USCIS) requests \$26.0 million, 115 positions, and 115 FTE for this activity in FY 2015. Adjustments to base include increases of \$133 thousand for the 2015 pay raise; \$44 thousand for the annualization of the 2014 pay raise; \$151 thousand for retirement contributions; and an offsetting decrease of \$328 thousand to reflect changes in operating requirements.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate (FDNS) personnel in the field participate in a wide range of activities to combat fraud and safeguard national security: conduct administrative investigations of immigration-related fraud; manage cases involving national security concerns; conduct background checks; perform site visits and compliance reviews; liaise with law enforcement counterparts; and develop intelligence reporting and analysis regarding key trends and threats. As part of a joint anti-fraud strategy in partnership with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), FDNS refers select cases for criminal investigation, such as those involving mass conspiracy.

FDNS Officers are posted in every USCIS Service Center, Regional, District, Field, and Asylum Office within the United States, as well as Frankfurt, Germany, Monterrey, Mexico, and New Delhi, India . FDNS Officers participate in ICE's Document Benefit Fraud Task Forces, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Joint Terrorism Task Forces, State and Local Fusion Centers and other Federal and local law enforcement initiatives. In FY 2013 FDNS Officers completed over 27,000 administrative fraud investigations, finding fraud in over 14,000 of those investigations. FDNS's activities support USCIS's dual priorities of ensuring the integrity of the U.S. immigration system and safeguarding national security.

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In FY 2014, FDNS will expand the Administrative Site Visit and Verification Program (ASVVP) to include petitions for L-1A Intracompany Transferee Executive or Manager; FDNS is considering expanding ASVVP in FY2015 to include petitions for the EB-5 Immigrant Investor program. Under ASVVP, site visits are performed on organizations filing Form I-129 petitions for H1-B temporary workers and Form I-360 petitions for religious workers. Pursuant to regulation, site inspections are conducted prior to the adjudication of religious worker petitions. Compliance reviews are also conducted on a random sample of approved petitions for religious workers and H-1B temporary workers. The ASVVP enhances the integrity of the U.S. immigration system by creating a culture of compliance, and produces data that is useful in determining fraud risks and patterns

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**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account
Service Centers
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Service Centers

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	70	61	13,114
2014 Enacted	70	70	14,740
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(94)
2015 Current Services	70	70	14,646
2015 Total Request	70	70	14,646
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(94)

U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services (USCIS) requests \$14.6 million, 70 positions, and 70 FTE for this activity in FY 2015. Adjustments to base include increases of \$60 thousand for the 2015 pay raise, \$17 thousand for the annualization of the 2014 pay raise, \$92 thousand for retirement contributions, and a decrease of \$263 thousand for operating requirements.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Service Center Operations (SCOPS) is one of the key operational components of USCIS. Tasked with the adjudication of the largest volume of applications across the broadest and most diverse cross-section of immigration benefits, SCOPS is a strong and vital partner in the development of immigration policies and programs to ensure improved customer service while delivering the right benefit, to the right person, without delay. SCOPS continuously evaluates and modifies workflow processes in order to more effectively and efficiently administer immigration laws within the established cycle times, and is dedicated to ensuring the security of the United States through a vigilant workforce of officers who incorporate numerous security checks on a broad range of immigration benefit applications. Specialized teams of adjudications staff work with law enforcement agencies and other government agencies to conduct extensive research and vetting of individuals and organizations that may pose a threat to the national security of the United States.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	1,058
2014 Enacted	-	-	216
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	94
2015 Current Services	-	-	310
2015 Total Request	-	-	310
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	94

U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services (USCIS) requests \$310 thousand, 0 positions, and 0 FTE for this activity in FY 2015. Adjustments to base include transfers of \$94 thousand from other PPAs to reflect changes in operating requirements.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Fraud Prevention and Detection Account funding supports site visit travel costs related to fraud verification activities carried out by FDNS immigration officers and general expenses in support of the Overseas Verification Program, which is designed to confirm events and statements, and authenticate documents that originate in foreign locations.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Fraud Prevention and Detection Account

FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	937	771	\$134,196
FY 2014 Enacted	185	185	\$41,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2015 pay raise	-	-	\$193
Annualization of FY 2014 pay raise	-	-	\$61
Increased Retirement Contributions	-	-	\$243
Total, Increases	-	-	\$497
Decreases			
Change in operating requirements	-	-	(\$497)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$497)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2015 Current Services	185	185	\$41,000
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	185	185	\$41,000
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	-

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	937	771	\$134,196
FY 2014 Enacted	185	185	\$41,000
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$497
Decreases	-	-	(\$497)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2015 Current Services	185	185	\$41,000
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	185	185	\$41,000
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	-

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
District Operations	115	115	\$26,044	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	115	\$26,044	-	-	-
Service Centers	70	70	\$14,740	-	-	(\$94)	-	-	-	70	70	\$14,646	-	-	(\$94)
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations	-	-	\$216	-	-	\$94	-	-	-	-	-	\$310	-	-	\$94
Total	185	185	\$41,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	185	185	\$41,000	-	-	-

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Fraud Prevention and Detection Account Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$73,420	\$19,287	\$19,661	\$374
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$234	\$42	\$15	(\$27)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,219	\$325	\$331	\$6
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$22,850	\$6,008	\$5,996	(\$12)
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$97,723	\$25,662	\$26,003	\$341
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,459	\$1,288	\$1,190	(\$98)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$155	\$37	\$101	\$64
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,936	\$1,936	\$2,258	\$322
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$121	\$29	\$27	(\$2)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$474	\$113	\$133	\$20
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$13	\$3	\$3	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$14,327	\$5,002	\$4,638	(\$364)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$4,939	\$1,195	\$1,251	\$56
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$558	\$280	\$252	(\$28)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$7,912	\$1,914	\$1,892	(\$22)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$3,632	\$3,199	\$2,929	(\$270)
31.0 Equipment	\$835	\$315	\$298	(\$17)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$100	\$24	\$22	(\$2)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$12	\$3	\$3	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$36,473	\$15,338	\$14,997	(\$341)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$134,196	\$41,000	\$41,000	-
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	\$54,362	\$56,362	\$2,000
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(\$56,362)	(\$58,362)	(\$2,000)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	\$2,000	\$2,000	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$134,196	\$41,000	\$41,000	-
Full Time Equivalents	771	185	185	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Fraud Prevention and Detection Account

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	2	-	-	-
GS-15	47	11	11	-
GS-14	182	26	26	-
GS-13	479	80	80	-
GS-12	84	53	53	-
GS-11	16	4	4	-
GS-9	109	9	9	-
GS-7	14	2	2	-
GS-5	4	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	937	185	185	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	129	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	808	185	185	-
Headquarters	155	14	14	-
U.S. Field	779	169	169	-
Foreign Field	3	2	2	-
Total, Fraud Prevention and Detection Account:	937	185	185	-
Full Time Equivalents	771	185	185	-
Average ES Salary	165,272	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	95,385	96,339	97,302	963
Average Grade	13	13	13	-

¹As part of the approved FY 2013 Reprogramming, USCIS made a one-time transfer of 752 positions and \$95.0 million from the Immigration Examinations Fee Account to the Fraud Prevention and Detection Account.

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account
District Operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	68,450	13,304	13,551	247
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	203	39	12	(27)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1,132	220	224	4
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	21,143	4,109	4,057	(52)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	90,928	17,672	17,844	172
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	1,089	1,009	911	(98)
22.0 Transportation of Things	95	23	23	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	774	774	903	129
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	121	29	27	(2)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	144	35	41	6
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	13	3	3	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	12,434	3,008	2,799	(209)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	4,739	1,147	1,195	48
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	379	92	86	(6)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	7,754	1,876	1,847	(29)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	763	185	177	(8)
31.0 Equipment	679	164	163	(1)
32.0 Land and Structures	100	24	22	(2)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	12	3	3	-
Total, Other Object Classes	29,096	8,372	8,200	(172)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	54,362	56,362	2,000
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(56,362)	(58,362)	(2,000)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	2,000	2,000	-
Total Requirements	120,024	26,044	26,044	-
Full Time Equivalents	710	115	115	-

District Operations Mission Statement

Provide efficient adjudication of all applications and petitions for immigration benefits requiring face-to-face interviews, timely action on related ancillary applications and other assigned product lines, provision of direct customer service, immigration information, ensuring the integrity of the immigration system, and assistance to applicants, petitioners, and beneficiaries.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	68,450	13,304	13,551	247
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	203	39	12	(27)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1,132	220	224	4
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	21,143	4,109	4,057	(52)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	90,928	17,672	17,844	172

An increase of \$172,000 is requested in Salaries and Benefits for costs for the annualization of the FY 2014 pay raise; the FY 2015 pay raise; increased retirement contributions; and a change in operating requirements.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,089	\$1,009	\$911	(\$98)

A decrease of \$98,000 is requested for travel, including all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$774	\$774	\$903	\$129

An increase of \$129,000 is requested for GSA Rent, including all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$121	\$29	\$27	(\$2)

A decrease of \$2,000 is requested for other rent, including all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$144	\$35	\$41	\$6

A decrease of \$6,000 is requested for communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges, including all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$12,434	\$3,008	\$2,799	(\$209)

A decrease of \$209,000 is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$4,739	\$1,147	\$1,195	\$48

A decrease of \$48,000 is requested for other services, including contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$379	\$92	\$86	(\$6)

A decrease of \$6,000 is requested for purchases from Government Accounts, including costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$7,754	\$1,876	\$1,847	(\$29)

A decrease of \$29,000 is requested for the operation and maintenance of equipment, including costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$763	\$185	\$177	(\$8)

A decrease of \$8,000 is requested for supplies and materials that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, converted in the process of construction or manufacture, used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$679	\$164	\$163	(\$1)

A decrease of \$1,000 is requested for equipment, including all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$100	\$24	\$22	(\$2)

A decrease of \$2,000 is requested for land and structures, including the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account
Service Centers
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	4,970	5,983	6,110	127
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	87	105	107	2
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	1,566	1,885	1,925	40
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	6,623	7,973	8,142	169
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	257	264	264	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	1,162	1,162	1,355	193
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	1,893	1,994	1,839	(155)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	179	188	166	(22)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	2,860	3,012	2,750	(262)
31.0 Equipment	140	147	130	(17)
Total, Other Object Classes	6,491	6,767	6,504	(263)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	13,114	14,740	14,646	(94)
Full Time Equivalents	61	70	70	-

Service Centers Mission Statement

Efficiently provide quality services for persons seeking immigration benefits while ensuring the integrity and security of our immigration system.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	4,970	5,983	6,110	127
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	87	105	107	2
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	1,566	1,885	1,925	40
Total, Salaries & Benefits	6,623	7,973	8,142	169

An increase of \$169,000 is requested in Salaries and Benefits for costs for the annualization of the FY 2014 pay raise, the FY 2015 pay raise, and increased retirement contributions.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,162	\$1,162	\$1,355	\$193

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
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An increase of \$193,000 is requested for GSA Rent, including all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$1,893	\$1,994	\$1,839	(\$155)

A decrease of \$155,000 due to an anticipated change in operating requirements is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$179	\$188	\$166	(\$22)

A decrease of \$22,000 due to an anticipated change in operating requirements is requested for purchases from Government Accounts, including costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,860	\$3,012	\$2,750	(\$262)

A decrease of \$262,000 due to an anticipated change in operating requirements is requested for supplies and materials that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, converted in the process of construction or manufacture, used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$140	\$147	\$130	(\$17)

A decrease of \$17,000 due to an anticipated change in operating requirements is requested for equipment, including all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	31	3	3	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	141	14	14	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	172	17	17	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	113	15	15	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	60	14	78	64
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	330	78	92	14
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	200	48	56	8
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	158	38	45	7
26.0 Supplies and Materials	9	2	2	-
31.0 Equipment	16	4	5	1
Total, Other Object Classes	886	199	293	94
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	1,058	216	310	94
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations Mission Statement

International verifications are a foundation of Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations fraud detection and deterrence efforts. A wide variety of techniques may be used to determine the accuracy and authenticity of documents and that statements made are true.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	31	3	3	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	141	14	14	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	172	17	17	-

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$60	\$14	\$78	\$64

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
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An increase of \$64,000 due to an anticipated change in operating requirements is requested for the transportation of things, including all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$330	\$78	\$92	\$14

An increase of \$14,000 due to an anticipated change in operating requirements is requested for communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges, including all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$200	\$48	\$56	\$8

An increase of \$8,000 due to an anticipated change in operating requirements is requested for other services, including contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$158	\$38	\$45	\$7

An increase of \$7,000 due to an anticipated change in operating requirements for the operation and maintenance of equipment, including costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$16	\$4	\$5	\$1

An increase of 1,000 due to an anticipated change in operating requirements is requested for equipment, including all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	178	771	185
Increases			
Hiring to POS level	7	-	-
One-Time Transfer of FDNS FTEs from IEFA Account	586	-	-
Subtotal, Increases	593	-	-
Decreases			
One-Time Transfer of FDNS FTEs back to IEFA Account	-	(586)	-
Subtotal, Decreases	-	(586)	-
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	771	185	185
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	593	(586)	-

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

*Department of
Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center*



Fiscal Year 2015
One-Time Exhibits
Congressional Justification

i. Summary of FY Budget Estimates by Appropriation without Emergency Funding

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Appropriation**

Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses:	1,130	1,103	\$216,163	1,126	1,099	\$227,845	1,119	1,092	\$231,754	(7)	(7)	\$3,909	24	24	\$16,214	(31)	(31)	(\$12,305)
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:	-	-	\$26,948	-	-	\$30,885	-	-	\$27,841	-	-	(\$3,044)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$3,044)
Subtotal, Discretionary	1,130	1,103	\$243,111	1,126	1,099	\$258,730	1,119	1,092	\$259,595	(7)	(7)	\$865	24	24	\$16,214	(31)	(31)	(\$15,349)
Total, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	1,130	1,103	\$243,111	1,126	1,099	\$258,730	1,119	1,092	\$259,595	(7)	(7)	\$865	24	24	\$16,214	(31)	(31)	(\$15,349)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	1,130	1,103	\$243,111	1,126	1,099	\$258,730	1,119	1,092	\$259,595	(7)	(7)	\$865	24	24	\$16,214	(31)	(31)	(\$15,349)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	1,130	1,103	\$243,111	1,126	1,099	\$258,730	1,119	1,092	\$259,595	(7)	(7)	\$865	24	24	\$16,214	(31)	(31)	(\$15,349)

The FY 2013 Revised Enacted amount for ACI&RE displayed above is net of a \$1.4 million reprogramming to ICE Salaries and Expenses as previously notified to Congress on May 17, 2013.

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Projects Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013						FY 2014						FY 2015					
	Revised Enacted						Enacted						Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses:	669	\$131,109	434	\$85,136	1,103	\$216,245	666	\$138,192	433	\$89,653	1,099	\$227,845	661	\$140,577	431	\$91,177	1,092	\$231,754
Management and Administration	137	16,831	87	10,761	224	27,592	132	17,336	85	11,084	217	28,420	132	17,060	85	10,907	217	27,967
Law Enforcement Training	532	114,278	340	73,063	872	187,341	534	120,856	341	77,269	875	198,125	529	123,517	339	78,970	868	202,487
Accreditation	-	-	7	1,312	7	1,312	-	-	7	1,300	7	1,300	-	-	7	1,300	7	1,300
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:	-	16,438	-	10,510	-	26,948	-	18,840	-	12,045	-	30,885	-	16,983	-	10,858	-	27,841
Total	669	147,547	434	95,646	1,103	243,193	666	157,032	433	101,698	1,099	258,730	661	157,560	431	102,035	1,092	259,595

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports and Evaluations

N/A

iv. Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

**Department of Homeland
Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training
Center**

Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program
Project/Activity
(Dollars in
Thousands)

Budget Activity				
	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2015 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$231,754
- Law Enforcement Training	N/A	N/A	N/A	202,472
- Management and Administration	N/A	N/A	N/A	27,982
- Accreditation	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,300
Construction	N/A	N/A	N/A	27,841
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation				\$259,595

Department of Homeland Security

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center Salaries and Expenses



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center Salaries and Expenses

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Salaries and expenses:

We train those who protect our homeland.

B. Budget Activities:

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) is the Nation's largest provider of law enforcement training. FLETC serves as an interagency law enforcement training organization for over 90 Federal Partner Organizations (POs) and numerous State, local, tribal, and international law enforcement agencies.

Most of the Federal POs that train with FLETC attend one of its multi-agency basic programs, and then continue with their unique agency-specific follow-on programs at their own academies, most of which are co-located at one of FLETC's four domestic training sites. In addition to basic training, FLETC also offers a variety of advanced law enforcement training programs.

FLETC has embraced the philosophy that homeland protection is not the sole province of the Federal Government, and therefore offers specialized training programs for State, local, tribal, and, through partnerships with the Department of State, the Department of Justice, and the Department of the Treasury, international law enforcement personnel. These programs are designed to meet critical training needs and to enhance networking and cooperation domestically and globally.

In furtherance of FLETC's mission, our reach is extended through the use of non-traditional training delivery techniques, including online training and technology-based simulation. Additionally, FLETC exports training programs to various locations when a concentrated law enforcement audience in need of training is identified and the programs being conducted do not require the use of specialized facilities.

Training law enforcement officers in a collaborative, multi-agency environment offers both fiscal and qualitative advantages. FLETC teams with its training partners to jointly prepare Federal law enforcement professionals to perform their duties in the safest possible manner, at the highest possible level of proficiency. It endeavors to accomplish this critical mission by delivering consistent, accredited instruction using a proven consolidated training model.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center requests 1,119 positions, 1,092 FTE and \$231,754,000. The adjustments- to-base include:

- An increase of \$957,000 for the FY 2015 pay raise.
- An increase of \$319,000 for the annualization of the FY2014 pay raise.
- An increase of \$383,000 for the FY2015 increased retirement contributions.
- A \$75,000 enhancement for WCF activities.
- Efficiencies of \$6,271,000
- A reduction of \$7,768,000 to non-recur the costs associated with training the additional Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officers requested in the FY 2014 President's Budget (-31 FTE).

There is one program change of \$16,214,000 to train 1,200 additional CBP officers (24 FTE).

D. Efficiencies:

Mission Support Personnel

(\$0.523M)

Pay efficiencies will be realized by reducing Permanent Change of Station (PCS) moves and premium pay in the Law Enforcement Training PPA (\$0.505M), and the Management and Administration PPA (\$.007M). Non-pay efficiencies will be realized by reducing the amount of tort claims paid out in the Management and Administration PPA (\$.011M).

Travel

(\$0.273M)

Efficiencies will be realized by reductions in staff travel and PCS expenses in the Law Enforcement Training PPA (\$0.163M), the Management and Administration PPA (\$0.106M) and the Accreditation PPA (\$0.004M).

Transportation of Things

(\$0.068M)

The reduced number of funded PCS moves will reduce the associated cost of the transportation of things in the Law Enforcement Training PPA (\$0.023M) and the Management and Administration PPA (\$0.045M).

Rent, Communication and Utilities

(\$0.472M)

Efficiencies will be realized primarily by implementing and maintaining energy efficient utility services in the Law Enforcement Training PPA (\$0.469M), the Management and Administration PPA (\$.003M).

Printing

(\$0.023M)

Efficiencies will be realized by minimizing all non-mission critical products in the Law Enforcement Training PPA (\$0.022M) and the Accreditation PPA (\$0.001M)

Advisory and Assistance Contracts

(\$3.863M)

FLETC will complete a review of law enforcement training support requirements and adjust the levels on non-mission critical service contracts accordingly, generating savings in the Law Enforcement Training PPA (\$3.337M) the Management and Administration PPA (\$0.521M),

and the Accreditation PPA (\$0.005M)

Supplies, Materials and Equipment

(\$1.049M)

FLETC will complete a review of non-mission critical supplies, materials and equipment requirements and adjust accordingly, generating savings in the Law Enforcement Training PPA (\$.967M), the Management and Administration PPA (\$0.081M) and the Accreditation PPA (\$0.001M)

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

Salaries and Expenses:

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	230	224	\$27,592	223	217	\$28,420	223	217	\$27,982	-	-	(\$438)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$438)
Law Enforcement Training	893	871	\$187,341	896	875	\$198,125	889	868	\$202,472	(7)	(7)	\$4,347	24	24	\$16,214	(31)	(31)	(\$11,867)
Accreditation	7	7	\$1,230	7	7	\$1,300	7	7	\$1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Discretionary	1,130	1,102	\$216,163	1,126	1,099	\$227,845	1,119	1,092	\$231,754	(7)	(7)	\$3,909	24	24	\$16,214	(31)	(31)	(\$12,305)
Total, Salaries and Expenses:	1,130	1,102	\$216,163	1,126	1,099	\$227,845	1,119	1,092	\$231,754	(7)	(7)	\$3,909	24	24	\$16,214	(31)	(31)	(\$12,305)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	1,130	1,102	\$216,163	1,126	1,099	\$227,845	1,119	1,092	\$231,754	(7)	(7)	\$3,909	24	24	\$16,214	(31)	(31)	(\$12,305)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	1,130	1,102	\$216,163	1,126	1,099	\$227,845	1,119	1,092	\$231,754	(7)	(7)	\$3,909	24	24	\$16,214	(31)	(31)	(\$12,305)

Rescissions of prior year balances in FY 2013 and FY 2014 pursuant to P.L. 113-76 and P.L. 113-6 are not reflected in the table above.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses:
Management and Administration
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Management and Administration

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	230	224	27,592
2014 Enacted	223	217	28,420
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(438)
2015 Current Services	223	217	27,982
2015 Total Request	223	217	27,982
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(438)

FLETC requests 223 positions, 217 FTE, and \$27.982 million for this activity. Adjustments-to-base include:

- 2015 pay raise of \$.193 million
- Annualization of FY 2014 pay raise of \$.063 million
- \$.080 million for increased retirement contributions
- Efficiencies of \$.774 million

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Management and Administration program includes the FLETC Director, Director's Office, and immediate staff including the Office of Chief Counsel, Washington Office, Protocol and Communications Office, Office of Organizational Health, and Inspection and Compliance Division. Also included is the Chief Financial Officer Directorate, providing budget, finance, accounting, financial systems, financial statements, relocation, travel, and strategic planning functions.

The Management and Administration program also includes Asset Management functions, such as Procurement, Real and Personal Property Management, Environmental Compliance and Safety. It includes the Operation Support functions such as Human Capital to promote consistency and efficiency in the utilization of human capital.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses:
Law Enforcement Training
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Law Enforcement Training

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	893	871	187,341
2014 Enacted	896	875	198,125
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	(31)	(31)	(11,867)
2015 Current Services	865	844	186,258
2015 Program Change	24	24	16,214
2015 Total Request	889	868	202,472
Total Change 2014 to 2015	(7)	(7)	4,347

FLETC requests 889 positions, 868 FTE, and \$202.472 million for this activity. Adjustments-to-base include:

- 2015 pay raise of \$.758 million
- Annualization of FY 2014 pay raise of \$.254 million
- An increase for WCF of \$.075 million
- \$.300 million for increased retirement contributions
- Efficiencies of \$5.486 million
- Reduction of \$7.768 million to non-recur the cost of training 1,600 additional CBP officers as requested in the FY2014 President's Budget

There is one program change of \$16,214 million to train 1,200 additional CBP officers.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

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

Federal – FLETC provides law enforcement training to over 90 Federal agencies with law enforcement responsibilities. FLETC prepares new and experienced law enforcement professionals to fulfill their responsibilities in a safe manner and at the highest level of proficiency. The average basic student spends 12 weeks training at FLETC, and receives a combination of classroom instruction and hands-on practical exercise training in all aspects of law enforcement from firearms and high-speed vehicle operations to legal case instructions and defendant interview techniques. Students must apply their classroom

knowledge during exercises that simulate typical situations encountered on the job. Each of the basic programs provides core knowledge essential for new Federal officers or agents to carry out their duties in a safe and efficient manner.

In addition to basic training, FLETC offers advanced and specialized training for career-long law enforcement preparation in subjects that are common to two or more of its Partner Organizations. Examples include Antiterrorism Port Security Boat Operations, Cyber Counterterrorism Investigator Training, Covert Electronics Surveillance, Critical Infrastructure Protection, Financial Forensics Techniques, Intelligence Analysts Training and Land Transportation Antiterrorism Training.

State and local – FLETC trains personnel from State and local law enforcement agencies in advanced topics designed to develop specialized law enforcement skills. The participants benefit from Federal expertise, specialized training, and instruction specific to their needs.

International – In the interest of combating global crime and protecting U.S. interests abroad, FLETC offers a range of training programs to foreign law enforcement agencies in coordination with the Department of State, the Department of Justice, and the Department of the Treasury. Training focuses on the U.S. Government's Law and Democracy Program and the International Law Enforcement Academy programs in Europe, Asia, Africa, and other regions in the world. In cooperation with the Department of State, FLETC manages the International Law Enforcement Academy in Gaborone, Botswana, and a FLETC staff member serves as Deputy Program Director at the International Law Enforcement Academy in Bangkok, Thailand. Additionally, FLETC provides training and technical assistance at locations worldwide in collaboration with and support of the respective U.S. embassies.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses:
Accreditation
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Accreditation

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	7	7	1,230
2014 Enacted	7	7	1,300
2015 Current Services	7	7	1,300
2015 Total Request	7	7	1,300
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	-

FLETC requests 7 positions, 7 FTE, and \$1.300 million for this activity. Adjustments-to-base include:

- 2015 pay raise of \$.006 million
- Annualization of FY 2014 pay raise of \$.002 million
- \$.003 million for increased retirement contributions
- Efficiencies of \$.011 million

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Accreditation: The Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation (FLETA) process sets the standards for Federal law enforcement training. The accreditation of a Federal law enforcement academy or program provides assurance to the citizens they serve that they have voluntarily submitted to a process of self-regulation, and that they have successfully achieved compliance with a set of standards that have been collectively established by their peers within their professional community that demonstrate their adherence to quality, effectiveness and integrity. To accomplish this goal, trainers in the same discipline, working through a professional accrediting body, assist each other in evaluating and improving their professionalism. The focus of the effort is to accredit Federal academies, entry-level and advanced or specialized training programs, instructor training, and other programs that affect multiple Federal, State and local law enforcement officers.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Increase 1: Train 1,200 Additional CBP Officers
PPA: Law Enforcement Training
Program Increase: Positions 24, FTE 24, Dollars \$16,214

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							24	24	16,214
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	16,214

Description of Item

FLETC will provide basic training for up to 1,200 additional new CBP officers to support increased travel and trade through air, land, and sea ports of entry.

Justification

Newly hired CBP officers must attend an 89 day basic training program at FLETC. Trainees receive extensive training in Title 8 Immigration Law, Title 19 Customs law, and all other laws, rules and regulations that CBP enforces nationwide. The training emphasizes basic law enforcement skills such as integrity, firearms handling, defensive tactics and driving, arrest techniques, entry and control procedures, interviewing skills, behavioral analysis, and report writing. CBP officers who graduate from the basic program and are selected for certain duty locations may also receive an additional 30 days of Spanish language training.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

This initiative supports Homeland Security Mission 2 – Securing and Managing Our Borders, which is derived from the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, including materials and support costs of Federal law enforcement basic training; the purchase of not to exceed 117 vehicles for police-type use and hire of passenger motor vehicles; expenses for student athletic and related activities; the conduct of and participation in firearms matches and presentation of awards; public awareness and enhancement of community support of law enforcement training; room and board for student interns; a flat monthly reimbursement to employees authorized to use personal mobile phones for official duties; and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code; [\$240,544,000] **\$ 231,754,000**; of which up to [\$53,625,000] **\$ 54,154,000** shall remain available until September 30, [2015]**2016**, for materials and support costs of Federal law enforcement basic training; of which \$300,000 shall remain available until expended to be distributed to Federal law enforcement agencies for expenses incurred participating in training accreditation; and of which not to exceed \$9,180 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided*, That the Center is authorized to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursements from agencies receiving training sponsored by the Center, except that total obligations at the end of the fiscal year shall not exceed total budgetary resources available at the end of the fiscal year: *Provided further*, That section 1202(a) of Public Law 107-206 (42 U.S.C. 3771 note), as amended by Public Law [111-83 (123 Stat. 2166)] 112-74, is further amended by striking “December 31, [2012]**2016**” and inserting “December 31, [2014]**2017**”: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center shall schedule basic or advanced law enforcement training, or both, at all four training facilities under the control of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center to ensure that such training facilities are operated at the highest capacity throughout the fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation Board, including representatives from the Federal law enforcement community and non-Federal accreditation experts involved in law enforcement training, shall lead the Federal law enforcement training accreditation process to continue the implementation of measuring and assessing the quality and effectiveness of Federal law enforcement training programs, facilities, and instructors.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Salaries and Expenses:

FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	1,130	1,102	\$216,163
FY 2014 Enacted	1,126	1,099	\$227,845
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Annualization of FY 2014 Pay Raise	-	-	\$319
FY 2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$957
FY 2015 Pension Contributions Liabilities	-	-	\$383
Working Capital Fund	-	-	\$75
Total, Increases	-	-	\$1,734
Decreases			
Efficiencies	-	-	(\$6,271)
Non-Recur of Additional CBP Officers	(31)	(31)	(\$7,768)
Total, Decreases	(31)	(31)	(\$14,039)
Total Other Adjustments	(31)	(31)	(\$12,305)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(31)	(31)	(\$12,305)
FY 2015 Current Services	1,095	1,068	\$215,540
Program Changes			
Increases			
Train 1,200 Additional CBP Officers	24	24	\$16,214
Total, Increases	24	24	\$16,214
Total Program Changes	24	24	\$16,214
FY 2015 Request	1,119	1,092	\$231,754
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	(7)	(7)	\$3,909

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	1,130	1,102	\$216,163
FY 2014 Enacted	1,126	1,099	\$227,845
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$1,734
Decreases	(31)	(31)	(\$14,039)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	(31)	(31)	(\$12,305)
FY 2015 Current Services	1,095	1,068	\$215,540
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	24	24	\$16,214
Total, Program Changes	24	24	\$16,214
FY 2015 Request	1,119	1,092	\$231,754
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	(7)	(7)	\$3,909

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	223	217	\$28,420	-	-	(\$438)	-	-	-	223	217	\$27,982	-	-	(\$438)
Law Enforcement Training	896	875	\$198,125	(31)	(31)	(\$11,867)	24	24	\$16,214	889	868	\$202,472	(7)	(7)	\$4,347
Accreditation	7	7	\$1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	\$1,300	-	-	-
Total	1,126	1,099	\$227,845	(31)	(31)	(\$12,305)	24	24	\$16,214	1,119	1,092	\$231,754	(7)	(7)	\$3,909

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Salaries and Expenses:
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Collections by Source:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis	13	13	\$1,806	13	13	\$2,000	13	13	\$2,000	-	-	-
Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons	-	-	\$2,548	-	-	\$3,540	-	-	\$3,540	-	-	-
Internal Revenue Service	3	3	\$1,089	3	3	\$1,215	3	3	\$1,215	-	-	-
Department of Justice, Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms	6	6	\$1,493	6	6	\$1,710	6	6	\$1,710	-	-	-
Department of Defence, Air Force	5	5	\$2,982	5	5	\$3,205	5	5	\$3,205	-	-	-
Department of Interior, Indian Affairs	12	12	\$2,578	12	12	\$3,127	12	12	\$3,127	-	-	-
Customs & Border Protection	-	-	\$8,844	31	31	\$24,396	24	24	\$24,968	(7)	(7)	\$572
Immigration & Customs Enforcement	-	-	\$970	-	-	\$1,835	-	-	\$1,835	-	-	-
Various	-	-	\$57,650	-	-	\$45,942	-	-	\$46,514	-	-	\$572
DHS - Coast Guard	3	3	\$4,418	3	3	\$5,710	3	3	\$5,710	-	-	-
DHS - Transportation and Security Administration	3	3	\$4,650	3	3	\$3,575	3	3	\$3,575	-	-	-
FPS	6	6	\$2,282	6	6	\$2,495	6	6	\$2,495	-	-	-
Customs and Border Protection, Border Patrol	-	-	\$3,690	-	-	\$4,550	-	-	\$4,550	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	51	51	\$95,000	82	82	\$103,300	75	75	\$104,444	(7)	(7)	\$1,144

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Law Enforcement Training	51	51	\$95,000	82	82	\$103,300	75	75	\$104,444	(7)	(7)	\$1,144
Total Obligations	51	51	\$95,000	82	82	\$103,300	75	75	\$104,444	(7)	(7)	\$1,144

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Salaries and Expenses: Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$86,256	\$95,256	\$97,402	\$2,146
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$1,071	\$1,182	\$1,209	\$27
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$184	\$206	\$210	\$4
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	\$1,753	\$1,936	\$1,981	\$45
11.7 Military Personnel	\$1,011	\$1,121	\$1,146	\$25
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$30	\$34	\$34	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$28,156	\$31,156	\$32,252	\$1,096
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	\$1,635	\$1,837	\$1,884	\$47
12.6 Temporary Quarters	\$1,003	\$1,084	\$1,104	\$20
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$161	\$166	\$167	\$1
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$121,260	\$133,978	\$137,389	\$3,411
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$4,683	\$5,218	\$4,454	(\$764)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$597	\$655	\$574	(\$81)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$11	\$12	\$10	(\$2)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$8,742	\$9,821	\$9,083	(\$738)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$407	\$457	\$420	(\$37)
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$3,051	\$3,414	\$3,121	(\$293)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$9,960	\$12,004	\$10,911	(\$1,093)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$5,020	\$5,636	\$5,281	(\$355)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$29,619	\$33,282	\$30,788	(\$2,494)
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$2,568	\$2,882	\$2,660	(\$222)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$12,664	\$14,162	\$12,940	(\$1,222)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$114	\$127	\$112	(\$15)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$7,926	\$9,913	\$9,127	(\$786)
31.0 Equipment	\$9,503	\$10,671	\$9,855	(\$816)
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$36	\$37	\$27	(\$10)
43.1 Interest and Dividends	\$2	\$3	\$2	(\$1)
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$94,903	\$108,294	\$99,365	(\$8,929)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$216,163	\$242,272	\$236,754	(\$5,518)
Adjustments				

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(\$19,427)	(\$5,000)	\$14,427
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	\$5,000	-	(\$5,000)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$216,163	\$227,845	\$231,754	\$3,909
Full Time Equivalents	1,102	1,099	1,092	(7)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Salaries and Expenses:

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	10	10	10	-
GS-15	79	79	80	1
GS-14	135	135	127	(8)
GS-13	366	364	330	(34)
GS-12	266	264	294	30
GS-11	91	91	92	1
GS-9	75	75	77	2
GS-8	20	20	24	4
GS-7	27	27	27	-
GS-6	5	5	2	(3)
GS-5	4	4	5	1
GS-4	2	2	3	1
GS-3	1	1	-	(1)
Other Graded Positions	49	49	48	(1)
Total Permanent Positions	1,130	1,126	1,119	(7)
Unfilled Positions EOY	27	27	27	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	895	891	891	-
U.S. Field	233	233	226	(7)
Foreign Field	2	2	2	-
Total, Salaries and Expenses::	1,130	1,126	1,119	(7)
Full Time Equivalents	1,102	1,099	1,092	(7)
Average ES Salary	163,600	164,800	166,000	1,200
Average GS Salary	84,100	84,700	85,300	600
Average Grade	12	12	12	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses:
Management and Administration
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	18,019	18,559	18,742	183
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	230	237	240	3
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	6	6	6	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	360	371	375	4
11.7 Military Personnel	166	171	172	1
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	3	4	4	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	5,209	5,365	5,497	132
12.4 Allowances	6	6	6	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	461	475	480	5
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	161	166	167	1
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	24,621	25,360	25,689	329
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	518	533	427	(106)
22.0 Transportation of Things	167	172	127	(45)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	12	12	9	(3)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	171	177	131	(46)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	961	990	731	(259)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	42	43	32	(11)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	9	10	7	(3)
25.6 Medical Care	35	36	27	(9)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	718	739	546	(193)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	7	7	5	(2)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	203	209	154	(55)
31.0 Equipment	90	93	69	(24)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	36	37	27	(10)
43.1 Interest and Dividends	2	2	1	(1)
Total, Other Object Classes	2,971	3,060	2,293	(767)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	27,592	28,420	27,982	(438)
Full Time Equivalents	224	217	217	-

Management and Administration Mission Statement

We train those who protect our homeland.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	18,019	18,559	18,742	183
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	230	237	240	3
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	6	6	6	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	360	371	375	4
11.7 Military Personnel	166	171	172	1
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	3	4	4	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	5,209	5,365	5,497	132
12.4 Allowances	6	6	6	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	161	166	167	1
Total, Salaries & Benefits	24,160	24,885	25,209	324

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 217 FTEs. The FY 2015 request includes a \$193,000 in pay inflation, a \$63,000 annualization of the FY 2014 pay raise, \$80,000 increase for retirement contributions and a \$7,000 reduction for efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$518	\$533	\$427	(\$106)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2015 request includes a decrease of \$106,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$167	\$172	\$127	(\$45)

Transportation of things include all costs of the care of such things while in the process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2015 request includes a decrease of \$45,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$12	\$12	\$9	(\$3)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY2015 request includes a decrease of \$3,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$171	\$177	\$131	(\$46)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2015 request includes a decrease of \$46,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$961	\$990	\$731	(\$259)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
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Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2015 request includes a decrease of \$259,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$42	\$43	\$32	(\$11)

Purchases from government accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2015 request includes a decrease of \$11,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$9	\$10	\$7	(\$3)

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2015 request includes a decrease of \$3,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$35	\$36	\$27	(\$9)

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. The FY 2015 request includes a decrease of \$9,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$718	\$739	\$546	(\$193)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2015 request includes a decrease of \$193,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$7	\$7	\$5	(\$2)

Subsistence and support of persons includes costs for contractual services with the public or another Federal government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners. The FY 2015 request includes a decrease of \$2,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$203	\$209	\$154	(\$55)

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

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
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or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2015 request includes a decrease of \$55,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$90	\$93	\$69	(\$24)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2015 request includes a decrease of \$24,000 for FY 2015 efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$36	\$37	\$27	(\$10)

Insurance claims and indemnities includes all benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act. The FY 2015 request includes \$10,000 for efficiencies.

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses:
Law Enforcement Training
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	67,470	75,813	77,769	1,956
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	841	945	969	24
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	178	200	204	4
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	1,393	1,565	1,606	41
11.7 Military Personnel	839	943	967	24
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	27	30	30	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	22,731	25,542	26,502	960
12.4 Allowances	1,629	1,831	1,878	47
12.6 Temporary Quarters	542	609	624	15
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	95,650	107,478	110,549	3,071
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	3,969	4,459	3,900	(559)
22.0 Transportation of Things	430	483	447	(36)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	11	12	10	(2)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	8,730	9,809	9,074	(735)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	404	453	419	(34)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	2,874	3,230	2,987	(243)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	8,981	10,994	10,171	(823)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	4,978	5,593	5,249	(344)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	29,610	33,272	30,781	(2,491)
25.6 Medical Care	2,533	2,846	2,633	(213)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	11,946	13,423	12,394	(1,029)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	99	111	103	(8)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	7,713	9,693	8,968	(725)
31.0 Equipment	9,413	10,578	9,786	(792)
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	1	1	-
Total, Other Object Classes	91,691	104,957	96,923	(8,034)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(19,310)	(5,000)	14,310
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	5,000	-	(5,000)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	-	(14,310)	(5,000)	9,310
Total Requirements	187,341	198,125	202,472	4,347
Full Time Equivalents	871	875	868	(7)

Law Enforcement Training Mission Statement

We train those who protect our homeland.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	67,470	75,813	77,769	1,956
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	841	945	969	24
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	178	200	204	4
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	1,393	1,565	1,606	41
11.7 Military Personnel	839	943	967	24
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	27	30	30	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	22,731	25,542	26,502	960
12.4 Allowances	1,629	1,831	1,878	47
Total, Salaries & Benefits	95,108	106,869	109,925	3,056

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 868 FTEs. The FY 2015 Request includes a \$758,000 in pay inflation, a \$254,000 annualization of the FY 2014 pay raise, a 300,000 increase for retirement contributions, and a \$2,264,000 increase for training 1,200 additional CBP officers per the FY 2014 Passback offset by \$505,000 in efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$3,969	\$4,459	\$3,900	(\$559)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2015 request includes reductions of \$163,000 for efficiencies and \$396,000 for adjustments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$430	\$483	\$447	(\$36)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2015 request includes a increase of \$30,000 for the additional CBP training and reductions of \$23,000 for efficiencies and \$43,000 for adjustments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$11	\$12	\$10	(\$2)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2015 request includes decreases of \$1,000 for efficiencies and \$1,000 for adjustments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$8,730	\$9,809	\$9,074	(\$735)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY2015 request includes a increase of \$603,000 for the additional CBP training offset by reductions of \$468,000 for efficiencies and \$870,000 for adjustments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$404	\$453	\$419	(\$34)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
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Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2015 request includes an increase of \$28,000 for the additional CBP training and reductions of \$22,000 for efficiencies and \$40,000 for adjustments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,874	\$3,230	\$2,987	(\$243)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2015 request includes an increase of \$198,000 for the additional CBP training and reductions of \$154,000 for efficiencies and \$287,000 for adjustments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$8,981	\$10,994	\$10,171	(\$823)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2015 request includes a increase of \$676,000 for additional CBP training and reductions of \$524,000 for efficiencies and \$975,000 for adjustments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$4,978	\$5,593	\$5,249	(\$344)

Purchases from government accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2015 request includes an increase of \$75,000 from WCF, a increase of \$344,000 for the additional CBP training offset by reductions of \$267,000 for efficiencies and \$496,000 for adjustments..

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$29,610	\$33,272	\$30,781	(\$2,491)

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2015 request includes a increase of \$2,047,000 for the additional CBP training and reductions of \$1,587,000 for efficiencies and \$2,951,000 for adjustments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$2,533	\$2,846	\$2,633	(\$213)

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. The FY 2015 request includes a increase of \$175,000 for the additional CBP training and reductions of \$136,000 for efficiencies and \$252,000 for adjustments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
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	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$11,946	\$13,423	\$12,394	(\$1,029)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2015 request includes, a increase of \$826,000 for the additional CBP training, and reductions of \$664,000 for efficiencies and 1,191,000 for adjustments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$99	\$111	\$103	(\$8)

Subsistence and support of persons includes costs for contractual services with the public or another Federal government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners. The FY 2015 request includes a increase of \$7,000 for the additional CBP training and reductions of \$5,000 for efficiencies and \$10,000 for adjustments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$7,713	\$9,693	\$8,968	(\$725)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2015 request includes a increase of \$597,000 for the additional CBP training and reductions of \$462,000 for efficiencies and \$860,000 for adjustments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$9,413	\$10,578	\$9,786	(\$792)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2015 request includes a increase of \$651,000 for the additional CBP training and reductions of \$505,000 for efficiencies and \$938,000 for adjustments.

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses:
Accreditation
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	767	884	891	7
11.7 Military Personnel	6	7	7	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	216	249	253	4
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	989	1,140	1,151	11
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	196	226	127	(99)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	3	4	1	(3)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	6	7	3	(4)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	18	20	9	(11)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	8	9	4	(5)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	10	11	5	(6)
Total, Other Object Classes	241	277	149	(128)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(117)	-	117
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	-	(117)	-	117
Total Requirements	1,230	1,300	1,300	-
Full Time Equivalents	7	7	7	-

Accreditation Mission Statement

We train those who protect the homeland.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	767	884	891	7
11.7 Military Personnel	6	7	7	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	216	249	253	4
Total, Salaries & Benefits	989	1,140	1,151	11

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 7 FTEs. The FY 2015 request includes \$6,000 in pay inflation, a \$2,000 annualization of the FY 2014 pay raise, and a \$3,000 increase for retirement contributions.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$196	\$226	\$127	(\$99)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
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Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2015 request includes reductions of \$4,000 for efficiencies and \$95,000 for adjustments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$3	\$4	\$1	(\$3)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2015 request includes reductions of \$1,000 for efficiencies and \$2,000 for adjustments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$6	\$7	\$3	(\$4)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2015 request includes reductions of \$1,000 for efficiencies and \$3,000 for adjustments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$18	\$20	\$9	(\$11)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2015 request includes reductions of \$3,000 for efficiencies and \$8,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$8	\$9	\$4	(\$5)

Subsistence and support of persons includes costs for contractual services with the public or another Federal government account for board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners. The FY2015 request includes reductions of \$1,000 for efficiencies and \$4,000 for adjustments.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$10	\$11	\$5	(\$6)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2015 request includes reductions of \$1,000 for efficiencies and \$5,000 for adjustments.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	1,103	1,102	1,099
Increases			
Increase	-	31	24
Adjustment for Actuals/Estimated FTE	-	1	-
Subtotal, Increases	-	32	24
Decreases			
Decrease	-	(35)	(31)
Subtotal, Decreases	-	(35)	(31)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	1,102	1,099	1,092
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(1)	(3)	(7)

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
Law Enforcement Training	\$2,643	\$2,689	\$2,576	-\$113
Total Working Capital Fund	\$2,643	\$2,689	\$2,576	-\$113

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Acquisitions, Construction, Improvements and Related Expenses*



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:

We train those who protect our homeland.

B. Budget Activities:

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC or Center) is the leading provider of Federal law enforcement training. FLETC serves as an interagency law enforcement training organization for over 90 Federal Partner Organizations (POs) with personnel located throughout the United States and its territories. FLETC's personnel conduct instructional programs for basic law enforcement recruits and some advanced training based on agency requests. FLETC also provides the necessary facilities, equipment, and support services for conducting advanced, specialized, and refresher training for Federal law enforcement personnel.

FLETC provides services to state, local, tribal, international and other Federal law enforcement agencies with related law enforcement missions on a space-available basis. FLETC also provides export training conducted at other locations when the programs being conducted do not require the use of certain specialized facilities and when a geographical concentration of personnel is identified.

Consolidation of law enforcement training permits the Federal Government to emphasize training program excellence and shared experiences in cooperative training in a cost-effective manner. Professional instruction and practical application provide students with the skills and knowledge necessary to meet the demanding challenges of a Federal law enforcement career. New Federal hires and journey-level personnel learn not only the responsibilities of a law enforcement officer and agent, but through interaction with students from many other agencies, they also become acquainted with the missions and duties of their colleagues. This interaction provides the foundation for a more cooperative Federal law enforcement effort.

FLETC's POs have considerable input regarding training issues as well as operational and functional aspects of the Center. Representatives from these agencies take part in regular curriculum development and review conferences. This relationship is characteristic of a "true partnership," which is responsive to the training mission.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center requests \$27,841,000 for Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses. The adjustments-to-base include:

- Efficiencies of \$1.544 million
- A reduction of \$1.500 million to non-recur the cost of FLETC's Energy Savings Performance Contract

D. Efficiencies:

Land and Structure

(\$1.544M)

Efficiencies will be realized by deferring maintenance

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity**

FY 2015 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:	-	-	\$26,948	-	-	\$30,885	-	-	\$27,841	-	-	(\$3,044)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$3,044)
Subtotal, Discretionary	-	-	\$26,948	-	-	\$30,885	-	-	\$27,841	-	-	(\$3,044)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$3,044)
Total, Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:	-	-	\$26,948	-	-	\$30,885	-	-	\$27,841	-	-	(\$3,044)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$3,044)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	-	\$26,948	-	-	\$30,885	-	-	\$27,841	-	-	(\$3,044)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$3,044)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	\$26,948	-	-	\$30,885	-	-	\$27,841	-	-	(\$3,044)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$3,044)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	26,948
2014 Enacted	-	-	30,885
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(3,044)
2015 Current Services	-	-	27,841
2015 Total Request	-	-	27,841
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(3,044)

FLETC requests \$27.841 million for this activity. The adjustments-to-base include:

- Efficiencies of \$1.544 million
- Non-recur the one-time \$1.5 million enhancement/investment in the Energy Savings Performance Contract

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Acquisition, Construction, Improvement & Related Expenses: This account provides for the acquisition and related costs for the expansion and maintenance of FLETC, to include funding for the Facilities Master Plan, Minor Construction and Maintenance, Environmental Compliance, and Communications Systems. The Master Plan provides the long range blueprint for expansion of facilities to meet the training requirements of over 90 Partner Organizations. Minor Construction and Maintenance provides alterations and maintenance funding for approximately 300 buildings. Environmental Compliance funding is to ensure compliance with the Environmental Protection Agency and state environmental laws and regulations. Communications Systems funding is to maintain and repair or replace the fiber optics telecommunications cable system.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For acquisition of necessary additional real property and facilities, construction, and ongoing maintenance, facility improvements, and related expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, [\$30,885,000] **\$27,841,000.** to remain available until September 30, [2018]**2019:** *Provided,* That the Center is authorized to accept reimbursement to this appropriation from government agencies requesting the construction of special use facilities.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:

FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$26,948
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$30,885
Adjustments-to-Base			
Decreases			
Efficiencies	-	-	(\$1,544)
Non-Recur of Energy Savings Performance Contract	-	-	(\$1,500)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$3,044)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(\$3,044)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$3,044)
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	\$27,841
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$27,841
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	(\$3,044)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$26,948
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$30,885
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(\$3,044)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$3,044)
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	\$27,841
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$27,841
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	(\$3,044)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:	-	-	\$30,885	-	-	(\$3,044)	-	-	-	-	-	\$27,841	-	-	(\$3,044)
Total	-	-	\$30,885	-	-	(\$3,044)	-	-	-	-	-	\$27,841	-	-	(\$3,044)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Collections by Source:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Various	-	-	\$6,963	-	-	\$2,000	-	-	\$2,000	-	-	-
DHS Science & Technology	-	-	\$91,919	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	\$900,000	-	-	\$845,000
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$98,882	-	-	\$57,000	-	-	\$902,000	-	-	\$845,000

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses	-	-	\$98,882	-	-	\$57,000	-	-	\$902,000	-	-	\$845,000
Total Obligations	-	-	\$98,882	-	-	\$57,000	-	-	\$902,000	-	-	\$845,000

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses: Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$3	\$10	\$10	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$265	\$66	-	(\$66)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$2	\$2	\$2	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	\$3	\$3	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$6	\$24	\$24	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$7	\$10	\$10	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$22	\$22	\$22	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$2,277	\$2,500	\$2,500	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$228	\$250	\$250	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$61	\$105	\$100	(\$5)
31.0 Equipment	\$93	\$112	\$100	(\$12)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$23,984	\$33,733	\$24,820	(\$8,913)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$26,948	\$36,837	\$27,841	(\$8,996)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$26,948	\$36,837	\$27,841	(\$8,996)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(\$5,952)	-	\$5,952
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$26,948	\$30,885	\$27,841	(\$3,044)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	3	10	10	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	265	66	-	(66)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	2	2	2	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	3	3	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	6	24	24	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	7	10	10	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	22	22	22	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	2,277	2,500	2,500	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	228	250	250	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	61	105	100	(5)
31.0 Equipment	93	112	100	(12)
32.0 Land and Structures	23,984	33,733	24,820	(8,913)
Total, Other Object Classes	26,948	36,837	27,841	(8,996)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(5,952)	-	5,952
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	-	(5,952)	-	5,952
Total Requirements	26,948	30,885	27,841	(3,044)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses: Mission Statement

We train those who protect our homeland.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$265	\$66	\$0	(\$66)

GSA Rent includes all payment to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2015 request includes a decrease of \$66,000 in efficiencies.

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
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	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$61	\$105	\$100	(\$5)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2015 request includes a decrease of \$5,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$93	\$112	\$100	(\$12)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2015 request includes a decrease of \$12,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$23,984	\$33,733	\$24,820	(\$8,913)

Land and Structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when required under contract or by capital lease. The FY 2015 requests includes a decrease of \$1,500,000 to non-recur the costs associated with the FLETC Energy Savings Performance Contract, a decrease of \$1,461,000 for efficiencies, and an adjustment of \$5,952,000.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Science & Technology



Fiscal Year 2015
One-Time Exhibits
Congressional Justification

i. Summary of FY Budget Estimates by Appropriation without Emergency Funding

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology**
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Appropriation

Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration:	334	334	\$126,519	337	337	\$129,000	337	337	\$130,147	-	-	\$1,147	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,147
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations	128	128	\$667,708	130	130	\$1,091,212	130	130	\$941,671	-	-	(\$149,541)	-	-	\$283,342	-	-	(\$432,883)
Subtotal, Discretionary	462	462	\$794,227	467	467	\$1,220,212	467	467	\$1,071,818	-	-	(\$148,394)	-	-	\$283,342	-	-	(\$431,736)
Total, Science & Technology	462	462	\$794,227	467	467	\$1,220,212	467	467	\$1,071,818	-	-	(\$148,394)	-	-	\$283,342	-	-	(\$431,736)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	462	462	\$794,227	467	467	\$1,220,212	467	467	\$1,071,818	-	-	(\$148,394)	-	-	\$283,342	-	-	(\$431,736)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	462	462	\$794,227	467	467	\$1,220,212	467	467	\$1,071,818	-	-	(\$148,394)	-	-	\$283,342	-	-	(\$431,736)
Less: Rescissions	-	-	(245)	-	-	(133)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	462	462	\$793,982	467	467	\$1,220,079	467	467	\$1,071,818	-	-	(\$148,261)	-	-	\$238,342	-	-	(\$431,736)

FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes reprogrammings/transfers, and actual FTE/fee collections in FY 2013, as applicable.

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology**
Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Projects Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013						FY 2014						FY 2015					
	Revised Enacted						Enacted						Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration:	-	-	334	\$126,519	334	\$126,519	-	-	337	\$129,000	337	\$129,000	-	-	337	\$130,147	337	\$130,147
Salaries and Expenses	-	-	334	126,519	334	126,519	-	-	337	129,000	337	129,000	-	-	337	130,147	337	130,147
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations	128	\$667,708	-	-	128	667,708	130	\$1,091,212	-	-	130	1,091,212	130	\$941,671	-	-	130	941,671
Acquisition and Operations Support	-	45,991	-	-	-	45,991	-	41,703	-	-	-	41,703	-	41,703	-	-	-	41,703
Research Development and Innovation	-	425,295	-	-	-	425,295	-	462,000	-	-	-	462,000	-	433,788	-	-	-	433,788
University Programs	-	38,339	-	-	-	38,339	-	39,724	-	-	-	39,724	-	31,000	-	-	-	31,000
Laboratory Facilities	128	158,083	-	-	128	158,083	130	547,785	-	-	130	547,785	130	435,180	-	-	130	435,180
Total	128	667,708	334	126,519	462	794,227	130	1,091,212	337	129,000	467	1,220,212	130	941,671	337	130,147	467	1,071,818

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports and Evaluations

Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

iv: Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Science and Technology Directorate**

Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity				
	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2015 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Management and Administration	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$130,147
Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$941,671
Acquisition and Operations Support	N/A	N/A	N/A	41,703
Laboratory Facilities	N/A	N/A	N/A	435,180
Research, Development, and Innovation	N/A	N/A	N/A	433,788
University Programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	31,000
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$1,071,818

Department of Homeland Security

*Science & Technology
Management and Administration*



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Science & Technology Management and Administration

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Management and Administration: Fund the effective and efficient management and leadership of the Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate activities to deliver advanced technology solutions to DHS Components and first responders.

B. Budget Activities: The Management and Administration (M&A) appropriation provides for salaries and benefits related to 337 FTE at the S&T Directorate headquarters. The 337 FTE provide executive direction to the S&T Directorate for program management, program execution oversight, program analysis, policy analysis, planning, financial management, guidance formulation, and operations and maintenance support for all S&T Directorate programs.

The M&A appropriation funds business operations and the S&T Directorate's share of the DHS Working Capital Fund. The Business Operations functions include paying for rent, office supplies, utilities, and other operational functions associated with the S&T Directorate's Washington, D.C., headquarters. This account pays for the training and travel associated with senior management of the S&T Directorate and contractor staff who support the execution of headquarters functions including financial management, facility planning, maintenance, and other administrative functions. M&A also funds the administration of the S&T Directorate's regulatory and treaty compliance activities, headquarters shared services agreements, and the financial and programmatic databases. The M&A appropriation does not fund contractor support or travel associated with the direct execution of Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) programs across the S&T Directorate.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The S&T Directorate requests 337 positions, 337 FTE and \$130.147 million for M&A in FY 2015, an increase of \$1.147 million from FY 2014. The FY 2015 funding includes an increase of \$0.592 million for the 2015 pay raise, \$0.495 million for the increased retirement contribution, and \$2.300 million for the Working Capital Fund.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Management and Administration:**
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	334	334	\$126,519	337	337	\$129,000	337	337	\$130,147	-	-	\$1,147	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,147
Subtotal, Discretionary	334	334	\$126,519	337	337	\$129,000	337	337	\$130,147	-	-	\$1,147	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,147
Total, Management and Administration:	334	334	\$126,519	337	337	\$129,000	337	337	\$130,147	-	-	\$1,147	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,147
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	334	334	\$126,519	337	337	\$129,000	337	337	\$130,147	-	-	\$1,147	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,147
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	334	334	\$126,519	337	337	\$129,000	337	337	\$130,147	-	-	\$1,147	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,147
Less: Rescissions	-	-	(245)	-	-	(133)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	334	334	\$126,274	337	337	\$128,867	337	337	\$130,147	-	-	\$1,147	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,147

FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes reprogrammings/transfers, and actual FTE/fee collections in FY 2013, as applicable.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Management and Administration:
Salaries and Expenses
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Salaries and Expenses

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	334	334	126,519
2014 Enacted	337	337	129,000
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	1,147
2015 Current Services	337	337	130,147
2015 Total Request	337	337	130,147
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	1,147

The S&T Directorate requests \$130.147 million for this activity. There is an increase of \$1.147 million from FY 2014 and includes the following adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$0.592 million for the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.495 million for the increased retirement contributions
- Increase of \$2.300 million for the following Working Capital Fund (WCF) activities: Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER), Transit Subsidy, HSPD-12, Financial Statement Audit, Internal Control Audit, and Enterprise Licenses Agreements
- Decrease of \$2.240 million in efficiencies

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The M&A appropriation funds salaries and benefits related to 337 FTE at the S&T Directorate headquarters. The 337 FTE provide executive direction to the S&T Directorate for policy analysis, planning, financial management, and guidance formulation. These FTE also conduct program management, execution, oversight, and analysis, as well as operations and maintenance support for all S&T Directorate programs.

Financial Systems Modernization migration funds totaling \$9 million for S&T are requested within the DHS Office of Chief Financial Officer's budget. Component-specific funding needs for this activity will be funded in the year of execution within this account.

The M&A appropriation funds all of the corporate-level functions in the S&T Directorate that allow the technical divisions to manage the Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) programs. Those functions include the Finance and Budget Division, including the Chief Financial Officer; the Administration and Support Division, which manages the facilities, personnel, and information technology infrastructure (IT); and the Corporate Communications Division, which coordinates internal and external information dissemination. The DHS Working Capital Fund (WCF) provides those shared services that the components rely on to execute their missions, such as contracting officers and the DHS-wide IT infrastructure.

This budget request supports the overhead and administration of the four Groups, each of which has an important role in implementing RDT&E activities. These Groups are: First Responders, Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency (HSARPA), Acquisition Support and Operations Analysis (ASOA), and Research and Development Partnerships (RDP).

First Responders

The First Responders Group (FRG) identifies, validates, and facilitates the fulfillment of First Responder capability gaps through the use of existing and emerging technologies, knowledge products, and the acceleration of standards. FRG manages working groups, teams, and other stakeholder outreach efforts in order to better understand the needs and requirements of local, tribal, state, and Federal first responders, including those on the front line of border protection and transportation security. Additionally, FRG directs all Office for Interoperability and Compatibility, National Urban Security Technology Laboratory, and Technology Clearinghouse/R-Tech activities.

Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency (HSARPA)

HSARPA manages a portfolio of highly innovative programs that are transforming the future mission space for Homeland Security. Complementary to the S&T Directorate's other programs and projects, HSARPA projects push scientific limits to address customer-identified gaps in areas where current technologies and research and development (R&D) are inadequate or non-existent. HSARPA program managers lead teams of national experts in the development of new homeland security technologies, demonstrations, and applications that offer significant breakthroughs for DHS operations. HSARPA also manages the Small Business Innovation Research program for DHS, engaging the small business innovation engine of America to create new products and services for the homeland security enterprise (HSE).

Acquisition Support and Operations Analysis

The ASOA Group is a customer-driven organization that supports S&T and other DHS Components with systems analysis, requirements analysis and development, and advisory services to achieve successful acquisition implementation. Through the engagement and partnership with the DHS Enterprise, ASOA provides the corporate oversight of operational test and evaluation, standards, and the management of the Federally Funded Research and Development Centers (FFRDCs), Homeland Security Studies and Analysis Institute, and the Homeland Security System Engineering and Development Institute.

Research and Development Partnerships

The RDP Group manages a set of core competencies that provide measureable value to DHS S&T in facilitating “win-win” relationships with members of the HSE comprised of both government and nongovernment agencies and organizations. RDP conducts extensive outreach efforts with members of the HSE based on the strategic and programmatic needs of the Department and S&T. RDP assists in both transmitting and receiving information to stakeholders across the HSE. RDP enables opportunities for evaluating, expediting, and monitoring the execution of programs with an increased speed-of-execution compared to “in-house only” activities. RDP maintains extensive contacts and key references to conduct outreach and to provide research and funding opportunities to the public and private sectors both domestically and internationally.

Finance and Budget Division (FBD)

FBD provides the S&T Directorate with high-quality, efficient, and cost-effective financial management services through six branches. The Budget and Performance Office develops long-term plans for resource allocation, execution plans, Congressional Justifications, and management of financial resources within the S&T Directorate. It also develops and implements internal and external performance metrics for S&T Directorate programs, as well as risk assessment methodologies to help inform programming decisions. The Acquisition Branch develops the S&T Directorate’s acquisition strategy. The Financial Services Branch manages the travel and purchase card programs. The Financial Operations Branch is dedicated to sound fiscal stewardship of the S&T Directorate’s appropriations and reimbursable funding; timely and accurate budget execution, financial management, and financial reporting. The Internal Controls Branch monitors programs and activities to provide assurance about the adequacy of internal controls within the S&T Directorate. The Conferences and Contracts Services Branch streamlines the conference approval processes, implements processes that achieve cost savings in conference planning, and supports the management and oversight of major contracts.

Administration and Support Division

The Administration and Support Division provides critical infrastructure support to the S&T Directorate and is composed of seven components: Facilities, Human Capital Office, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Office of the Chief Administrative Officer, Office of Administration and Audits, Central Security Office, and Readiness and Operational Coordination. In compliance with Presidential Directives, Federal regulations, and Departmental guidance, the Administration and Support Division provides support and continuous process improvement through problem identification and solution, sound policy and procedure development, and high-quality service.

Corporate Communications Division

The Corporate Communications Division communicates the objectives and status of homeland security technology programs, disseminates information regarding opportunities for private-sector entities (corporate and academic), and ensures that the media understands and accurately represents DHS technologies and programs. The Corporate Communications Division holds conferences and manages the S&T Directorate’s presence at other information-sharing events to improve contact among technology developers, vendors, and acquisition personnel. It also promotes the participation of colleges, universities, private research institutes, and companies (and consortia thereof) in the research process by disseminating information regarding research conducted or sponsored by the Department, and provides public-communication support to the S&T Directorate-sponsored FFRDCs.

Working Capital Fund

Funds provided within the M&A appropriation are also used to acquire services through the DHS WCF, which includes: IT services, human resources, procurement operations, and financial systems. The WCF also provides consolidated subscriptions, government-wide mandated services, and DHS crosscutting activities.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

*For salaries and expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Science and Technology, and for management and administration of programs and activities as authorized by title III of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.),[\$129,000,000] ¹**\$130,147,000**: Provided, That not to exceed \$7,650 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.*

<i>Language Provision</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
¹ ...[\$129,000,000] <u>\$130,147,000</u> ...	<i>Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.</i>

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Management and Administration: FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	334	334	\$126,519
FY 2014 Enacted	337	337	\$129,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2015 pay raise	-	-	\$440
Annualization of 2014 pay raise	-	-	\$152
Increased Retirement Contribution	-	-	\$495
Working Capital Fund	-	-	\$2,300
Total, Increases	-	-	\$3,387
Decreases			
Advisory and Assistance	-	-	(\$2,240)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$2,240)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$1,147
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$1,147
FY 2015 Current Services	337	337	\$130,147
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	337	337	\$130,147
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	\$1,147

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Management and Administration:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	334	334	\$126,519
FY 2014 Enacted	337	337	\$129,000
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$3,387
Decreases	-	-	(\$2,240)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$1,147
FY 2015 Current Services	337	337	\$130,147
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	337	337	\$130,147
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	\$1,147

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	337	337	\$129,000	-	-	\$1,147	-	-	-	337	337	\$130,147	-	-	\$1,147
Total	337	337	\$129,000	-	-	\$1,147	-	-	-	337	337	\$130,147	-	-	\$1,147

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Management and Administration:
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Collections by Source:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
FBI	-	-	\$200	-	-	\$200	-	-	\$200	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security, CBP	-	-	\$200	-	-	\$200	-	-	\$200	-	-	-
DHS NPPD	-	-	\$200	-	-	\$200	-	-	\$200	-	-	-
Department of Army	-	-	\$200	-	-	\$200	-	-	\$200	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security	-	-	\$155	-	-	\$155	-	-	\$155	-	-	-
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	-	-	\$45	-	-	\$45	-	-	\$45	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	-

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Management and Administration: Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$41,370	\$41,788	\$42,226	\$438
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$3,505	\$3,540	\$3,575	\$35
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,492	\$1,508	\$1,508	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$11,752	\$11,871	\$12,485	\$614
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$58,119	\$58,707	\$59,794	\$1,087
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$532	\$532	\$532	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$24,031	\$24,562	\$22,322	(\$2,240)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$800	\$800	\$800	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$39,000	\$39,418	\$41,718	\$2,300
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$156	\$156	\$156	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,933	\$2,464	\$2,464	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$618	\$500	\$500	-
31.0 Equipment	\$1,330	\$1,861	\$1,861	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$68,400	\$70,293	\$70,353	\$60
Total, Direct Obligations	\$126,519	\$129,000	\$130,147	\$1,147
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$126,519	\$129,000	\$130,147	\$1,147
Full Time Equivalents	334	337	337	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Management and Administration:

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	20	20	20	-
Total, EX	1	1	1	-
GS-15	135	135	130	(5)
GS-14	55	55	55	-
GS-13	36	36	39	3
GS-12	22	24	26	2
GS-11	14	14	14	-
GS-9	9	9	9	-
GS-8	2	2	2	-
GS-7	8	8	8	-
Other Graded Positions	32	33	33	-
Total Permanent Positions	334	337	337	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	31	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	333	336	336	-
Foreign Field	1	1	1	-
Total, Management and Administration::	334	337	337	-
Full Time Equivalents	334	337	337	-
Average ES Salary	175,295	177,047	178,817	1,770
Average GS Salary	115,591	116,746	117,913	1,167
Average Grade	14	14	14	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Management and Administration:
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	41,370	41,788	42,226	438
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	3,505	3,540	3,575	35
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1,492	1,508	1,508	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	11,752	11,871	12,485	614
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	58,119	58,707	59,794	1,087
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	532	532	532	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	24,031	24,562	22,322	(2,240)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	800	800	800	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	39,000	39,418	41,718	2,300
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	156	156	156	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	1,933	2,464	2,464	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	618	500	500	-
31.0 Equipment	1,330	1,861	1,861	-
Total, Other Object Classes	68,400	70,293	70,353	60
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	126,519	129,000	130,147	1,147
Full Time Equivalents	334	337	337	-

Salaries and Expenses Mission Statement

The Management and Administration (M&A) appropriation provides for salaries and expenses related to 337 full time equivalent (FTE) personnel in Washington, D.C. This appropriation also provides for the operation of the S&T Directorate's Washington, D.C., headquarters including business operations, contributions to the DHS Working Capital Fund, and other administrative costs associated with the management of the S&T Directorate and its resources.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	41,370	41,788	42,226	438
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	3,505	3,540	3,575	35
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1,492	1,508	1,508	-

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	41,370	41,788	42,226	438
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	11,752	11,871	12,485	614
Total, Salaries & Benefits	58,119	58,707	59,794	1,087

Includes an increase of \$592,000 for a 1.0% federal pay raise. Also, includes an increase of \$495,000 for increased retirement contributions.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$24,031	\$24,562	\$22,322	(\$2,240)

Includes a decrease of \$2,240,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$39,000	\$39,418	\$41,718	\$2,300

Includes an across the Department increase for Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER), Transit Subsidy, HSPD-12, Financial Statement Audit, Internal Control Audit, and Enterprise Licenses Agreements.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	361	334	337
Increases			
Adjustment for actual FTE	-	3	-
Subtotal, Increases	-	3	-
Decreases			
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	334	337	337
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(27)	3	-

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
Salaries and Expenses	\$40,103	\$38,116	\$41,718	\$3,602
Total Working Capital Fund	\$40,103	\$38,116	\$41,718	\$3,602

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Science and Technology

Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Science and Technology Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations:

The mission of DHS S&T is to *strengthen America's security and resiliency by providing knowledge products and innovative technology solutions for the Homeland Security Enterprise*. Congress created the S&T Directorate under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, to among other things “[conduct] basic and applied research, development, demonstration, testing, and evaluation activities relevant to any or all elements of the Department.”¹ S&T also has a statutory responsibility for establishing a system for transferring homeland security developments or technologies to Federal, State, local governments, and private sector entities.

In the past decade, S&T has undergone many changes and continues to evolve. The extraordinary breadth and diversity of DHS's missions requires S&T to address a wide range of programs including DHS Components' near-term needs for new operational capabilities and improved operational effectiveness, efficiency, and safety. S&T also has responsibilities related to understanding and creating solutions to biological and chemical threats, and to conducting the research and development (R&D) required to meet homeland cybersecurity needs. While DHS S&T's work is often identified with technology development, equally important are the Directorate's contributions to homeland security in the form of analyses or “knowledge products.” These include analyses of alternative technology options; assessments of complex issues such as the relative risk of different chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threats; operational testing and evaluation of technologies proposed for acquisition; detailed technical characterization of potential biological threat organisms to support both human and agricultural biodefense; and the creation of consensus standards that enable cost-effective progress across many fields. S&T also manages five national laboratories that provide unique homeland and national security capabilities and has direct access to the Department of Energy's extensive national laboratory system. In addition, the Directorate's capacity to engage R&D activities worldwide is greatly augmented by S&T's nine university-based Centers of Excellence (COEs) and 13 bilateral international agreements.

In order to meet the broad scope of our mission, S&T has built a highly trained and technically-proficient staff that is DHS's core source of science, engineering, and analytical expertise. Using our staff and budget for maximal impact, we have focused our energies on efforts that have a direct and demonstrable link to improving the efficiency, effectiveness, and safety of DHS's operational missions and enhancing the safety, interoperability, and communications capabilities of the first responder community. S&T's contributions to the Department and the Homeland Security Enterprise (HSE) fall into four general categories:

- *New capabilities and knowledge products* – S&T creates new technological capabilities that address DHS operational needs or are necessary to address evolving homeland security threats.
- *Process enhancements and efficiencies* – S&T conducts systems-based analysis to provide streamlined, resource-saving process improvements to existing operations.

¹ Sec. 302(4) of Public Law 107-296 (codified at 6 U.S.C. § 182(4)).

- *Acquisition support* – The Department achieves more effective and efficient operations and avoids costly acquisition failures and delays by leveraging S&T’s technical expertise to improve project management, operational analysis, and acquisition management.
- *Understanding of homeland security risks and opportunities* – S&T’s relationships across DHS and the HSE contribute to strategic understanding of existing and emerging threats as well as opportunities for collaboration across departmental, interagency, and state/local boundaries.

B. Budget Activities:

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

Acquisition and Operations Support (AOS)

AOS provides expert assistance to entities across the homeland security enterprise (HSE) to ensure that the transition, acquisition, and deployment of technologies, information, and procedures improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the operational capabilities across the HSE mission. The five thrust areas of Acquisition and Operations Support are: Operations Research and Analysis; Safety Act; Standards; Technology Transition Support; and Testing and Evaluation.

Laboratory Facilities

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

Research, Development, and Innovation (RD&I)

RD&I provides state-of-the-art technology and/or solutions to meet the needs of the operational components of the Department and the first responder community. It includes customer-focused and output-oriented RDT&E programs that balance risk, cost, impact, and time to delivery. RD&I includes: APEX; Border Security; CBE Defense; Counter Terrorist; Cyber Security/Information Analytics; and First Responder/Disaster Resilience.

University Programs

University Programs supports critical homeland security-related research and education at U.S. colleges and universities to address high-priority DHS-related issues and to enhance homeland security capabilities over the long term. University Programs includes Centers of Excellence and Minority Serving Institutions.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The S&T Directorate requests 130 positions, 130 FTE, and \$941,671,000 for RDA&O in FY 2015, a decrease of \$149,541,000 from FY 2014. The FY 2015 funding reflects a decrease in the CBE Defense, Counter Terrorist, Cyber Security/Information Analytics, and First Responder/Disaster Resilience RDT&E thrust areas. It also includes an increase of \$0.191 million for a one-percent Federal pay raise.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Acquisition and Operations Support	-	-	\$45,991	-	-	\$41,703	-	-	\$41,703	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Research Development and Innovation	-	-	\$425,295	-	-	\$462,000	-	-	\$433,788	-	-	(\$28,212)	-	-	(\$28,212)	-	-	-
University Programs	-	-	\$38,339	-	-	\$39,724	-	-	\$31,000	-	-	(\$8,724)	-	-	(\$8,724)	-	-	-
Laboratory Facilities	128	128	\$158,083	130	130	\$547,785	130	130	\$435,180	-	-	(\$112,605)	-	-	\$320,278	-	-	(\$432,883)
Subtotal, Discretionary	128	128	\$667,708	130	130	\$1,091,212	130	130	\$941,671	-	-	(\$149,541)	-	-	\$283,342	-	-	(\$432,883)
Total, Research and Technology	128	128	\$667,708	130	130	\$1,091,212	130	130	\$941,671	-	-	(\$149,541)	-	-	\$283,342	-	-	(\$432,883)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	128	128	\$667,708	130	130	\$1,091,212	130	130	\$941,671	-	-	(\$149,541)	-	-	\$283,342	-	-	(\$432,883)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	128	128	\$667,708	130	130	\$1,091,212	130	130	\$941,671	-	-	(\$149,541)	-	-	\$283,342	-	-	(\$432,883)

FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes reprogrammings/transfers, and actual FTE/fee collections in FY 2013, as applicable.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Acquisition and Operations Support
Program Performance Justification**

(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Acquisition and Operations Support

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	45,991
2014 Enacted	-	-	41,703
2015 Current Services	-	-	41,703
2015 Total Request	-	-	41,703
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	-

S&T requests \$41.703 million for AOS in FY 2015. This will continue current funding levels for Operations Research and Analysis, SAFETY Act, Standards, Testing & Evaluation, and Technology Transition Support. In addition, this project supports S&T's role in providing support for Department capabilities and requirements analysis including at least \$0.500 million in FY 2015.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Acquisition and Operations Support PPA – Provides expert assistance, including systems engineering, to entities across the HSE to ensure that the transition, acquisition, and deployment of technologies, information, and procedures improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the operational capabilities across the HSE mission. This includes providing technological assessment of major acquisition programs in the DHS to help ensure that technologies, concept of operations (CONOPS), and procedures meet operational requirements, technology analysis and technology review of analysis of alternatives at the beginning and throughout an acquisition program's life; oversight of the T&E of DHS major acquisition programs; standards to support the homeland security mission; and administration of the Support Anti-Terrorism by Fostering Effective Technologies (SAFETY) Act program.

The five thrust areas of AOS are: Operations Research and Analysis; SAFETY Act; Standards; Technology Transition Support; and Testing and Evaluation.

Operations Research and Analysis Thrust – FY 2014: \$6.451 million. FY 2015 Request: \$6.200 million. Provides science-based analytic capability and capacity to DHS to better understand threats and the implications of major decisions, evaluates alternatives, improves DHS mission operations and the use of technology across the HSE, and improves the Department's risk management capabilities.

Homeland Security Studies and Analysis Institute (HSSAI)

HSSAI is a Federally Funded Research & Development Center (FFRDC) working in the public interest to ensure the highest levels of excellence by bringing together the expertise and point-of-view of government, industry, and academia. The Institute works to solve complex Homeland Security Enterprise (HSE) problems based on their core technical capabilities, their long-term relationship with the Department, their special access to data, and their inherent objectivity and independence. HSSAI supports DHS Components by providing specialized expertise in a spectrum of mission-critical capacities, to include program analyses and evaluation, targeted tradeoff studies of mission-level goals and strategies; analyzing operations and operational requirements; assessing DHS organizations and their governance; and evaluating performance metrics to effectively meet the future challenges facing the Nation.

Knowledge Management and Tech Foraging

This program enhances the Directorate's ability to gather and manage accumulated knowledge and essential information for the benefit of the HSE to identify and evaluate existing or developing technologies, services, and emerging trends.

The Knowledge Management program develops and maintains an environment where S&T employees share and access relevant knowledge and lessons learned, and foster collaborative development efforts. Proper management of knowledge and information helps to protect the privacy of all individuals, ensures compliance with Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requirements, and cost-effectively shares important information with a wide and diverse HSE audience. Knowledge Management works with S&T staff to assess privacy risks, recommend privacy protections, and mitigate improper disclosures and breaches of personal information, while also facilitating efforts to promote an open and transparent government.

Technology foraging is the identification of promising research and existing or emerging technology in government, academia, and industry. Results of foraging improve alternative options, may increase speed of project execution, and may reduce costs for projects. Technology foraging leverages domestic and international public and private sector technologies, products, services, and emerging trends. This approach enables S&T to rapidly match existing or near-term technologies to the operational requirements of the HSE, increasing efficiency in the expenditure of funds and accelerating time to fielding.

SAFETY Act Thrust – FY 2014: \$7.880 million. FY 2015 Request: \$8.043 million. This program creates legal liability protection for providers of qualified anti-terrorism technologies and incentivizes the private sector to commit additional resources to significantly improve anti-terrorism preparedness and resiliency. In accordance with the SAFETY Act of 2002, this program removes barriers to industry investments. This program enables potential providers of effective anti-terrorism technologies to develop, deploy, and commercialize these technologies with liability limitations for claims arising out of, relating to, or resulting from an act of terrorism. In addition, the SAFETY Act Program actively supports DHS programs and initiatives (e.g., TSA's Certified Cargo Screening Program, CBP's Targeting & Analysis Systems Program Office) and critical R&D investments and programs in the S&T Directorate.

Standards Thrust – FY 2014: \$8.220 million. FY 2015 Request: \$8.220 million.

- *Problem:* The need to ensure that technologies and equipment are safe, stable, and successful in the field.
- *Solution:* Identify standards and test methods that verify equipment performance and meet acquisition requirements by working with end users to develop appropriate documentation.

- *Impact:* Ensures that first responders receive quality, high-performing, safe equipment and the right tools to protect the public and their own lives.

Chemical and Biological Systems Standards

This project improves the ability of first responders to access and receive information on CBRN sensor technologies interfaced with other instruments used to respond to developing events and incidents.

The project standardizes device interfaces, facilitates seamless integration, and provides the necessary interoperability of CBRN devices with other equipment to first responders. It supports cost-effective deployment of chemical and biological countermeasure technologies at the Federal, State, and local levels by working with other DHS Components and Federal agencies and by providing an effective, coordinated response to chemical and biological events through standards development. This project has developed validated performance standards, technical methods, and training curricula that encourage capability building at the jurisdiction level that will provide manufacturers, responders, and facility operators with performance specifications, testing criteria, and application guidance.

Prior Year Key Events

- Complete American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) regional resiliency planning standards, including radiological response planning standards.
- Complete international x-ray standards development on whole-body imaging technical performance and air cargo inspection.
- Finalize National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards for fire and arson resistance.

Current Year Key Events

- Publish guidance and/or standards to communicate metrics and measurement uncertainty for assessing the quantity of microbial agent test materials.
- Publish performance metrics for methods chosen to characterize microbial identity and identify needed standards to support microbial identity measurements.

Budget Year Key Events

- This project will develop standards and test methods to support an integrated response to suspected biological incidents, fostering a coordinated response from first responder through law-enforcement, and forensics.

Explosives Countermeasures Standards

This project enables technologies that keep explosives out of transportation systems, Federal buildings, and critical infrastructure. These technologies detect both small amounts of explosive (i.e., trace detection) on people or objects, as well as larger amounts of concealed explosives (i.e., screening standards). These standards include standard test materials and protocols for next-generation deployed trace explosives detection equipment, including new and emerging explosive threats.

Prior Year Key Events

- Develop standards for the next class of chemical detectors.
- Implement a conformity assessment program for handheld and stationary chemical detectors.

Current Year Key Events

- Develop methods to produce cost effective test materials for mass applications and complete development of particle test materials.

- Initiate standards development for security screening of luggage and liquids for computed tomography-based explosives detection system (CT/EDS) X-Ray.

Budget Year Key Events

- Develop detection standards for prevention and deterrence of homemade explosives.

Responder & Resiliency Standards

This project safeguards the Nation's HSE by facilitating coordinated responses to emergencies. Specifically, this project supports standards-based capabilities and standardized response plans and training for responders, localities, and communities. This project also develops performance-based design methodologies for buildings and infrastructures subjected to a variety of hazards and defined performance specifications, test methods to determine performance specifications, and guidance related to Federal, State, and local response to emergencies.

Prior Year Key Events

- Complete standard performance specifications for multimodal biometric sensors.
- Expand test methods development to support bomb disposal robot platforms.
- Initiate projects in biometric client technologies, latent fingerprint analysis, biometric quality, and biometric human factors and usability.

Current Year Key Events

- Host robot evaluation and training at National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and other locations.
- Design and develop an executive management module for usability tests and symbols for fingerprint, face and iris collection.
- Develop and publish a conformance testing suite for the web services (WS)-biometric device profiles.

Budget Year Key Events

- This project plans to initiate projects in biometric client technologies, latent fingerprint analysis, biometric quality, and biometric human factors and usability.
- This project plans to finalize standards for fire and arson resistance as well as complete regional resiliency planning standards, including radiological response planning standards.
- Support to APEX Secure Transit Corridors for performance standards and test methods.
- Design and retrofit strategies for resilience.

Standards Infrastructure

This project supports S&T's participation in national and international standards organizations and activities to ensure that DHS equities are addressed and that the development and use of standards meet Departmental mission needs. It enables DHS and its customers to procure and acquire reliable, interoperable, and effective technologies and processes. This project promotes and maintains relationships with standards-development organizations to ensure communication with and commitment to partnerships, as well as ongoing infrastructure such as databases and working groups. This project also supports programs across DHS and the Federal space with standards and test methods for key applications within DHS Components.

Prior Year Key Events

- Complete draft performance specification standards for biological detection technologies according to capability (i.e., screening tools, autonomous monitors, portable and laboratory based polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assays) and develop proficiency testing protocols in concert with users.
- Develop standard test materials and protocols for next generation deployed trace explosives detection equipment, including new and emerging explosive threats.
- Supported component needs in standards activities, including key report generation, access to standards, and requirements gathering.
- Supported DHS representation in national and international standards organizations.

Current Year Key Events

- Support DHS representation in national and international standards organizations.

Budget Year Key Events

- Draft, develop, adopt, and/or update standards, standard test/reference material, technical performance standards, test methods, and/or protocols for DHS equipment, systems, and programs/projects.
- Finalize standards for RF PASS devices.

Human Systems Engineering

This project improves DHS customer component capability to design and develop products that include human performance requirements resulting in systems that are more safe, reliable, affordable, supportable, and easy to use. It develops and defines requirements, methods, and measures to influence and evaluate the design of user interfaces for new and existing systems and technologies. To date, the project successfully transitioned the process to the USCG and has a second technology transition agreement (TTA) in place with Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) Office of the Chief Information Officer. Future TTAs with various other Operational Components are in progress.

Human Systems Research

This project maximizes the understanding of human performance capabilities of DHS end-users to increase overall system efficiency and effectiveness by analyzing current and emerging human performance risks and issues in DHS technology development and deployed systems, as well as considering the use of modeling and simulations tools and techniques as predictors of human performance. This project plans to complete research and transition of a Checkpoint Screening Human Performance Research Roadmap for aviation security operations to the TSA, provide an improved safe and efficient patient compartment ambulance design to the first responder community, and enhance current human performance modeling practices. Future efforts include investigating human performance issues for DHS end- users in trace detection methodologies and information display commonalities across the Components.

Technology Transition Support Thrust – FY 2014: \$13.813 million. FY 2015 Request: \$13.790 million. This thrust facilitates the transition of S&T Directorate solutions to customers. These activities involve integrating technology development efforts across the S&T Directorate to develop the most cost-effective and timely solutions and processes to meet customer requirements, including first responders.

Acquisitions Support and Operations Analysis (ASOA)

This project provides S&T and DHS with leadership and oversight of: 1) standards, 2) systems analysis, 3) research and development testing and evaluation (T&E), and 4) operational T&E. Working with the Under Secretary for Management, ASOA leverages S&T's critical mass of scientific and

engineering expertise to ensure that DHS develops and/or procures technologies that work as expected, and that are delivered or transitioned on time and on budget. ASOA serves as the Executive Agent for DHS's two FFRDCs: Homeland Security Systems Engineering and Development Institute and HSSAI. In addition, this project supports S&T's role in providing support for Department capabilities and requirements analysis including at least \$0.500 million in FY 2015.

Interagency Programs

This program addresses high-priority homeland security needs through operational experimentation, facilitation and collaboration with cooperative science, technology, research, development, testing, and evaluation (RDT&E) endeavors with other federal agencies. It leverages the capabilities and investments of external organizations to reduce duplication and identify unmet needs pursuant to §302 (13) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002. Outreach is conducted with federal, state, local, territorial and tribal government partners to strengthen collaborative efforts of and to collect input on their technology gaps.

International Cooperative Programs

- *Problem:* As security challenges continue to emerge and evolve, S&T is developing relationships with international allies to enhance our innovative R&D knowledge, funding, and other unique capabilities and resources.
- *Solution:* Develop understandings and agreements and facilitate the planning and implementation of international cooperative activity to address the strategic priorities developed for the Department in support of the Homeland Security Enterprise.
- *Impact:* The United States and its allies in the global war on terrorism will mutually benefit from the sharing of technological expertise to combat domestic and international terrorism.

Prior Year Key Events

- Facilitated nine bilateral meetings for the Under Secretary and Deputy Under Secretary for S&T.
- Jointly funded project on Malware on Smartphones: Collection, Analysis and Defensive Measures with the Visual Analytics for Command, Control, Interoperability Environments (VACCINE) Center and the University of California--Santa Barbara (UCSB) to execute.
- Jointly funded project on Dynamic Ink Aging to determine the optimized parameters for assessing the short term age of a ballpoint writing ink.
- Funded additional work packages for four international grants awards from prior fiscal years.

Current Year Key Events

- Facilitate nine bilateral meetings for the Under Secretary and Deputy Under Secretary for S&T.

Budget Year Key Events

- Facilitate nine bilateral meetings for the Under Secretary and Deputy Under Secretary for S&T.
- Jointly funded European Union – U.S. Supply Chain Security Demonstration Pilot Project.

Program Transition

This project establishes and implements a technology development program to focus near-term S&T work on the transitioning projects and capabilities needed by DHS Operational Components, Directorates, and their external customers. This includes partnering with In-Q-Tel, the not-for-profit venture capital firm that invests in high-tech companies for the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), on projects for homeland security in high-tech, cutting-edge technologies such as DNA analysis, standoff explosives trace detection, cybersecurity, and secure covert surveillance. This program administers a

requirements-driven, delivery-oriented effort that draws upon technologies that can be developed, matured, and delivered to DHS acquisition programs, commercialized, or validated as a standard within a three-year period.

Testing and Evaluation Thrust – FY 2014: \$5.339 million. FY 2015 Request: \$5.450 million. The T&E Thrust establishes policies and procedures and coordinates T&E resources to verify attainment of technical performance specifications and to evaluate operational effectiveness/suitability prior to system deployment. T&E works to ensure that DHS integrates a uniform and centrally managed departmental T&E process into the systems engineering and acquisition lifecycle. The infrastructure area will assess, integrate, and coordinate DHS and non-DHS test assets to ensure that adequate test capabilities are available to support DHS programs and projects.

First Responder Technologies (System Assessment and Validation for Emergency Responders [SAVER])

This project provides high-quality, impartial, operationally relevant evaluations, and specification verification for critical emergency responder-related equipment based on current national challenges and the needs of first responders. SAVER provides decision makers and responders with information to better select, procure, use, and maintain emergency response equipment. This sharing of information is a life-saving and cost-saving asset for DHS, as well as for Federal, State, local, and tribal users of emergency response equipment.

Oversight T&E Activities for DHS T&E Products

This project increases the quality of information provided to decision makers and improves the quality of systems and technologies fielded to the end-user by working directly with all DHS major acquisition programs on the DHS Major Acquisition Oversight List that require T&E to assist in the development and execution of a robust T&E program. This project meets Clinger-Cohen Act requirements for Information Technology (IT) programs, and similarly supports acquisition T&E oversight of non-IT Programs by increasing the quality of information relating to progress towards meeting operational requirements.

T&E Infrastructure Development

This project provides the Department with a searchable database to identify existing testing infrastructure available for DHS use, such as facilities, equipment, and analytical capabilities, by creating an inventory of current T&E infrastructure resources that identifies infrastructure needs and eliminates excess. This project decreases the cost of testing through efficient infrastructure utilization while increasing the awareness of test capabilities available for use by the T&E community, program managers, and other users.

T&E Policy Analysis and Development

This project improves the quality of T&E conducted throughout DHS by developing T&E policies and procedures that define T&E activities required of all DHS Components throughout the acquisition process to verify the attainment of technical performance specifications and to evaluate operational effectiveness/suitability prior to system deployment. This project continually maintains and revises the T&E directives, guidebooks, and training courses that support T&E efforts throughout the Department.

Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Laboratory Facilities
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Laboratory Facilities

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	128	128	158,083
2014 Enacted	130	130	547,785
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(432,883)
2015 Current Services	130	130	114,902
2015 Program Change	-	-	320,278
2015 Total Request	130	130	435,180
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(112,605)

The S&T Directorate requests \$435.180 million for this activity in FY 2015. This \$112.605 million decrease includes a one-percent Federal pay raise, and includes the following adjustments to base:

- Decrease of \$433.250 million for Laboratory Construction
- Increase of \$0.191 million for the 2015 pay raise

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Laboratory Facilities PPA – ONL manages the Laboratory Facilities Programs. ONL provides the Nation with a coordinated, enduring core of productive science, technology, and engineering laboratories, organizations, and institutions, which can provide the knowledge and technology required to secure our homeland.

Construction Thrust – FY 2014: \$433.250 million. FY 2015 Request: \$315.230 million. This program oversees the planning, budgeting, and management of laboratory infrastructure construction and upgrade projects. Construction projects provide and maintain R&D capabilities to support the missions of the S&T Directorate, the Department, and other government agencies that have interrelated homeland security missions. The investments include the construction of future laboratories, where a current capability does not exist, and upgrades to extend the life and capabilities of present laboratory facilities.

Infrastructure Upgrades Project

This project ensures that S&T Directorate Laboratories do not reach a point where obsolete or insufficient infrastructure prohibits continued R&D operations. Capital upgrades are more than routine operations and maintenance or expected upkeep of infrastructure. In addition to major repairs of infrastructure systems (e.g., electrical, water/sewage), they may include new construction, renovation, or remodeling to structures that enable scientists to pursue new capabilities based on customer

requirements. These efforts are planned and coordinated to help prevent an unmanageable and unaffordable situation where multiple key facilities require upgrades simultaneously. The highest priority for lab facility upgrades is the Plum Island Animal Disease Center (PIADC), to ensure that there is operational continuity until NBAF comes on line. In FY 2015, construction is expected to begin for the Waste Water Decontamination System at PIADC.

Laboratory Operations Thrust – FY 2014: \$114.535 million. FY 2015 Request: \$119.950 million. This program manages the operations, core capabilities, maintenance, and personnel requirements of the DHS S&T Laboratories and infrastructure. This program also oversees the continued operations of facilities to meet the mission requirements while maintaining safe, secure, compliant, and efficient operations.

Chemical Security Analysis Center (CSAC) Operations

This facility develops and informs risk assessments related to national chemical defense. CSAC is co-located at the DOD Edgewood Chemical Biological Center (ECBC) at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds in Maryland. CSAC supports a variety of customers within DHS, the Federal Government, and the HSE, to include the S&T Directorate's Chemical and Biological Division, DHS components such as the National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) and TSA, and Federal agencies, such as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and DOD. CSAC also provides science- and technology-based quality assurance information regarding chemical threats to support the unified national effort to secure the Nation. The DOD Sample Receipt Facility at ECBC houses CSAC, providing the capability to integrate knowledge across the full chemical threat spectrum. Operational costs for this facility include rent, security, utilities, and information technology.

National Urban Security Technology Laboratory (NUSTL) Operations

NUSTL provides T&E capabilities to the S&T Directorate and other DHS Components such as the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO). NUSTL also is the liaison for the deployment of experimental technologies in the New York City metropolitan area and provides technical support to the regional first responder community. NUSTL is a government-owned, government-operated laboratory located in the borough of Manhattan, New York, NY. Major operational costs include rent, information technology, and security.

National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center (NBACC) Operations

NBACC provides the capability to characterize current and future biological threats, assess their impacts, and inform the development of countermeasures and vaccines in response to events and identified threats. The NBACC mission is to provide the Nation with the scientific basis for characterization of biological threats and bioforensic analysis to support attribution of their planned and actual use. NBACC is part of the National Interagency Biodefense Campus that includes the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), DOD, and Department of Agriculture (USDA). The unique missions of threat characterization and bioforensics enhance the Nation's overall biodefense capabilities. NBACC closely collaborates with the FBI and other law enforcement agencies. NBACC also continues to examine opportunities for the cooperative use of existing capacity for work needed by other Federal agencies. S&T operates NBACC as an FFRDC. The FFRDC plans, manages, and executes the NBACC research programs and operates the facility. NBACC has achieved all of the required certifications and registrations for its biosafety level (BSL) 2, 3, and 4 laboratories.

Plum Island Animal Disease Center (PIADC) Operations

PIADC conducts research on contagious foreign animal diseases (FAD) (e.g., foot-and-mouth disease [FMD]) and develops strategies and vaccines to protect the Nation's animal industries and exports from foreign animal diseases accidentally or deliberately introduced into the United States. DHS and USDA jointly perform the R&D work at PIADC. The combined work of both agencies supports the S&T Directorate's agro-terrorism countermeasures programs. Research at the facility occurs in BSL-2, BSL-3, and BSL-3Ag laboratory spaces. DHS is responsible for the management, operations and maintenance of the facility. The laboratory is a self-sustaining operation, with its own power plant, fuel storage, fire protection, waste disposal, and security systems. S&T provides the only ferry transport to and from the island and is responsible for operating and maintaining the ferries, docks, and harbor. S&T delivers the day-to-day operational support, including the operations work force. Major operational costs include security, an operations & maintenance contract, utilities, and fuel.

Transportation Security Laboratory (TSL) Operations

TSL performs research, development, and validation of solutions to detect and mitigate the threat of explosives. TSL is an RDT&E laboratory that develops promising explosive detection technologies to the point of operational T&E. TSL supports S&T's Explosives Division and ASOA, and TSA. The real property and facilities belong to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). Major operational costs include rent, operation support contracts, building maintenance, utilities, security, and information technology. TSL is located at the FAA William J. Hughes Technical Center in Atlantic City, N.J.

Salaries and Benefits

Funds salaries and benefits for non-headquarters, Federal employees located at S&T's field laboratories. These employees operate and execute programs at the S&T Laboratories in support of S&T divisions, DHS components, and other government agencies.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$ thousands) 62,832	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$ thousands) 438,132	FY 2015 Activity Request (\$ thousands) 337,156
<i>NBACC Operations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NBACC facility is comprised of the National Bioforensic Analysis Center (NBFAC) and the National Biological Threat Characterization Center (NBTCC). The NBFAC conducts bioforensic analysis of evidence from a biocrime or terrorist attack to attain a "biological fingerprint" to help investigators identify perpetrators and determine the origin and method of attack. The NBFAC supports the FBI in conducting and facilitating technical forensic analyses and interpretation of material recovered following a real or suspected bioterrorist attack. The NBTCC conducts studies and laboratory experiments to fill in information gaps to better understand current and future biological threats; to assess vulnerabilities and conduct risk assessments; and to determine potential impacts to guide the development of countermeasures such as detectors, drugs, vaccines, and decontamination technologies. The NBACC is a key component in implementing the President's National Strategy for Homeland Security, as it addresses the need for substantial scientific research to better anticipate, prevent, and mitigate the consequences of biological attacks. The NBACC provides dedicated, secure, and responsive 	

	<p>biocontainment laboratories to conduct biothreat characterization and vulnerability assessments, as well as dedicated bioforensics operational capacity; and capacity for high-containment research and development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of the facility (one unit) has been completed and the NBACC is now operating in steady-state mode. • FY 2013: 32,132; FY 2014: 34,132; FY 2015: 37,156
<i>NBAF Construction</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed NBAF is an integrated foreign animal and zoonotic disease research, development and testing facility that will support complementary missions of DHS and USDA to protect the United States from the numerous infectious foreign animal and zoonotic diseases present throughout the world that could threaten our public health, agriculture, and economy, and bring effective countermeasures and vaccines to industry for further development. Several Presidential Directives and congressional mandates assign agricultural defense responsibilities to both DHS and USDA. Any animal disease outbreak posing a nationally significant impact on U.S. agriculture is within DHS's Homeland Security Presidential Directive 9 (HSPD-9) coordination responsibilities. DHS was authorized as the lead for bio- and agro-defense research and development at PIADC by the Homeland Security Act of 2002. PIADC is at the end of its lifecycle – as a facility it does not meet modern bio-containment standards and has several critical capability limitations. It does not possess large animal biosafety level 4 (ABSL-4) laboratory space, meaning that any outbreak of emerging or zoonotic disease requiring this bio-containment level could not involve direct livestock research, which would severely inhibit U.S. response capability. As a BSL-3 facility, PIADC also has a limited capacity to perform R&D. NBAF will provide the U.S. with these capabilities to protect our agricultural economy, food supply, and public health. NBAF will provide the U.S. with BSL-4 diagnostic and research capabilities rather than relying on limited large animal ABSL-4 facilities located in other countries. • NBAF will be incrementally constructed in three segments as follows: 1) site Preparation (complete), 2) central utility plant (in progress), and 3) main laboratory. • FY 2013: 30,700; FY 2014: 404,000; FY 2015: 300,000

Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Research Development and Innovation
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Research Development and Innovation

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	425,295
2014 Enacted	-	-	462,000
2015 Current Services	-	-	462,000
2015 Program Change	-	-	(28,212)
2015 Total Request	-	-	433,788
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(28,212)

The S&T Directorate requests \$433.788 million for RD&I in FY 2015. The \$28.212 million decrease in FY 2015 reduces R&D work in areas such as: CBE Defense; Counter Terrorist; Cyber Security/Information Analysis, and First Responder/Disaster Resilience.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

RD&I PPA – Provides state-of-the-art technologies and solutions to meet the needs of the operational components of the Department and the first responder community. Includes customer-focused and output-oriented RDT&E programs that balance risk, cost, impact, and time to delivery. The six thrust areas of RD&I include: APEX; Border Security; CBE Defense; Counter Terrorist; Cyber Security/Information Analytics; and First Responder/Disaster Resilience.

APEX – FY 2014: \$15.013 million. FY 2015 Request: \$15.013 million. Consists of crosscutting, multi-disciplinary projects agreed to by the requesting DHS Component Head and the Under Secretary for Science and Technology.

Apex Air Entry/Exit Re-Engineering (AEER)

- *Problem:* Increases in international travel have strained CBP resources, resulting in increased wait times and delays for passengers to clear some Federal Inspection Service areas. In addition, DHS is required by law to implement a cost-effective biometric exit process to increase CBP's ability to confirm the identity of persons departing the U.S.
- *Solution:* Analyze current entry operations, and implement technologies and enhancements to existing airport operations, to increase CBP's capability to expedite screening of travelers entering the U.S. AEER will also develop recommended approaches and implement technologies for cost-effective and integrated biometric exit capabilities to meet the Congressional mandate for biometric exit. Throughout the project, AEER will actively engage its industry stakeholders to understand the challenges and impacts of current operations and proposed changes.

- *Impact:* With S&T's assistance, CBP will increase its ability to confirm the identity of persons entering and departing the U.S., fulfill its obligation to implement a biometric air exit solution, and ensure that processes are efficient and keep pace with growth in international air travel.

Prior Year Key Events

- Engaged industry stakeholders to discuss project goals, gather operational requirements, and address potential concerns.
- Delivered Survey Methodology for OFO POE Operations Data Collection.
- Completed Test Bed Facility architecture design and engineering drawings.
- Completed eight Airport Operational Surveys and documented findings in an As-Is Operational Survey Report.
- Drafted entry and exit capability gap assessment, and included targeted areas for potential solutions.

Current Year Key Events

- Conduct joint working session with key industry stakeholders to discuss pros and cons of notional biometric exit CONOPs.
- Conduct a biometric technology market survey of initial device capabilities and maturity report.
- Establish Test Bed Capability and Facility.
- Complete iris, fingerprint, and face biometric device laboratory qualification testing.
- Validate biometric air entry/exit CONOPs and technologies with scenario based testing.
- Conduct performance and cost-benefit analysis of biographic and biometric exit.
- Complete airport entry/exit analytical tools and document for transition to CBP.

Budget Year Key Events

- Select biometric technology candidates for field evaluation.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
N/A	N/A	N/A	7,500	7,506	7,506

APEX Border Enforcement Analytics Project (BEAP)

- *Problem:* ICE Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) requires data driven business models for lead development, senior agent knowledge capture, and improved access to a wide variety of authorized information sources.
- *Solution:* S&T is partnering with ICE HSI to develop and deliver emerging Big Data capability in the form of new information architectures and algorithms that improve the efficiency of law enforcement operations.
- *Impact:* S&T will provide a scalable and efficient information analytics system that can assimilate authorized data sets to improve lead development and law enforcement operations using the best of breed commercially open source technology. This will improve ICE investigation capabilities and improve ICE's ability to interdict illegal exports.

Prior Year Key Events

- Program Charter Agreement between ICE and S&T Leadership.
- Statistical reports relevant to export control reform.
- Established S&T processing enclave for algorithm development.

Current Year Key Events

- Transition Initial Operational Capability to DHS Data Center.
- Evaluation of Geocoding Algorithms.
- Evaluation of leading emerging analytic and storage technologies.
- Demonstration of algorithms that reflect best analytic practices of senior ICE investigative agents.

Budget Year Key Events

- Transition exploratory methodology mapping capabilities to ICE.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
N/A	N/A	N/A	7,500	7,507	7,507

Border Security – FY 2014: \$43.856 million. FY 2015 Request: \$51.100 million. DHS secures the borders, territorial waters, ports, terminals, waterways, and air, land, and sea transportation systems of the United States. S&T invests in border security research and development for technologies and solutions to prevent the illicit movement and illegal entry or exit of people, weapons, dangerous goods, and contraband, and to manage the risk posed by people and goods in transit.

Cargo Security – FY 2014: \$16.456 million. FY 2015 Request: \$18.300 million. This program develops technologies to ensure the integrity of cargo shipments (including sea, air, and land conveyance) and enhances the end-to-end security of the supply chain, from the manufacturer of goods to final delivery, while ensuring economic throughput for the U.S. economy. This work will reduce the risk of terrorists manipulating cargo as it conveys across various transit modes in the international supply chain.

Air Cargo Screening

- *Problem:* Current screening systems offer inadequate detection performance across the full range stream of commerce. There is a need for more effective and affordable air cargo screening equipment and the cost of adequately effective equipment is an issue that affects Independent Air Cargo (IAC) facilities and Air Carrier procurement decisions.
- *Solution:* Develop the Opacity and Complexity Assessment Software Tool (OCAST) to automatically predict the likelihood that an explosive threat could be reliably detected by a human operator using an X-ray image for a particular package, develop palletized screening X-ray systems offering Computed Tomography (CT) images to enable effective screening of medium and high-density pallets, and develop field deployable Mass Spectrometry (MS) for Explosives Trace Detectors (ETDs) to enable more effective identification of complex homemade explosives.
- *Impact:* The development of low cost air cargo screening systems, offering improved probabilities of detection, would enhance TSA's ability to ensure a more effective air cargo screening capability by enabling the procurement of these systems by IACs and Air Carriers at costs that are deemed acceptable.

Prior Year Key Events

- Completed preliminary design of handheld trace direct analysis tool for break bulk and palletized air cargo screening.
- Developed prototype palletized cargo screening systems through critical design phase.

Current Year Key Events

- Deliver Opacity and Complexity Assessment Software Tool (OCAST) to assist personnel in air cargo screening.
- Complete development and test Quantum Magnetics' prototype palletized cargo screening system.
- Demonstrate new portable trace detection systems for air cargo screening.
- Complete meta-study to determine effectiveness of screening systems against various streams of commerce. Study will include recommendations to address technology gaps.

Budget Year Key Events

- Complete development and test Astrophysics' prototype palletized cargo screening systems.
- Complete "ground truth" cargo IED study to determine available trace signatures for ETDs.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
11,795	15,920	12,083	11,944	2,000	5,000

Cargo Container Security

- *Problem:* The lack of actionable information used in the targeting of cargo for inspection, diverts resources from higher risk shipments, while reducing the efficient flow of low risk/legitimate cargo. Inefficient targeting and lack of confidence in the security of containerized cargo in the global supply chain, costs U.S. importers billions in lost revenue per year. Moreover, the volume of inbound cargo to U.S. ports-of-entry (POEs) is projected to continue to increase from year to year while CBP manpower will not be increased proportionately. As such, new or improved technology can be a force multiplier or enabler to help address these problems.
- *Solution:* This project develops technologies for collecting additional cargo security data, while also investing in the analysis methods for transforming new and existing cargo security data into actionable information in the form of improved targeting that leads to a higher probability of detecting illegal or hazardous materials in cargo while expediting the delivery of legitimate cargo.
- *Impact:* Improved targeting and improvements in container security through the use of technology will reduce the number of containers requiring scanning and/or manual inspection saving CBP millions annually in labor and facility costs, while increasing the throughput of legitimate cargo. The use of technology could yield millions of dollars of additional tax revenue and would allow the automation of manual processes at the Points of Entry (POEs), freeing up thousands of hours/yr of CBP labor.

Prior Year Key Events

- Delivered performance specification for the Secure Hybrid Composite Container (SHCC) to CBP.
- Delivered two fabricated Secure Hybrid Composite Containers. One container for testing and one for delivery to the Government of Singapore (funded by Singapore Ministry of Home Affairs).
- Developed and delivered US-EU Maritime Cargo Security Pilot Project Charter to the European Union (EU) for review and signature.

Current Year Key Events

- Pilot a supply chain management system using RECONS for CBP's Centralized Examination Station (CES) and In-bond Operations.
- Pilot a supply chain management system using RECONS to secure deliveries in the National Capital Region for the Federal Protective Service (FPS).
- Deliver Secure Hybrid Composite Container draft standard to International Organization for Standardization (ISO) for certification/adoption.

- Deliver Secure Hybrid Composite Container Environmental Testing Report.
- Deliver Secure Hybrid Composite Container Operational Evaluation Report.
- Finalize US-EU Maritime Cargo Security Pilot Test Plan.

Budget Year Key Events

- Preliminary assessment of the efficacy of various cargo security devices for use in the US-EU Maritime Cargo Security Pilot.
- Deliver CES/In-Bond prototype to CBP.
- Deliver National Capital Region Secure Delivery prototype to FPS.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
12,760	1,450	1,000	2,812	3,450	1,400

Cargo Validation

- *Problem:* CBP has limited capability to collect and analyze evidence from cargo and cargo containers to enforce trade law. Currently, CBP Agriculture Inspectors search for pests/invasive species using time-consuming manual techniques. CBP/ICE has limited ability to detect/interdict counterfeit merchandise entering the U.S. and the estimated \$65 billion in bulk cash being illegally smuggled out of the U.S. each year.
- *Solution:* This project provides CBP with the capability to (1) detect the transport of contraband, counterfeit merchandise, or invasive species for inbound and outbound cargo at the POEs and (2) detect and prosecute illegal activity through the forensic analysis of material collected from suspicious cargo/packages.
- *Impact:* Improved tools and methods to validate cargo and enforce trade compliance, and detect invasive species will: 1) increase throughput of legitimate cargo, 2) increase the availability of forensic evidence enabling enhanced trade compliance enforcement, and 3) reduce industry complaints/ costs caused by delaying the processing of cargo at the POE. Improved enforcement of trade law will allow for the collection of millions of dollars of currently uncollected tariffs and duties.

Prior Year Key Events

- Developed seedling/Tech Foraging report that identifies one or more paths forward for developing low power microwave and passive acoustic technology that can be used to detect a broad spectrum of invasive species that infest both shipping containers and bulk cargo.
- Developed seedling Study report that determined that sufficient DNA can be collected off of highly compromised surfaces and that it is feasible to develop a sampling kit to collect and preserve the integrity of a DNA sample.
- Determined that existing Ion Mobility Spectrometry (IMS) equipment being used for drug detection at Ports of Entry (POEs) can be modified to also detect currency.

Current Year Key Events

- Test IMS system with real currency samples and backgrounds. Develop algorithms to optimize signal use and analytical figures of merit. Deliver3 Tech Foraging report on bulk currency detection using X-ray technology.
- Determine the size, mobility, and water content range of detectable pests and vermin via microwave and acoustic sensor modalities to support design trades for invasive species detection equipment.

- Identify unique physical properties of key counterfeit goods that can be exploited with the use of non-invasive sensors.

Budget Year Key Events

- Laboratory prototype and testing of microwave and acoustic systems for detection of invasive species. Performance comparison will be made with human operators.
- A currency detection system will be field tested at a border crossing in order to assess performance under real conditions. Detection performance, usability, and operational reliability will be evaluated.
- DNA and metadata evidence collection, characterization and database development.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
N/A	12,633	2,000	5,302	8,406	8,300

Land/Sea Cargo Screening

- *Problem:* Several CBP non-intrusive cargo scanning systems are reaching the end of their service life and are exhibiting reduced performance and rising maintenance costs. Other scanning systems are using technology that needs to be refreshed to maintain parity with the smuggling threat. In addition, CBP lacks the capability to non-intrusively detect contraband hidden in the walls of refrigerated cargo containers and in structural voids of conveyances and vehicles, requiring them to use time intensive manual inspection techniques.
- *Solution:* This project develops software and hardware upgrades for the legacy cargo scanning units, infusing state-of-the-art technology which will enhance their detection performance and extend their service life, and prototypes non-intrusive scanning capabilities for refrigerated cargo containers and structural voids.
- *Impact:* The S&T Directorate's efforts will enhance CBP's effectiveness in detecting contraband at Ports of Entry while increasing the throughput of legitimate cargo. Upgrades to CBP cargo scanning systems will improve performance, while significantly reducing O&M costs.

Prior Year Key Events

- None

Current Year Key Events

- Contract award of the Mid-Level Energy Scanning System Upgrade.
- Technology foraging report identifying the option(s) for development of a Refrigerated Cargo Container Scanner.
- Technology foraging report identifying the option(s) for development of a Void and Anomaly Detector.
- Technology foraging report identifying the option(s) for development of the Mobile Backscatter Scanning System Upgrade.

Budget Year Key Events

- Critical design of the Mid-Level Energy Scanning System Upgrade.
- Preliminary design of the Refrigerated Cargo Container Scanner.
- Preliminary design of the Void and Deck Anomaly Detector.
- Preliminary design of the Mobile Backscatter Scanning System Upgrade.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
1,963	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,600	3,600

Land Border Security – FY 2014: \$16.342 million. FY 2015 Request: \$22.550 million. This program develops and transitions technical capabilities that strengthen U.S. land border security by safeguarding lawful trade and travel and by helping to prevent illegal goods and people from crossing the border.

Air Based Technologies

- **Problem:** DHS operating components have the responsibility to detect and interdict illegal entry and smuggling activity along the vast expanses of U.S. land and maritime borders between the POEs. DoD-developed airborne surveillance systems could be repurposed/adapted/leveraged to dramatically improve CBP's situational awareness of remote regions of the U.S. border. Small unmanned aircraft systems (SUAS) are unavailable for DHS component and First Responder use due to limited access to the National Air Space (NAS).
- **Solution:** This project identifies, tests, and evaluates sensors mounted on fixed and rotary wing manned aircraft, unmanned aerostats, and small unmanned aircraft systems (SUAS) for possible use by DHS components for improved detection, classification, and tracking of illicit activity. It also provides DHS components and the First Responder community unbiased evaluation of available airborne sensors in realistic, operationally relevant scenarios for improved situational awareness for both law enforcement and during emergency events (e.g. floods, forest fires). In addition, the project is developing technologies to enable/enhance SUAS access to the NAS.
- **Impact:** Airborne sensors and sensor systems can provide DHS operating components and First Responders with invaluable situational awareness before making the decision to dispatch agents/assets to respond to and engage in potentially dangerous operations. The project will improve CBP, USCG, and the first responder community's awareness and understanding of the utility of mature airborne sensor systems and platforms for border security and public safety missions.

Prior Year Key Events

- Posted online operational field assessment reports of Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (SUAS) for improved detection, identification, and classification of illicit activity and improved situational awareness during emergency events (e.g. floods, forest fires).

Current Year Key Events

- Continue to post online operational field assessment reports of SUAS for improved detection, identification, and classification of illicit activity and improved situational awareness during emergency events (e.g. floods, forest fires).
- Deliver Wide Area Airborne Surveillance System Operational Evaluation Report to CBP.

Budget Year Key Events

- Publish reports assessing performance of SUAS in the maritime operational context.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
N/A	1,219	5,000	4,469	2,618	5,250

Ground Based Technologies

- *Problem:* CBP is in need of new or improved border surveillance capabilities, especially for difficult terrains, harsh weather, and remote locations. Border Spotters interfere with U.S. law enforcement efforts.
- *Solution:* In 2008, the S&T Directorate established the Border Surveillance Working Group comprised of Border Patrol personnel and other subject matter experts to: (1) assess capability gaps on both the Northern and Southern borders and (2) develop the Border Surveillance Technology Roadmap (2009). This project is pursuing technologies to provide the capabilities outlined in the roadmap including radars, imagers, unattended ground sensors (UGS), tripwires, and related communication/power technologies. The recently developed Border Patrol Research and Development Strategic Plan validates the roadmap and the technologies being pursued under GBT. The project is also identifying methods and technology to effectively counter Border Spotters.
- *Impact:* CBP's improved situational awareness of U.S. terrestrial borders between the POEs will result in higher interdiction rates of illegal activity through higher detection rates, fewer false alarms, and better utilization of Border Patrol agents and assets.

Prior Year Key Events

- Developed Mobile Surveillance System Upgrade (MSS-U) Agent Feedback Compilation report.
- Delivered MSS-U capability to BP for Operational Assessment.

Current Year Key Events

- Turnover Buried Tripwire capability to CBP for Operational Assessment.
- Turnover Automated Scene Understanding (ASU) Surveillance Capability to CBP for Operational Assessment.
- Turnover Slash CameraPole capability to CBP for Operational Assessment.
- Conduct Canadian-U.S. Sensor Sharing Pilot (CUSSP) implementation and engineering test.

Budget Year Key Events

- Provide technical assessment of key Border Spotter design issues

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
11,099	5,385	4,000	4,002	5,219	8,400

Rapid Response Prototyping Team

- *Problem:* CBP/OTIA needs the ability to inexpensively and rapidly field prototypes for use and assessment in order to gather input for future OTIA acquisitions.
- *Solution:* This project enables short term delivery of high priority new technology prototypes to the field. This project will jointly assess COTS or near-COTS solutions for use in areas of critical need for border security. The need will be identified by CBP; the near-term requirements will be jointly evaluated, and the S&T Directorate will provide one or more prototype units for field use and evaluation.
- *Impact:* This project will enhance CBP's ability to quickly adopt available technology to improve their capabilities and/or reduce O&M costs of existing capability.

Prior Year Key Events

- Installed Forward Operating Base (FOB) Camp Grip power assessment and fuel efficient generator.

Current Year Key Events

- Transition FOB Camp Grip power assessment and fuel efficient generator to CBP.

Budget Year Key Events

- Provide engineering analysis and system design for a fuel efficient power system for FOB in Ajo, Arizona.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
N/A	N/A	N/A	1,045	979	1,100

Small Dark Aircraft

- *Problem:* Unmanned Air Vehicles (UAVs) in the form of small-factor Remote Control (RC) aircraft are becoming highly proliferated and represent a potential threat to the entire Homeland Security Enterprise. DHS/S&T/HSARPA is studying the nature and intent of means to detect UAVs/RCs being used improperly or as a threat to Responders, notionally at Public gathering spaces or other targets within an urban environment.
- *Solution:* This project aims to validate the usefulness of continuous, distributed RF spectrum monitoring in an urban environment to provide a “change recognition” capability that will detect the presence of anomalous signals associated with the operation of remotely controlled small UAV devices.
- *Impact:* Development and demonstration of an effective and affordable capability to detect (and counter) remotely controlled UAVs will provide additional capability to our HSE Law Enforcement and Responder partners to address the improper or terrorist use of these readily available and exploitable threats.

Prior Year Key Events

- Tested, demonstrated, and evaluated the Small Dark Aircraft (SDA) developmental system operating on the northwest border over all weather conditions and in challenging terrain.
- Augmented the existing system with a visual/IR camera that could be slewed by track sensors to take a picture of the target of interest and to display the target image with all track data of that target.
- Conducted system analysis of the sensor performance and identification of additional sensors and/or data processing techniques to ensure robust performance in multiple environments under extreme weather conditions.

Current Year Key Events

- Conducted Analysis of Alternatives Study of methods to detect Radio Frequency signals and characteristics typically associated with Remote Control UAV devices.
- Performed an end-to-end Systems Study addressing engineering issues associated with the detection, processing, tracking, and identification of small remotely controlled UAVs.
- Conducted a RDT&E “rodeo” of candidate detection technologies found in the AoA study.
- Conducted a “background environment” study of the RF signals present in a typical urban environment.

Budget Year Key Events

- Use the FY14 Analysis of Alternatives Study to select candidate technology for a full-scale end-to-end system development effort.
- Conduct a large scale urban environment “Pilot” using a prototype setup of the selected detection and signal processing capability.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
N/A	1,015	N/A	2,759	2,900	2,000

Tunnel Detection and Surveillance

- *Problem:* Cross-border tunnels are dug by transnational criminal organizations to smuggle contraband into the U.S. Current detection capabilities rely on random tips and a laborious human intelligence (HUMINT) collection process, and when tunnels are discovered, CBP/ICE lack the ability to exploit the tunnel to arrest and prosecute those involved in the creation and use of the tunnel.
- *Solution:* This project provides CBP and ICE the capability to locate clandestine tunnels, and the ability to perform forensic analysis of a detected tunnel to support investigations and prosecution.
- *Impact:* Using the S&T Directorate-developed tools, there should be a 50% increase in the number of detected tunnels resulting in a reduction in the flow of contraband smuggled into the U.S. via tunnels, keeping 100s of tons of drugs off U.S. streets while saving thousands of CBP labor hours. Forensic tools/processes developed will increase the ability to arrest and prosecute individuals involved in the creation/use of tunnels for smuggling.

Prior Year Key Events

- Delivered geophysical data sets of the 50 mile “high priority intervals” along the SW border.
- Delivered noise data sets of the 50 mile “high priority intervals” along the SW border.
- Identified a physical mechanism that can be measured with available laboratory equipment to determine the age of a tunnel.

Current Year Key Events

- Deliver Sensor Performance Tool & Sensor Guidebook to help CBP make better use of tunnel detection equipment they already bought and better understand their performance limitations.
- Demonstrate Sensor Performance Tool on southwest border with currently deployed CBP Tunnel Van being used for tunnel detection, location, surveying, and remediation efforts.
- Determine key physical attributes to discriminate tunnels from underground clutter and identify one or more sensor modalities that can utilize those attributes effectively.

Budget Year Key Events

- Demonstrate method for sample collection and analysis to determine tunnel age in a controlled (lab) environment Demonstrate prototype system in a field environment.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
3,077	1,524	N/A	2,894	4,626	5,800

Maritime Border Security – FY 2014: \$11.058 million. FY 2015 Request: \$10.250 million. This program develops and transitions technical capabilities that enhance U.S. maritime border security by

safeguarding lawful trade and travel and helps to prevent illegal use of the maritime environment to transport illicit goods or people.

Arctic Communications

- *Problem:* The Coast Guard is extending operations into the Arctic in areas that were once inaccessible but are now ice-free during summer months. The vast distances, lack of communications infrastructure, harsh weather, and high latitude ionic disturbances combine to make communications in the Arctic difficult.
- *Solution:* The S&T Directorate, in close coordination with the USCG Research and Development Center, will identify and evaluate appropriate terrestrial radio frequency (RF) and space-based solutions to support USCG missions in the Arctic region.
- *Impact:* Terrestrial and space-based communication and protocol solutions will guide the USCG in the acquisition and implementation of reliable communications capabilities in the Arctic, essential for safe and effective operations.

Prior Year Key Events

- Determine paths toward identifying and evaluate terrestrial-based radio and antenna solutions to support USCG missions in the Arctic region.

Current Year Key Events

- Deliver modeling report of existing communications propagation in the HF, VHF, and UHF frequency bands including modeling of likely radio and antenna locations to improve communications reliability.
- Conduct all planning (logistics, test plan development, etc.) to support a field test of space-based systems to determine communications signal strength and clarity.
- Execute an abbreviated test of candidate communication solutions at latitudes exceeding 70 degrees north.

Budget Year Key Events

- Based on FY14 test results, determine candidate solutions.
- Demonstrate and analyze candidate solution(s) performance during USCG's Arctic Shield 2015.
- Develop a preliminary Life Cycle Cost projection for high likelihood solutions.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
N/A	N/A	N/A	101	N/A	750

Port and Coastal Surveillance

- *Problem:* DHS operating agencies have limited capability to detect, track, identify, and interdict maritime threats such as self-propelled semi-submersible (SPSS), fully submersible vessels (FSV), and small vessels transporting contraband or people unlawfully into the U.S.
- *Solution:* This project develops solutions to improve maritime situational awareness, informational analytics, and information sharing/distribution to enable an appropriate and rapid tactical response to maritime threats as well as enhancing strategic planning/resource allocation at the regional and national level.
- *Impact:* The S&T Directorate developed technology will dramatically improve the maritime domain awareness of DHS components in the coastal regions of the U.S., increasing small vessel interdiction efficiency eight fold in five years.

Prior Year Key Events

- Coastal Surveillance System (CSS) pilot installation at CBP's Air and Marine Operations Center.
- Smart Chart AIS app for android smart phones developed and made available via Google.

Current Year Key Events

- Expand CSS Pilot to include USCG Sector Los Angeles.
- Deliver CSS Mission Needs Statement.
- Expand CSS Pilot to include USCG Sector San Diego.
- Expand CSS Pilot to include CBP OIC Detroit.
- Deliver Smart Chart AIS app for other smart phone platforms.

Budget Year Key Events

- Deliver CSS Information Sharing Tools.
- Expand CSS Enterprise to USCG Sector Seattle.
- Integrate new data sources into CSS.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
5,128	6,306	3,134	6,683	7,250	9,500

CBE Defense – FY 2014: \$141.848 million. FY 2015 Request: \$125.426 million. S&T Directorate invests in R&D to support prevention and protective strategies and coordinated surveillance and detection to address CBE threats. R&D work includes: prevention of terrorism; reduction of vulnerability of critical infrastructure from terrorist attacks and other hazards; and prevention of the illicit movement and illegal entry or exit of people, weapons, dangerous goods, and contraband by providing technology, methods, and procedures to detect CBE threats.

Bioagent Detection – FY 2014: \$39.570 million. FY 2015 Request: \$35.676 million. This program conducts research and develops and identifies tools to enable rapid detection and provide advanced warning of attacks or releases of biological threat agents against the population and agriculture of the United States. It defines the intended use and application, develops the requirements, and executes the technology developmental efforts to support early detection and warning of potential bioagent threats to humans and animals.

Agricultural Screening and Surveillance

- *Problem:* High-priority foreign animal diseases in livestock and wildlife threaten the U.S. agricultural critical infrastructure.
- *Solution:* This project will develop and standardize technologies and protocols, including immunoassay-based approaches and real-time polymerase chain reaction processes, to identify infected animals and thereby address current and emerging agricultural threats.
- *Impact:* The screening tools developed and deployed to the USDA National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) will help prevent high-priority foreign animal diseases such as foot-and-mouth disease, and Rift Valley fever.

Prior Year Key Events

- Completed development of priority Pen-side assays for use in the NAHLN for the detection of foreign animal diseases including foot-and-mouth disease, classical swine fever, and rift valley fever.

Current Year Key Events

- Develop molecular screening tool for the detection of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in bulk milk tanks in collaboration with key dairy state partners.
- Complete and demonstrate prototype capability for inter-state livestock transportation network models to support planning and response options for high priority diseases (e.g., Foot-and-Mouth Disease).
- Field Enhanced Passive Surveillance System in at least four states.

Budget Year Key Events

- Transition validated sensitive molecular screening tool for the detection of FMD in bulk milk tanks using the existing dairy industry milk transportation and quality control infrastructure in the NAHLN and key dairy states.
- Enhanced Passive Surveillance iOS app in Apple store/ Droid App available in Google Play. Store to promote and enable wider use of animal disease surveillance toolset.
- Report summarizing the occurrence of FADs in wildlife species in endemic regions, including a compilation of susceptible US species with data on ecological, behavioral and environmental factors that could influence disease severity and spread.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
512	3,248	3,325	3,304	7,273	750

Bioassays

- *Problem:* First Responders and Public Health officials do not have well-validated detection assays to analyze potential bio-threat samples and inform appropriate actions to ensure public safety and public health actions and decision.
- *Solution:* Develop highly robust assays; that includes test, evaluation, and validation of nucleic acid detection assays (TaqMan PCR); antigen detection assays (immunoassays); and rapid antimicrobial susceptibility assays (based on micro-culture and PCR) for deployment and employment through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Laboratory Response Network and other federally sponsored laboratory response networks to support rapid detection of an event, respond to an event, and recover from an event. These assays are intended to be dual-use assays that can be used for environmental sample analysis as well as clinical specimen analysis.
- *Impact:* Enables capabilities to rapidly screen and detect high-consequence biological pathogens and toxins to provide critical information to support actions and decisions regarding public safety. This project will also develop bioinformatics resources, reference strain and antibody repositories along with appropriate standards to recognize and identify traditional, emerging, advanced, and enhanced threat agents.

Prior Year Key Events

- Validated Public Health Actionable Assays (PHAA) for Ricin toxin and *Francisella tularensis* transitioned to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Laboratory Response Network (CDC LRN).

- Completed evaluation of Ricin and Abrin lateral flow assays for First Responder Use in the field for screening and to evaluate suspicious materials.
- Completed the Government Unique Standards for PHAA Antigen/Toxin based detection Assay with Inter Agency participation and agreement.

Current Year Key Events

- Transition validated laboratory detection assays for high consequence (*Y. pestis*, *Rickettsia* and *Variola*) pathogens and toxins (*C. botulinum* and Abrin) to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Laboratory Response Network (CDC LRN) for deployment and employment.
- Conduct test, evaluation and validation of Lateral Flow assays for *Bacillus anthracis*, *Yersinia pestis* and *Francisella tularensis* for First Responder use in support of public safety actions and screening of suspicious material in the field.
- Complete Rapid Antimicrobial Susceptibility tests for *Y. pestis*.

Budget Year Key Events

- Complete testing, evaluation and validation of *Bacillus anthracis*, *Burkholderia mallei* and *pseudomallei* PHAA assays.
- Complete testing, evaluation of *Bacillus anthracis*, *Yersinia pestis* and *Francisella tularensis* lateral flow assays for First Responder use in support of public safety actions and screening of suspicious materials in the field.
- Complete Rapid Antimicrobial Susceptibility tests for *Francisella tularensis*.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
19,421	15,007	4,000	3,975	7,000	4,000

Biosurveillance Systems

- *Problem:* There is a lack of prompt recognition, coordination and early response action protocols within the Federal, State governments and industry's in the event of a biological attack or disease outbreak.
- *Solution:* This project assembles and demonstrates biosurveillance technology advances and data fusion concepts to build CONOPS with strong coordination in the Federal interagency and local community arenas. It explores a variety of methods and systems to rapidly collect and exploit information useful for identifying outbreaks or unusual events using existing cloud-based computing architectures. To inform requirements and potential operational architectures, a demonstration will be conducted in partnership with Department of Defense (DOD), the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Health and Human Services (HHS) and will be based on scenario(s) of interest to these stakeholders and selected local communities.
- *Impact:* Optimized collection and integration of relevant environmental, animal and public health data will promote prompt awareness of a bio-attack or disease outbreak, resulting in reduced casualties and the application of early mitigation steps.

Prior Year Key Events

- None

Current Year Key Events

- Initiate biosurveillance analysis of alternatives and market survey for applicable technologies

- Deliver conceptual architecture for national bio-surveillance system of systems and deliver pilot project to link data from clinical and diagnostic networks.
- Establish stakeholder group and hold workshops to begin evaluation of surveillance response SOPs/CONOPs and requirements.

Budget Year Key Events

- Conduct stakeholder workshops to refine requirements.
- Down select appropriate commercial and prototype technologies for future year demonstrations.
- EPS iOS app in Apple Store / Droid app available in Google Play Store.
- Initiate development of integrated biological, chemical, and radiological surveillance architectures.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,046	6,900

Point-of-Care Diagnostics

- *Problem:* The need exists to enhance rapid bio-diagnostic capabilities to inform bio-surveillance systems on the scope and scale of a bio-event and to enable rapid and effective treatment and triage of individuals exposed or infected during an event.
- *Solution:* Develop and validate inexpensive, easy-to-use, high specificity and sensitivity diagnostics tests for point of care/need use during bioterrorism events and disease outbreaks.
- *Impact:* This project provides Health Care Providers with Rapid Point of Care/Need (POC/PON) diagnostic tests to dramatically enhance bio-diagnostic capabilities and to enable rapid response and clinical decisions to high-consequence pathogens, associated disease outbreaks, and/or terrorism events. These tests will be critical for rapid response and triage to optimize clinical interventions and to support public health action and decisions.

Prior Year Key Events

- Developed point of care/need diagnostic assays to differentiate viral vs bacterial infection to support therapeutic decisions and triage.
- Developed point of care/need Rapid Anthrax diagnostic test to support event response and mitigation after an anthrax event.

Current Year Key Events

- Complete Phase I testing and evaluation of bacterial vs. viral infection discriminator lateral flow assays from healthy populations.
- Complete Phase I testing and evaluation of rapid anthrax diagnostic test using appropriate clinical sample matrices from healthy populations.
Complete Phase I testing and evaluation of Random Peptide Array for clinical diagnostics application.

Budget Year Key Events

- Establish clinical specimen repository to support test, evaluation and validation of clinical diagnostic tests developed by DHS S&T.
- Evaluate appropriate clinical sample matrices to support Phase II evaluation of rapid anthrax diagnostic tests and validation of bacterial vs. viral infection discriminator lateral flow assays in disease-affected versus healthy populations.
- Develop rapid point of need test for Plague and Tularemia for POC and triage use.

- Complete Phase II Testing and Evaluation of Random Peptide Array technology to determine its potential use and application for Clinical diagnostic applications.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
6,154	12,829	9,800	4,889	9,273	9,300

Rapid Biodetection

- *Problem:* There is a need for Federal, State, and local responders to rapidly identify biological threat agents and toxins in the field through use of fixed installation sensors, person-portable sensors, and/or mobile laboratory systems, to rapidly provide advance warning of biological attacks.
- *Solution:* This project will develop affordable and effective environmental biological detection and collection systems that are suitable for urban environments use for event detection and characterization purposes following an attack. The detection system outputs will feed into the emerging local, state, or national-level cloud processing architecture for rapid awareness and response in the event of a biological event/attack.
- *Impact:* The resulting advanced warning system will support indoor, outdoor, national security, and other biosurveillance monitoring in order to reduce the time it takes to identify biological threat agents in the field and increase effective response efforts.

Prior Year Key Events

- Completed Analysis of Alternatives for detection architectures and technology solutions.
Completed Environmental Surveillance requirements to document decision points and information needs in response to a biological incident.

Current Year Key Events

- Prototype testing of improved laboratory modules for bio-threat agent sample preparation techniques.
- Analysis of alternatives for new assay concepts to detect emerging, advanced, or engineered threats.
- Finalize Environmental Monitoring requirements, issue broad agency announcement, and competitively select performers.

Budget Year Key Events

- Evaluate and down select feasible system solutions for continuous environmental monitoring.
- Feasibility of creating a model to predict virus function (i.e. pathogenicity) from genetic sequence information.
- Define requirements for distributed sensor architecture data integration networks.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
10,426	11,708	4,163	12,488	8,191	14,726

Chemical Detection – FY 2014: \$0.000 million. FY 2015 Request: \$3.000 million. This program seeks to develop more reliable chemical detectors, which will promote their use and reduce vulnerabilities of the population and critical infrastructure in a wide array of operational applications.

Integrated Chemical Detection System

- *Problem:* Currently available chemical detectors experience significant false positive responses in varying backgrounds, undermining the confidence of response assets in their value in responder and infrastructure protection scenarios. This problem results in delay in improving the defensive posture to chemical attack or major accident scenarios.
- *Solution:* This project will consider evolving technologies that offer “orthogonal” approaches (examining data on different physical features of chemicals) to increase the probability of correct identification and explore the application of these technologies in operational scenarios.
- *Impact:* The development of more reliable chemical detectors will promote their use and reduce vulnerabilities of the population and critical infrastructure in a wide array of operational applications. The outcome of this project will affect operational capabilities of multiple DHS components (e.g. USSS, USCG, TSA, CBP, OHA), critical infrastructure owners and first responders.

Prior Year Key Events

- None

Current Year Key Events

- None

Budget Year Key Events

- Develop and document requirements in cooperation with user community.
- Initiate concept exploration with market survey and analysis of alternatives of applicable technologies guided by lessons learned from prior year pilot demonstrations.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,000

Explosives Detection – FY 2014: \$102.278 million. FY 2015 Request: \$86.750 million. This program researches, develops, and/or identifies tools to detect and locate explosives intended to be used as terrorist weapons and strengthens aviation security by bolstering the international aviation security system, processes, and technologies, and by encouraging partnerships with industry. It defines concepts, requirements, and procedures for improved techniques for early detection and warning of potential explosive threats, including explosive threats to the Nation’s transportation systems and large public gatherings.

Advanced Imaging Displays

- *Problem:* Current training for Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) does not use the latest methods, tools, technologies, or data and require dramatic improvement to increase both operational performance and efficiency.
- *Solution:* S&T will develop a prototype hardware and software adaptive training system that provides an improved x-ray image analysis training capability. The system will maximize screener operational performance by utilizing new training methods, data, and technological capabilities, such as eye tracking and cognitive state assessment. The program will then expand beyond x-ray image analysis training to also provide an improved training capability for ticket and document checking.

- *Impact:* Implementing the new training system, methods and materials will make screening operations more effective and efficient, and will save TSA money by reducing training time up to 2 hours per TSO resulting in almost \$3 million in annual cost savings/avoidance and will correspondingly free up the trainer/mentor for same amount of time resulting in a force multiplier.

Prior Year Key Events

- Integrated the Exceptional Performing (EP) Screener methods and materials into a next generation hardware and software adaptive training platform to maximize screener operational performance by utilizing new technological capabilities, such as eye tracking and cognitive state assessment.

Current Year Key Events

- Expand existing imagery, revise, and enhance existing image based training solutions.
- Conduct a task analysis to identify critical cues and techniques required for Ticket and Document Checker (TDC) job functions, develop methods to quantify evaluation of performance utilizing performance and eye gaze data.

Budget Year Key Events

- Conduct software-based training enhancement.
- Develop and execute field validation of image based training solutions.
- Deliver Technical Report.
- Transition training materials and train trainers.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,000	1,200

Canine Explosives Detection

- *Problem:* The screening community needs enhanced tools, techniques and knowledge to better understand, train, and employ dogs utilized for explosive detection. *Solution:* The project has two primary goals. The first is to develop non-hazardous canine training aids for homemade explosives (HME) that will provide for more frequent training of canine explosives detection teams to improve the teams' proficiency and to evaluate and improve upon detection techniques. The second goal is to provide scientifically rigorous independent test and evaluation of canine teams in their operational environment in order to validate training methodologies and assess the strengths and weaknesses of canine employment techniques.
- *Solution:* This project will develop and test non-hazardous HME canine training aids which will provide performance results equivalent to or better than the actual explosive. Also, create and execute a rigorous independent test and evaluation capability which will provide the TSA National Explosive Detection Canine Team Program (NEDCTP) and any other DHS and HSE explosive canine team users with operational performance data to make decisions on improved concept of operations, techniques, and training.
- *Impact:* The project will deliver field tested non-hazardous canine training aids for peroxide-based HMEs to allow explosive detection canine teams to improve overall detection proficiency by allowing for more frequent training in the operational environment. The project will provide a scientifically rigorous independent test and evaluation of canine teams in their operational environment. Ensuring canine teams are effective in the operational environment is paramount to protecting the public from explosive threats. Statistically significant data on the operational performance of the explosive detection canine team will allow canine end users to validate training

methodologies and provide for an independent assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the operational deployment strategies.

Prior Year Key Events

- Delivered improved prototype canine training aids for peroxide-based HMEs for operational field assessment.
- Evaluated advanced off-leash canine screening methods for stadium search operations.
- Conducted operational assessment of the TSA person-search canine teams support airport operations.

Current Year Key Events

- Deliver two field validated low-cost non-hazardous canine training aids for peroxide-based HMEs.
- Deliver results of person search canine testing at mass transit rail environments.
- Deliver canine nuisance alarm laboratory analysis protocols.
- Test and deliver results to TSA on the operational performance of the Remote Explosive Sensing Techniques (REST) systems used by UK, FR, and NL to screen air cargo.

Budget Year Key Events

- Deliver results of testing person-search canines in support of final TSA RBS-MI.
- Deliver explosive odor generalization study to support reducing the current number of trained odors.
- Determine operational performance parameters of person-search canine in high throughput subway rail environment.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
2,000	2,489	2,513	2,497	4,200	4,500

Checked Baggage

- *Problem:* TSA has a limited capability to detect the array of improvised explosives threats, while managing operating costs and CONOPS to meet budget constraints.
- *Solution:* In collaboration with Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) and TSA, Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) is developing next generation X-ray systems that incorporate advanced measurement methods (compressive sensing) from DARPA's Knowledge Enhanced Compressive Measurement (KECoM) program along with integration of coherent X-ray scattering material discrimination and advanced X-ray component technology.
- *Impact:* These next generation X-ray systems are anticipated to provide TSA with enhanced threat detection capabilities and reduced false alarm rates (below 10%) for checked baggage screening operations allowing the TSA to be more efficient and effective.

Prior Year Key Events

- Delivered prototype 5th generation X-ray CT imaging systems with novel electron beam source for laboratory assessment.
- Delivered initial assessment of X-ray diffraction based liquid explosive identification capabilities to TSA.

Current Year Key Events

- Delivery of Phase 2 X-ray diffraction (XRD) proof of product design.

- Complete DPC/PeXsa System Concept Review.

Budget Year Key Events

- Delivery of X-ray diffraction based (XRD) hold baggage screening system prototype.
- Complete Adaptive X-ray explosives detection system (EDS) preliminary design review (PDR).

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
16,954	19,698	16,697	21,701	21,700	20,700

Dynamic X-Ray Imaging

- *Problem:* Screeners do not have the ability to adjust internal equipment screening parameters rapidly during screening operations to increase efficiency in baggage screening.
- *Solution:* Integrate advanced measurement algorithms, and adaptive X-ray components, into X-ray screening systems to provide real-time dynamic X-ray imaging. This will provide an agile response to improvised explosive threat detection with false alarm rate reduction and increased system throughput.
- *Impact:* The ability to dynamically adjust X-ray system parameters during baggage screening will allow enhanced threat material detection, real-time reduction of false alarm rates, and increased screening throughput. TSA operations will be able to respond to security levels by adjusting X-ray screening system parameters and throughput during baggage screening to increase overall security system efficiency.

Prior Year Key Events

- Initial work on the collection of a broad range of threat signatures and initial baggage data for vendor evaluation has begun within the framework of other existing EXD and TSA project areas. It is expected that in 2014, initial capability review will be completed.

Current Year Key Events

- Develop a new start pitch to drive a targeted BAA. For the development of this BAA, this effort may be combined with other algorithm development target areas to become a more comprehensive algorithm development solicitation.

Budget Year Key Events

- None

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,600	3,500

High Resolution Explosives Trace Detectors

- *Problem:* Current bench-top Explosive Trace Detectors (ETDs) have a limited ability to expand their threat detection capability, or decrease processing time without substantial performance penalties. Current Ion Mobility based systems lack the inherent sensitivity to expand the library of trace explosives, and detect lower concentrations of explosives.
- *Solution:* Develop next generation ETDs with improved threat detection capabilities to enhance detection capability and screening throughput.

- *Impact:* This project will provide TSA and other DHS Components with the ability to broaden their threat detection capabilities and increase screening throughput for primary and secondary screening operations.

Prior Year Key Events

- None

Current Year Key Events

- Release of BAA 13-03 to begin multiple 1-3 year projects for the development of next generations desktop and portable ETDs.

Budget Year Key Events

- Completion and delivery of Retrofit ETD prototype.
- Develop next generation desktop ETDs through CDR.
- Develop next generation desktop ETDs through critical design review (CDR).
- Develop next generation portable ETDs through CDR.
- Completion and delivery of next generation desktop ETDs prototypes.
- Completion and delivery of next generation portable ETDs prototypes.
- Completion of advanced detection tools and methods Government testing and evaluation.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
2,872	5,612	N/A	587	12,100	16,300

Integrated Passenger Screening Systems

- *Problem:* Current Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) for personnel screening have limited throughput and deployment options due to the mode of operation and the physical system size and cost. Current AIT systems require full divestiture of shoes and personal items due to their creating high-false alarms, therefore screening time is slowed and passengers are inconvenienced. The AIT system's large size and lack of modularity prohibits efficient deployment at highly congested tier 1 airports in floor space that could be repurposed for additional checkpoint screening lanes.
- *Solution:* Modular, flat panel AIT solutions provide a less expensive, more flexible solution for screening of personnel and potentially reduce the need for divestiture by allowing some passengers to keep their shoes on during screening. Application of innovative compressive measurement techniques and advanced antenna components along with agile multi-band imaging will provide higher imaging resolution and screening throughput while reducing system architecture complexity and product cost.
- *Impact:* Flat panel AIT solutions provide higher throughput screening of personnel at reduced cost. Inexpensive, modular flat panel AIT systems will enable widespread deployment and improved threat detection capability at lower false alarm rates thereby reducing airport operational costs. Reduced divestiture will lessen passenger inconvenience and speed throughput.

Prior Year Key Events

- Duke University meta-materials program develops fundamental experimental and theoretical principals to enable technology.

Current Year Key Events

- New start brief with HSARPA Front Office.

Budget Year Key Events

- Development of flat panel AIT systems with integrated shoe screeners through critical design phase as part of Duke University metamaterials program.
- Broad Area Announcement solicitation release. BAA funds vendor based system development teams and will build on current EXD project activities with PNNL and Duke University building technical capability to support the solicitation.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
4,308	1,117	N/A	1,202	15,533	19,250

Mass Transit

- *Problem:* Current security capabilities for screening of people, vehicles, and baggage in mass transit environments are extremely limited. The mass transit end-user community has unique requirements for an open system with no fixed checkpoints, extremely high throughput, and an unalterable existing infrastructure within which technologies for explosives detection must fit necessitates a dedicated program to address this significant vulnerability to terrorist attack.
- *Solution:* Develop intelligent video capabilities to automatically detect and rapidly assess leave behind packages, continue the evaluation of advanced security technologies for mass transit applications, provide the mass transit end-user community with a layered and integrated capability to detect and mitigate the explosive threat, and develop a system capable of detecting Person-borne and Leave-behind Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) in a mass transit environment during rush hour without impeding passenger throughput.
- *Impact:* Program will develop next generation security technology requirements for mass transit systems, assessments of security technology for mass transit applications, development of low cost security solutions for mass transit. The result will address a critical vulnerability for which there is currently no viable, affordable solution for the mass transit end-user community.

Prior Year Key Events

- Developed enhanced video camera software for leave behind detection on mass transit rail platforms to the preliminary design phase.
- Performed assessment of sources of false alarms in commercial off of the shelf (COTS) handheld detection systems in operational mass transit environments.

Current Year Key Events

- Delivery of Sensor Integration Analysis field test report.
- Demonstrate advanced leave-behind detection software in operational mass transit environment.

Budget Year Key Events

- Delivery of Intelligent Video Analytics final report.
- Delivery of integrated sensor suites final report.
- Test stand-alone sub-millimeter wave (MMW) system in TSA sponsored mass transit test beds.
- Initial demo of leave behind package detection software in operational environment.
- Assess emerging technologies for potential application within integrated layered detection system architecture for subway rail passenger screening operations.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
25,011	23,400	15,750	14,261	9,400	5,600

Next Generation Passenger Checkpoint Technologies

- *Problem:* Current aviation checkpoints lack technologies with enhanced threat detection performance that will reduce false alarm rates due to an increased volume of travelers, as well as screen for an expanding number of threats. Technology advances are required to meet TSA increased detection requirements as well as the changing TSA checkpoint functional and operational requirements.
- *Solution:* Develop new personnel and carry-on baggage screening technologies to improve detection capability, minimize checkpoint footprint, increase passenger throughput while maintaining or improving life cycle costs.
- *Impact:* The checkpoint will be an interoperable system that allows Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) to screen passengers for threats concealed on the passenger, and/or in carry-on items in a faster and more efficient method while increasing operational effectiveness, increasing passenger throughput from 180 to 210 passengers per hour, and decreasing traveler stress at the checkpoint by allowing passengers to retain outer wear and shoes.

Prior Year Key Events

- Delivered prototype handheld trace detection system.
- Developed next generation X-ray screening systems for the detection novel explosives in carry-on baggage through the preliminary design phase.
- Evaluated prototype portable personnel screening systems.
- Completed development of walk through AIT to preliminary design phase.

Current Year Key Events

- AT screening demonstration.
- Deliver the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Explosives Detection Images Database Final Report.
- Deliver AT remote screening ConOps Final Report.

Budget Year Key Events

- K-band field prototype demonstration.
- Deliver sensor test bed hardware, documentation, software, and test reports.
- Hold W-band metrics review.
- Deliver low rate initial production (LRIP) metamaterials units.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
4,615	4,038	15,732	18,080	19,045	8,000

Screener Training and Selection

- *Problem:* Current methods, tools, and technologies used by Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) at operational screening checkpoints result in more than 84,876,000 searched items taking more than 3,536,500 man hours annually. There is a need to provide new screener training and selection methods and tools to increase operational security and efficiently. Current training evaluation methods are unable to identify root causes of performance errors and do not leverage the latest research developments and technology innovations.

- *Solution:* A protocol analysis on high performing TSOs was conducted to identify cues, techniques, methods, and strategies related to X-ray imagery analysis that were consistently used by the highest of these top performers. In this effort, the resultant training material developed for Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and IED components will be evaluated to determine the impact of the new training system/procedures/methods through a Training Effectiveness Evaluation (TEE) in the field with current TSOs.
- *Impact:* Implementing the training materials from the best practices of TSA's best screeners will make screening operations more effective and efficient by lowering secondary screening rates at checkpoints and increasing checkpoint throughput, thereby saving TSA money and lowering wait times for the traveling public.

Prior Year Key Events

- Draft Training Material on Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and IED components were piloted.

Current Year Key Events

- Enhance X-ray skills threat detection instructional framework.
- Develop comprehensive test plan outlining experimental design, procedures, and planned analyses.

Budget Year Key Events

- Develop and execute field validation of image based training solutions.
- Deliver Final Technical Report.
- Transition training materials and train trainers.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	501	500

Stand-off Trace Detection

- *Problem:* Federal Protective Service (FPS) has an operational requirement to detect explosives on vehicles and people prior to entry into Federal facilities. Portable ETDs are expensive, labor intensive, and require too much time to screen each vehicle and individual without impacting throughput. Therefore, a layered, high-throughput, screening capability for vehicles, people, and personal items is needed to provide more time for security response in buildings and other public venues.
- *Solution:* Develop an effective stand-off explosives trace detection system that will allow the implementation of a more efficient, layered stand-off security system.
- *Impact:* A stand-off explosives trace detection system would enable 100% screening of vehicles and people for the detection of potential explosives threats and weapons which would significantly improve security response effectiveness.

Prior Year Key Events

- Completed initial capabilities assessment for existing standoff trace explosives detection equipment.
- Developed standalone prototype standoff explosives trace detections systems for personnel screening to preliminary design review.

Current Year Key Events

- Complete EOS Photonics Widely Tunable Infrared Source (WTIRS) preliminary design review (PDR).
- Complete Maxion WTIRS PDR.
- Complete EOS Photonics WTIRS critical design review (CDR).
- Complete Northwestern University WTIRS PDR.
- Complete Maxion WTIRS CDR.
- Delivery of standoff quantum cascade laser final report.
- Develop new start” pitch for Vehicle Eye-Safe Trace (VEST).

Budget Year Key Events

- Complete Corning WTIRS PDR.
- Complete Northwestern University WTIRS CDR.
- Complete Corning WTIRS CDR.
- Delivery of EOS Photonics WTIRS Prototypes.
- Delivery of Maxion WTIRS Prototypes.
- Complete Vehicle Eye-safe Trace (VEST) concept readiness review.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
N/A	N/A	N/A	571	6,300	7,200

Counter Terrorist – FY 2014: \$76.631 million. FY 2015 Request: \$64.650 million. The S&T Directorate invests in the R&D technologies, methods, and procedures to counter terrorists. Efforts include R&D to identify individuals or groups that intend to conduct terrorist attacks or to illicitly move weapons, dangerous goods, and contraband. It also includes providing threat assessments of the high-consequence attack methods such as CBE that terrorists may use to attack the Nation.

Bioagent Threat Assessment – FY 2014: \$31.600 million. FY 2015 Request: \$26.000 million. This program addresses biological and agricultural knowledge gaps and develops defensive strategies to counter potential threats. It also supports a full spectrum of knowledge products (e.g. reports/studies) to better inform policy makers on the attributes, risks, and consequences associated with the intentional release of a biological or agricultural (livestock) agent.

Biodefense Knowledge Center (BKC)

- *Problem:* Customers from around the Homeland Security Enterprise require vetted information, knowledge and expertise to help them make decisions that involve biological sciences and bio-threats. HSE customers’ information and decision needs vary considerably across DHS Components, multiple Federal agencies, and State/local agencies.
- *Solution:* The BKC is an enduring DHS center of expertise and products that bridge science, technology, intelligence, health threats, and law enforcement. BKC provides customer requested bio-threat and science assessments as well as in-depth analyses of biodefense issues and biotechnologies. Its key assessments and analytical products include: biological threat agent Fact books; material threat assessments; a Biodefense Knowledge Management System which extracts and develops information for multiple Federal, state, and local users.
- *Impact:* The Biodefense Knowledge Center increases the awareness and understanding of biological threats across the Homeland Security Enterprise at multiple levels of classification. This project increases the probability of preventing and minimizing the impact of biological threat attacks.

Prior Year Key Events

- Updated Biothreat Agent Fact book (to include plant pathogens as well as a classified version).
- Increased scientific and sensitive holdings for Biodefense Knowledge Management System.
- Delivered BKMS to a subset of State/Local Fusion Centers.

Current Year Key Events

- Deliver upgraded Biodefense Knowledge Management System with user community data and finalize hosting of historical biological data for community access.
- Roll-out BKMS to intelligence analysts at fusion centers from two Homeland Security Intelligence Network regions (comprising 15 states total).
- Publication of classified BioAgent Fact book (electronic publication only).

Budget Year Key Events

- Deliver three Material Threat Assessments v2 requested by customers within Integrated Product Team.
- Deploy BKMS to intelligence analysts at fusion centers at remainder of Homeland Security Intelligence Network regions (all 50 states plus 22 metropolitan areas).

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
10,799	4,800	1,600	5,433	6,000	6,000

Biodefense Net Assessments

- *Problem:* The United States requires a periodic, senior-level policy net assessment that evaluates progress in implementing biodefense policy (as outlined in Homeland Security Presidential Directive [HSPD]-10). This project works with the Homeland Security Enterprise (HSE) to identify continuing gaps or vulnerabilities in our Nation's biodefense posture, and makes recommendations for re-balancing and refining investments among the pillars of our overall biodefense architecture.
- *Solution:* On an annual basis, strategic and topical assessments are conducted using subject matter experts (SME) from government, academia, and private industry to support ongoing and future biodefense programs, policies, and operational activities across the HSE. A panel of SMEs and senior government officials from the HSE propose and prioritize a set of timely, actionable topics for analysis.
- *Impact:* A group of vetted experts in the field develops the assessments, which are then provided to HSE stakeholders to input into their annual program planning process to strengthen the overall biodefense posture of DHS.

Prior Year Key Events

- Examined alternative approaches to assess the risk posed by bioterrorism and determined that the currently used probabilistic risk assessment (PRA) approach is the most appropriate for continued use in prioritizing biodefense programs and policies.
- Assessed unclassified aspects of the historical offensive biological weapons program to determine if there were any key threats or vulnerabilities available to the public that should be incorporated into the bio-risk picture.

- Examined classified reports from the historical offensive weapons programs to determine if any data gaps could be addressed by information not yet incorporated into the bioterrorism risk assessment.

Current Year Key Events

- Deliver three studies pertinent to chemical and biological defense strategy, customer/stakeholder engagement and future investment planning.
- Deliver final proceedings resulting from BNA senior expert panel meetings to stakeholders for integration into the respective strategic biodefense program plans.

Budget Year Key Events

- Deliver four targeted analytical studies specific to biodefense concern areas defined by BNA senior subject matter expert panel and released to key stakeholders.
- Deliver updated chemical and biological defense strategic documentation for internal program planning.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
1,851	500	N/A	993	727	1,000

Biothreat Characterization (BTC)

- *Problem:* There is a need to improve the Homeland Security Enterprise's (HSE) estimation of the impacts of a bioterrorism attack on the U.S. through experimental research and analysis to understand the critical physical, chemical, and physiological parameters associated with potential bioterrorism agents.
- *Solution:* The BTC projects provides knowledge products (technical reports) generated through laboratory experiments to understand the critical physical, chemical, and physiological parameters associated with potential bioterrorism agents that are made available to the BTRA modeling community as a source of input in their assessment of risk uncertainty.
- *Impact:* The Biothreat Characterization project establishes and leverages innovative science-based capabilities to provide the HSE with data and knowledge products which improve pre-event planning and event-specific operational decisions. BTCP provides the knowledge products and capabilities required for effective preparedness & response to current and future biological threats.

Prior Year Key Events

- Fully registered ABSL/BSL-3 & ABSL/BSL-4 laboratories.
- Expanding set of capabilities including aerobiology, comparative medicine, synthetic genetics, and production/formulation capabilities.
- Published reports addressing key knowledge gaps related to differential yields, losses and stability of in-vivo and culture-produced agents; the relative stability of toxin serotypes; the feasibility of using improvised dissemination devices with traditional agents; and the stability of rickettsia, including the development of a unique assay to test for viability.

Current Year Key Events

- Lead development of Interagency and International requirements for biological threat characterization.
- Develop plans and experimentation to address top five traditional biological key threat-related knowledge gaps identified by stakeholders to provide actionable information on agent

characteristics such as the environmental decay of aerosolized spores and viruses; the differential virulence and pathogenesis of vegetative-contaminated spore preps; the survival of deposited agents on operationally-relevant surfaces; and the development of a BSL-3 rotating drum for long-duration environmental decay studies.

- Develop aerosol operational capability to characterize vulnerabilities associated with identified threats capable of analyzing from BSL-3 and BSL-4 agents.

Budget Year Key Events

- Develop plans and establish experimentation to address top ten traditional biological threat-related knowledge gap requirements identified by stakeholders to provide actionable information.
- Develop bacteriology capability to characterize vulnerabilities associated with newly identified threats.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
27,726	17,500	8,000	12,247	14,000	11,400

Bioterrorism Risk Assessment (BTRA)

- *Problem:* Homeland Security Presidential Directive 10 directs the need for the comprehensive computational analysis program to help inform investments for national strategic biodefense planning, while identifying key knowledge and capability gaps and also evaluating critical vulnerability mitigation strategies.
- *Solution:* This project is responding to the needs of interagency partners by enhancing reliance on national strategic guidance to frame the problem space; redesigning the analytic process to ensure maximal partner input; and refining, updating, and validating BTRA models. An important evolution in this process is the development of a Countermeasure Assessment and Planning Tool, which will inform assessment of the relative importance and value of various defensive options (e.g., detectors, medical countermeasures, etc.) to reduce risk associated with bioattack scenarios. A variety of rapid analysis tools are being developed to allow users to explore a variety of CONOPS and make judgments regarding which scenarios merit further investment.
- *Impact:* This project informs decision-making and shapes resource allocations across Federal agencies through the development and execution of a probabilistic risk assessment and alternative methodologies for comparison and verification. These risk assessments integrate the judgments of the intelligence and law enforcement communities (threat) with input from the scientific, medical, and public health communities to estimate the probability of an attack occurring and the consequences of an attack.

Prior Year Key Events

- Revised project execution in response to stakeholder input (yielding a project with enhanced ability to provide analysis impactful to stakeholders' missions and strategic objectives), and initiated process to collect stakeholder requirements for the next assessment.
- Incorporated stakeholder suggestions for changes to models (e.g. development of new tools, including b-CAPT, the Countermeasure Assessment and Planning Tool) and initiated model and data vetting (approval) effort with stakeholders.
- Developed model that allows one to ground truth outdoor aerosol casualties proposed by other models.

Current Year Key Events

- Gather, incorporate, and vet suggested changes for alternative data and models (including Bioterrorism Countermeasure Assessment and Planning Tool) with stakeholders.
- Gather requirements from external and internal stakeholders for next generation BTRA.
- Conduct SME elicitation of law enforcement, intelligence, and operational communities to obtain data that is current of the current threat picture.

Budget Year Key Events

- Release beta-version of b-CAPT (the Countermeasure Assessment and Planning Tool) for pilot testing with three to four Federal Agency partners.
- Develop tailored interim assessments (to be published 2014-2016, as completed) that address stakeholder requests. The interim assessments will be subcomponents of the more comprehensive Bioterrorism Risk Assessment (BTRA) report (BTRA 5.0).
- Gather requirements from external and internal stakeholders for next generation BTRA, by taking an agent agnostic approach to capture risks associated with unknown and emerging threats, and to develop a robust adaptive adversary model.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
N/A	N/A	2,500	2,485	4,073	3,800

Integrated Terrorism Risk Assessment (ITRA)

- *Problem:* HSPD-18, requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to “develop a strategic, integrated all-CBRN risk assessment that integrates the findings of the intelligence and law enforcement communities with input from the scientific, medical, and public health communities.”
- *Solution:* This project supports national preparedness initiatives by providing a systematic, scientifically-defensible integrated CBRN terrorism risk assessment product that provides insights into likelihoods, consequences, and relative risks of terrorism, which complements the individual class-specific terrorism risk assessments.
- *Impact:* The Integrated Terrorism Risk Assessment informs resource allocation for medical countermeasures and will be used by a broader range of Federal decision makers to support development of risk management strategies that have tangible operational impact on cross-CBRN terrorism risk such as prevention, protection, mitigation, surveillance and detection, and response and recovery activities.

Prior Year Key Events

- Developed risk informed planning scenarios for FEMA and state and local first responders to aid them in establishing CONOPS for specific emergency situations.
- Verified 2011 Integrated CBRN Terrorism Risk Assessment software code in response to external review and to build stakeholder confidence in the models.
- Presented Risk Informed Resource Allocation Study for the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) to inform priorities for Medical Countermeasures procurement.

Current Year Key Events

- Finalize risk informed study for Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) for use in establishing resource allocation priorities in determining the Stockpile’s makeup .
- Complete draft of the ITRA 3.0 for release to key stakeholders with harmonized event tree across CBRN probabilities. Implement adaptive adversary in TRA risk model in response to external review and to build stakeholder confidence in the models.

Budget Year Key Events

- Finalize comprehensive model updates to include public health response model, economic impact, food, water, indoor and outdoor release, and initiate building an integrated Countermeasure Assessment and Planning Tool (i-CAPT).
- Gather requirements from external and internal stakeholders for next generation ITRA to target analysis with outputs that comprise greater relevance to stakeholder mission objectives.
- Deliver comprehensive 2015 Integrated Terrorism Risk Assessment, in addition to including the above updates along will feature an enhanced Intel elicitation.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
N/A	N/A	2,500	2,489	3,800	3,800

Chemical Threat Assessment – FY 2014: \$7.000 million. FY 2015 Request: \$7.000 million. This program researches and identifies current and potential chemical threats to understand the risk posed to the United States by their illicit use. This program encompasses risk-based, chemical threat agent characterization programs, domestic defense strategic planning, and analytical technologies, strategies, and procedures.

Chemical Security Analysis Center (CSAC)

- *Problem:* The need exists for a single centralized repository of chemical threat information (hazard and characterization data) for analysis of the Nation’s vulnerabilities to such chemical events to serve key customers.
- *Solution:* The Chemical Security Analysis Center (CSAC) conducts key analytical assessments, including hazard assessments and Material Threat Assessments (MTAs), and the Chemical Terrorism Risk Assessment. In addition, CSAC is funded to develop knowledge management capabilities such as the chemical knowledge management system, the CARD (chemical agent reactions database), and several other user-specific electronic libraries. This project will also identify, finalize, and secure the selection of a test site for a robust analysis of chlorine tank release (known as Jack Rabbit II).
- *Impact:* CSAC serves key customers such as NPPD, Office of Health Affairs (OHA), TSA, and I&A within DHS, as well as several Interagency partners. CSAC is the Nation’s first and only Federal studies, analysis, and knowledge management center for assessing the threat or hazard associated with an accidental or intentional large-scale chemical event in the American homeland.

Prior Year Key Events

- Transition of chemical threat knowledge information and products to the operational and policy community by addressing 75 Reach back queries to 13 Government organizations and maintaining the CSAC website, making available 195 DHS reports and over 1500 reports from the Interagency library.
- Implemented a detailed reaction pathway search algorithm for the CARD (or Chemical Agent Reactions Database), specifically requested by and relevant for FBI/IC “attribution” searches.
- Completed development of the CTRA Desktop Tool.

Current Year Key Events

- Deliver v2.0 of the CTRA Desktop Tool.

- Conduct three detailed risk analyses using the Chemical Terrorism Risk Assessment: 1) Mitigation techniques; 2) Application of Detectors for various scenarios; and 3) Food Sensitivity.
- Develop the Test Execution Plan for the Jack Rabbit II Field Trials.
- Complete market survey and analysis of computational toxicology software, methodologies, and the use of in vitro studies to support this approach.

Budget Year Key Events

- Deliver v2.0 of the CARD (Chemical Agent Reactions Database) system, incorporating requirements from the FBI chemical forensics program.
- Conduct 1-2 detailed risk analyses identified by stakeholders, using the Chemical Terrorism Risk Assessment.
- Conduct Phase I of Jack Rabbit II Field Trials.
- Develop Computational Toxicology Methodology for key toxidromes.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
4,762	4,638	4,000	5,250	7,000	7,000

Explosives Threat Assessment – FY 2014: \$16.000 million. FY 2015 Request: \$14.100 million. This program researches and identifies current and potential explosive threats to understand the risk posed to the United States, strengthens aviation security by bolstering the international aviation security system, improves security processes and technologies, and encourages partnerships with industry. It encompasses risk-based threat characterization, attribution, strategic planning, prediction of magnitude of explosive disasters, and analytical technologies, strategies, and procedures.

Aircraft Vulnerability

- *Problem:* Vulnerability of the wide variety of commercial aircraft types (e.g., wide body, narrow body, regional jet) to the broad range of conventional and emerging Improvised Explosive Device (IED) threat configurations is not thoroughly understood and/or characterized, including blast effects vulnerability of new composite aircraft structures currently entering the civil transport fleet (e.g. Airbus A380, A350, Boeing B787).
- *Solution:* Identify the minimum size of the explosive threat that would result in catastrophic aircraft loss if undetected, and develop commercial aircraft blast mitigation technology that will provide protection to commercial aircraft from explosive threats that fall outside the range of current Explosive Detection Systems (EDS) capabilities.
- *Impact:* Commercial aircraft vulnerability data collected under this project will be used by TSA to validate and refine explosives detection standards for checkpoints, checked luggage and air cargo. TSA will ensure that EDS threat mass detection thresholds are sufficient to prevent introduction of explosive threats onboard the aircraft, that would otherwise result in catastrophic aircraft loss if detonated during operational flight

Prior Year Key Events

- Commenced cost benefit analysis of Hardened Unit Load Device technology for TSA.
- Evaluated blast protection capability of reduced threat composite Hardened Unit Load Device (HULD-R) prototype for explosive threats in air cargo contents.
- Conducted initial live fire testing to evaluate effectiveness of Modified Least Risk Bomb Location (M-LRBL) procedure for TSA.

- Completed evaluation of Tail Cone Exit Aircraft (e.g., DC9, MD80/88, B717) Least Risk Bomb Location (LRBL) procedures for TSA

Current Year Key Events

- Deliver Hardened Unit Load Device-R (HULD-R) prototypes.
- Deliver Commercial Aircraft Vulnerability Report, Boeing 737 Explosive Vulnerability Testing.
- Deliver HULD-A prototype.
- Evaluate blast mitigation capability of composite Hardened Unit Load Device prototypes (HULD-R and HULD-A variants) to IED threats in checked passenger luggage and air cargo contents.
- Deliver Hardened Unit Load Device (HULD) cost benefit analysis report and analysis tool to TSA.

Budget Year Key Events

- Deliver updated DHS SharePoint-based Explosive Testing Database (ETDB) to TSA.
- Conduct explosive testing on primary structure composites used in new commercial aircraft designs (e.g. B787, A380, A350) and deliver initial report on improvised explosive device (IED) blast effects on commercial aircraft composite design vulnerability.
- Deliver Wide Body Commercial Aircraft Vulnerability Report, Boeing 767 Explosive Vulnerability Testing.
- Conduct testing of Modified Least Risk Bomb Location (M-LRBL) procedure on Wide Body Commercial Aircraft and deliver report.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
2,256	1,219	700	1,242	1,750	1,750

Home Made Explosives Characterization

- *Problem:* Lack of explosives chemical signature data will hinder the success of proposed or future DHS explosives detection technology due to the millions of chemical combinations to create explosives.
- *Solution:* Provide Home Made Explosives (HME) signature data to TSA for checked baggage systems to support vendor development of HME detection capabilities in commercial screening systems for X-ray based baggage inspection, trace detection systems, and personnel screening systems.
- *Impact:* Direct support for deployment of enhanced improvised explosive threat detection capabilities.

Prior Year Key Events

- Delivered explosives characterization data on improvised nitrate-based explosives to TSA.
- Delivered X-ray detection signatures on four additional HMEs threats and eight precursor materials to TSA.
- Delivered trace detection signatures on four additional HME threats to TSA.

Current Year Key Events

- Delivery of PETN explosive characterization report.
- Delivery of chlorates/fuel explosive characterization report.
- Delivery of hydrogen peroxide/foodstuffs explosive characterization report.
- Characterized the chemical, physical, and explosive properties of HME's and reported the findings to TSA and other interagency partners.

- Terrorist Explosive Device Analytical Center's (TEDAC) Improvised Explosives Detection and Synthesis (TIEDS) Laboratory Built.
- Delivered new HME detection windows to TSA for incorporation into existing and future bulk and trace explosives screening systems.

Budget Year Key Events

- Characterize the chemical, physical and explosive properties of HMEs and report findings to TSA and interagency partners to support requirements development.
- Deliver new HME detection windows to TSA for incorporation into existing and future bulk and trace explosives screening systems.
- Delivery of nitrated sugars characterization report.
- Delivery of select Liquid, Military, and HME explosive data to the TSA Rapid Algorithm Development program.
- Start of explosive performance signature collection effort in conjunction with the DOJ.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
3,385	8,077	9,000	13,787	10,850	10,350

Risk Prediction

- *Problem:* Approximately 400 million people, 123 million land vehicles, and 9 million sea containers entering the United States annually. The challenge is to identify threats prior to United States entry without negatively impacting travel and commerce.
- *Solution:* S&T is developing technologies to increase the accuracy of Customs Border Protection's automated passenger and container targeting processes and to decrease the time required for analysts to adjudicate the risk.
- *Impact:* Increased effectiveness through higher targeting accuracy and increased efficiency through reduced time to adjudicate passenger and container risk.

Prior Year Key Events

- Transitioned automated threat detection software to CBP to reduce the time required for CBP analysts to adjudicate Automated Targeting System (ATS) risk scores for air passenger by a factor of ten.

Current Year Key Events

- Transition threat characterization report.

Budget Year Key Events

- Transition automated threat detection software to CBP to reduce the time required for CBP analysts to adjudicate Automated Targeting System (ATS) risk scores for land passenger and sea cargo by a factor of ten.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
6,051	4,631	N/A	2,344	3,400	2,000

Hostile Behavior Predict and Detect - FY 2014: \$11.531 million. FY 2015 Request: \$9.200 million. This program leverages social and behavioral science research, data, and theory to understand the

determinants and timing of group conversions to terrorism and the intent to engage in violence. Knowledge from this program informs analytical, operational, and policy concerns related to terrorists and terrorist activities. This program also develops and builds the capability to noninvasively detect suspicious behavior that indicates the intent to cause harm.

Actionable Indicators and Countermeasures

- *Problem:* The United States has been attacked by violent extremists over 2500 times since 1970. Analyses of extremist violence based on a limited number of case studies, and the effectiveness of programs developed to counter violent extremism is often not clear.
- *Solution:* S&T will collect and analyze data on extremist violence in the U.S., measure the impact of Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) programs, and develop tools to support policymakers and practitioners in their efforts to counter violent extremism.
- *Impact:* New capabilities will support more efficient and accurate analysis of the threats posed by violent extremists and evidence-based CVE policies and programs.

Prior Year Key Events

- Delivered reports on surveys of public attitudes towards violent extremism and support for efforts to counter it.

Current Year Key Events

- Deliver reports on factors that influence terrorist disengagement, re-engagement, and recidivism.

Budget Year Key Events

- Deliver integrated database to support analysis of violent extremism in the United States at the incident, perpetrator, and geospatial levels.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
1,846	3,708	N/A	1,277	1,001	1,000

Hostile Intent Detection and Surveillance

- *Problem:* Approximately 1.2 million passengers fly within the United States daily with a projected increase of approximately four percent per year. With passenger volumes increasing, the challenge is to increase the scale and accuracy of the existing screening processes while continuing to secure aviation and ground transportation portals without an attendant increase in the number of screening personnel.
- *Solution:* S&T will develop technologies to increase the scale of the operational components' screening process to accommodate higher passenger volumes, extend observation/screening area to include the entire portal, and increase screening accuracy.
- *Impact:* Increased efficiency and effectiveness through screening higher passenger volumes with fewer operational personnel (force multiplier) and increased screening accuracies.

Prior Year Key Events

- Identify potential video test bed.
- Conduct pilot experiment to assess the viability of replicating suspicious behaviors to support Go/No Go experimental milestones.

Current Year Key Events

- Risk reduction demonstration/pilot to be conducted at the Transportation Security Administration's Systems Integration Facility (TSIF).
- Deliver market survey of video tracking software.
- Establish video test bed operational partner.
- Release competitive Broad Agency Announcement (BAA).

Budget Year Key Events

- Deliver report on the feasibility of video-based versus direct-based suspicious behavior detection.
- Conduct analysis and provide a report on the outcomes of the risk reduction demonstration/pilot at the TSIF.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
16,026	12,280	N/A	2,644	4,950	5,700

Insider Threat Detection

- *Problem:* There is limited understanding of the current research base which could be used to recognize the most feasible approaches to identify potential insider threats; conduct comparative analyses of existing and emerging technological approaches to detecting potential insider threats; and developing a fully-informed research agenda to develop and evaluate insider threat detection software.
- *Solution:* Identify and evaluate the feasibility and growth potential of existing and emerging research approaches; establish the performance baseline of threat detection software; draft an experimental plan leveraging the results of the literature review and market survey to establish a feasible research, development, and evaluation plan to support the speed and accuracy requirements of DHS's operational screening environment.
- *Impact:* A relatively modest investment directly and simultaneously addressing several priority and focus areas articulated in the three R&D strategies signed to date for four key DHS constituencies: U.S. Secret Service; Transportation Security Administration; Federal Protective Service; and the General Services Administration.

Prior Year Key Events

- None

Current Year Key Events

- None

Budget Year Key Events

- Identify and evaluate the feasibility and growth potential of existing and emerging research approaches; establish the performance baseline of threat detection software; and develop one or more research and experimental plans to develop and evaluate insider threat detection software.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
1,185	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	500

Risk-based Resource Deployment Decision-aid (R2D2)

- *Problem:* The Transportation Security Administration employs risk-based, intelligence-driven operations to prevent terrorist attacks and to reduce the vulnerability of the Nation's transportation system to terrorism. TSA's security resources require proper allocation to create a multi-layered system of transportation security that mitigates risk and, the Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS) requires that system to allocate its limited resources to the highest risks as the last line of defense for air, rail, subway, and water security transportation modes.
- *Solution:* R2D2 integrates multi-modal threat forecast algorithms that combine infrastructure vulnerability and consequence to the Nation into a single, interactive, visually intuitive risk assessment tool that dynamically communicates the highest, current transportation risk for TSA operations to allocate resources to counter the risk.
- *Impact:* R2D2 provides the needed risk assessment in an operationally timely fashion to enable TSA/FAMS operations personnel to assign Federal Air Marshals, and other TSA resources, to the highest transportation risk. The R2D2 solution addresses and aligns with TSA's policy to continue employing risk-based, intelligence-driven operations to prevent terrorist attacks.

Prior Year Key Events

- Conduct an inventory of risk analysis tools that are in use by FAMS for resource allocation.
- Engaged FAMS to develop Concept of Operations for R2D2.

Current Year Key Events

- Finalize ConOps of the FAMS current resource deployment.
- Develop R2D2 technical architecture.
- Implement R2D2 Version 1.

Budget Year Key Events

- Develop integration architecture to combine selected analytic technologies with data sharing middleware.
- Incorporate requirements collected from end-users to design an end-user interface.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
N/A	N/A	N/A	277	1,200	500

Wide Area Surveillance

- *Problem:* During emergency operations, useful information to guide emergency managers and to inform forensic investigators usually exists in some form in the imagery records of multiple cameras but its value is perishable. To be useful, imagery is collected, compiled, and analyzed in a readily accessible form that enables timely action to save lives, care for the afflicted, and prevent further damage. Currently, efficient collection, sharing and analysis of video data is impeded by many factors such as resolution, standards, format, camera hardware, software limitations, video management system incompatibilities, and limited video analytic capabilities.
- *Solution:* This project will leverage advances in video analytic technologies to develop an overall architecture that will integrate disparate pictures and video to enable the local users to sort through a myriad of elements in the integrated imagery to isolate key indicators of events, for example post event tracking of suspects and the damage. S&T will develop the open video management system architecture and standards to support integration of third-party video analysis tools, easy system adaptability, and built-in mechanisms for sharing and analyzing city-scale data.

- *Impact:* This project will result in significantly improved large-scale video data integration, access, and analysis for major incidents. It also allows for routine use to help first responders approach disaster scenes and forensic investigators collect physical evidence to identify the scale of the event and, in the case of a terrorist event, the sophistication and type of the attack vector.

Prior Year Key Events

- Conducted Imaging System for Immersive Surveillance (ISIS) demonstration for the Boston Police Department at July 4th celebration.

Current Year Key Events

- Identification of commercial partner for ISIS transition.
- Acquire data for concept validation.

Budget Year Key Events

- Production of ISIS prototype units.
- Initial concept demonstration of large scale video data analysis.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
3,500	2,500	N/A	90	2,000	1,500

Identity Management FY 2014: \$10.500 million. FY 2015 Request: \$8.350 million. This program researches and develops biometrics-based technologies, procedures, CONOPS, and information to identify known terrorists and criminals and prevent their movement into and out of the U.S. through effective, interoperable multi-biometrics in diverse areas, including border crossings, ports of entry, and visa application sites.

Biometric Database Interoperability

- *Problem:* Increases in international travel have strained CBP resources, resulting in increased wait times and delays for passengers to clear some Federal Inspection Service areas. In addition, it is a DHS legal requirement to implement a cost-effective biometric exit process to increase CBP's ability to confirm the identity of persons departing the U.S.
- *Solution:* Analyze current entry operations, and implement technologies and enhancements to existing airport operations to increase CBP's capability to expedite screening of travelers entering the U.S. In addition, S&T will develop recommended approaches, including technology, for cost-effective and integrated biometric exit capabilities to meet the Congressional mandate for biometric exit. Throughout the project, industry stakeholders will be engaged to understand the challenges and impacts of current operations and proposed changes.
- *Impact:* With S&T's assistance, CBP will increase its ability to confirm the identity of persons entering and departing the U.S., fulfill its obligation to implement a biometric air exit solution, and ensure that processes are efficient and keep pace with growth in international air travel.

Prior Year Key Events

- Engaged industry stakeholders to discuss project goals, gather operational requirements, and address potential concerns.
- Delivered Survey Methodology for OFO POE Operations Data Collection.
- Completed Test Bed Facility architecture design and engineering drawings.

- Completed eight Airport Operational Surveys and documented findings in an As-Is Operational Survey Report.
- Drafted entry and exit capability gap assessment, and included targeted areas for potential solutions.

Current Year Key Events

- Conduct joint working session with key industry stakeholders to discuss pros and cons of notional biometric exit CONOPs.
- Conduct a biometric technology market survey of initial device capabilities and maturity report.
- Establish Test Bed Capability and Facility.
- Complete iris, fingerprint, and face biometric device laboratory qualification testing.
- Validate biometric air entry/exit CONOPs and technologies with scenario based testing.
- Conduct performance and cost-benefit analysis of biographic and biometric exit.
- Complete airport entry/exit analytical tools and document for transition to CBP.

Budget Year Key Events

- Select biometric technology candidates for field evaluation.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
N/A	N/A	N/A	1,458	1,200	900

Cooperative Biometrics

- *Problem:* Biometric collection systems are not intuitive and rely on trained operators to ensure successful collection of usable biometric data.
- *Solution:* Focus on developing biometric collection system interfaces that (1) are more intuitive; (2) accommodate users with disabilities; and (3) reduce reliance on operators to obtain usable biometric information and lower operational costs. Further, enhance signal collection and processing to produce higher quality data will support the achievement of increased matching performance and improve detection of false biometric presentations.
- *Impact:* Reduced operator labor requirements; increased quality of biometric samples; i.e., iris or fingerprint; matching error rates reduced by as much as 50%; and the development of automated signal processing techniques without requiring additional manpower.

Prior Year Key Events

- None

Current Year Key Events

- RSD Office of Border Patrol / Tactical Awareness and Biometrics Build (OBP TABB) Activity Charter signed.

Budget Year Key Events

- Final Technical Specification Document delivered to Customs and Border Protection, US Border Patrol (CBP USBP) for acquisition.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
6,282	4,658	N/A	4,475	4,150	2,250

Non-Cooperative Biometrics

- *Problem:* Due to increasing travel and evolving border threats, there is an identified capability need to assist operations with screening technology to increase efficiency and agent safety by developing technologies to identify non-cooperative individuals.
- *Solution:* S&T will develop technical specifications for biometric systems that identify persons encountered by operational end users. In addition, S&T will evaluate face recognition systems and report on their capabilities in operationally realistic environments.
- *Impact:* Provide component end-users with technical specifications for biometric systems designed to identify persons prior to being processed, increasing security, and promoting agent safety.

Prior Year Key Events

- Privacy Threshold Assessment and Institutional Review Board approval was received for face video collection.

Current Year Key Events

- Collect and ground truth face video data.
- Analyze face video data using vendor algorithms.

Budget Year Key Events

- Video face data collections.
- Report on vendor face recognition algorithm performance.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
N/A	N/A	N/A	1,100	2,000	3,900

Rapid DNA

- *Problem:* DHS Components such as ICE, CBP, USCG, and USCIS require a rapid and low-cost method to verify family relationships is required in the field due to refugee applicants lacking sufficient documentation as well as fraud reduction in other immigration applications.
- *Solution:* Integrate and automate 10 hours of laboratory Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) processes, currently requiring five instruments and a trained technician, into a single field instrument operated by immigration officers that returns results in one hour.
- *Impact:* Refugee applicants can volunteer to be tested on-site proving their family relationships and informing officer responses to interview questions. Rapid-DNA assists legitimate immigration applicants while deterring fraudulent ones while improving officer efficiency and immigration processes.

Prior Year Key Events

- Technology Transition Agreement signed with USCIS Refugee Affairs Division.
- Jointly-funded Rapid DNA prototypes delivered to NIST for laboratory evaluations.

Current Year Key Events

- Extended kinship system ready for commercial product delivery.
- IRB approval for pilot field testing.

Budget Year Key Events

- Pilot field tests with USCIS.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
N/A	3,352	1,000	2,077	2,300	1,300

Cyber Security/Information Analytics – FY 2014: \$80.254 million. FY 2015 Request: \$77.010 million. Conducts and supports RDT&E and transition for advanced cybersecurity and information assurance technologies to secure the Nations current and future cyber and critical infrastructures. These solutions include user identity and data privacy technologies, end system security, research infrastructure, law enforcement forensic capabilities, secure protocols, software assurance, and cybersecurity education.

Cyber Security Research Infrastructure – FY 2014: \$11.800 million. FY 2015 Request: \$13.200 million. This program provides the infrastructure necessary to support the cyber R&D that is critical for matching the growing and adapting threat. Much like testing for CBE R&D, special testbeds and data sets must be made available to the cyber research community, and unlike CBE, there is not a large selection of facilities or capabilities like missile ranges or BSL-4 labs that can be used to safely test malicious code somewhere other than on the live Internet or on real data.

Experimental Research Testbed

- *Problem:* Due to the increasing sophistication of cybersecurity attacks, it is necessary to test new cybersecurity defenses and research in a repeatable manner at a realistic scale in order to determine the best approach. Furthermore, such research and experimentation must be conducted in a secure environment to allow for testing against “live” threats, without endangering the larger Internet.
- *Solution:* Provide the Defense Technology Experimental Research (DETER) Testbed, which provides a contained “virtual Internet” environment to conduct large scale, repeatable cybersecurity research experiments.
- *Impact:* As the only freely available testbed of this scale, DETER improves attack mitigation and confinement strategies and the quality of new cybersecurity technologies as it is used by hundreds of organizations, including other government agencies, for test and evaluation purposes. Furthermore, DETER is also used as a tool for academia to enhance the educational experience of cybersecurity students, providing a realistic “hands-on” experimentation platform for thousands of university students.

Prior Year Key Events

- Upgraded testbed hardware for “Cloud” like virtualization to dramatically expand experiments conducted in the testbed.

Current Year Key Events

- Extend federation of testbed facilities to support Process Control System focused experiments.

Budget Year Key Events

- Expand experiment and test tools to allow for quicker experimentation cycles and greater insight.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
2,872	3,962	2,962	4,795	3,940	4,000

Research Data Repository

- *Problem:* Without access to large scale, real-world data, cybersecurity technology developers and evaluators often have to determine the value of their technical solutions based on anecdotal evidence or small-scale test experiments.
- *Solution:* Develop and maintain the Protected Repository for the Defense of Infrastructure Against Cyber Threats (PREDICT), the only freely-available, legally and ethically collected, repository of large-scale datasets containing real network traffic and system logs for use by cybersecurity researchers.
- *Impact:* PREDICT is helping users accelerate the design, production, and evaluation of next-generation cybersecurity solutions, including commercial products by allowing solutions to be based on more comprehensive real-world data. Further, PREDICT is improving the ethics of cybersecurity research on a larger scale through the development of an ethics framework and disclosure control principles available to the broader community.

Prior Year Key Events

- New customers and partners were added to the project, including 17 from academia, 21 commercial, 3 foreign, 8 government, and 2 non-profit organizations.
- 97 new datasets were added to the repository.

Current Year Key Events

- Create a program structure to support the cataloging, hosting and/or mirroring of publicly available research grade datasets.
- Develop draft agreement supporting limited trials with several international partner countries.

Budget Year Key Events

- Development of several analytical/policy papers that address fostering Information and Communication Technology Research (ICTR) ethics from principles to practice in the form of IEEE and other community working groups.
- Creation of a legal framework and infrastructure to facilitate live streaming of data sets.
- Expand mobile data availability to support context aware computing paradigms.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
3,150	3,556	3,500	3,846	3,515	4,000

Software Assurance Marketplace

- *Problem:* There is a need to develop more secure and resilient software code as defects in code cost billions of dollars to fix each year, particularly when these defects are not identified until late in the software development process, and introduce vulnerabilities into the systems in which the code is deployed.
- *Solution:* Initiate the Software Assurance Marketplace (SWAMP), to improve development activities by offering a collection of software quality assurance tools and assurance services for developers to test and evaluate code for weaknesses and vulnerabilities; and provide tool developers an environment where they can test, calibrate, and improve the coverage area in their tools.

- *Impact:* SWAMP will reduce the number of vulnerabilities found in software, by applying the principle of continuous assurance throughout the software development process, affording developers the opportunity to detect bugs and defects in their code before it leaves their desktops.

Prior Year Key Events

- Developed test infrastructure capable of supporting software accreditation/certification for security.

Current Year Key Events

- Deliver the initial operating capability of SWAMP.

Budget Year Key Events

- Conduct 2nd SWAMP Community User Meeting to improve the community's understanding of the SWAMP capability.
- Transition Code Pulse (developed as part of the Software Quality Assurance activity in the Improving Foundational Elements of Cybersecurity project) into the SWAMP.
- Transition Code Hawk (developed as part of the Software Quality Assurance activity in the Improving Foundational Elements of Cybersecurity project) into the SWAMP to measure and provide benchmark for C Source Code static analysis tools.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
N/A	5,078	2,925	4,216	4,345	5,200

Cyber Transition and Outreach – FY 2014: \$13.588 million. FY 2015 Request: \$8.960 million. This program provides outreach to the next generation of the cybersecurity workforce.

Cybersecurity Outreach

- *Problem:* As cybersecurity becomes significantly more important each year, there is an increasingly growing need to improve awareness, training, and education in this area.
- *Solution:* Improve cybersecurity training and education of the cybersecurity workforce. In particular, S&T sponsors cybersecurity competitions for high school and college students and runs activities to identify and address educational needs of those individuals working on Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs).
- *Impact:* S&T's sponsored cybersecurity competitions improve the quality and skill set of the next generation of cybersecurity professionals by providing an opportunity for students in a competitive environment exposing them to the latest defense technologies and solutions, including those developed by S&T. S&T's work with CSIRTs will improve the performance of these groups by identifying needed knowledge, skills, and abilities for key CSIRT roles, providing recommendations for optimal performance, and developing and transitioning decision aids into commercial use.

Prior Year Key Events

- Conducted a Panoply competition at the Australia Security in Government (SIG) Conference.
- Over 160 colleges and universities participated in the S&T supported Collegiate Cyber Defense Competition in 2013.

Current Year Key Events

- Deliver initial research results of dynamics and effectiveness development of Cyber Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRT).
- Engage with internal DHS customers and relevant Government wide organizations to develop a strategy to identify emerging cyber security threats and develop a methodology for scenario development for use in innovation competitions.
- Pilot and deploy S&T funded visualization, network analysis and open source technologies within customer network infrastructures.

Budget Year Key Events

- Deliver a series of tools and capabilities for transition to on-going DHS supported competitions.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
N/A	N/A	1,000	1,748	2,481	1,500

Transition to Practice

- *Problem:* Each year the Federal Government spends a significant amount of money on cybersecurity research. However, only a minimal amount of that research transitions into operational and commercial products.
- *Solution:* Transition research that addresses imminent needs in cybersecurity systems that impact national security. These activities include test and evaluation of technologies, setting up forums to introduce technologies to potential transition partners, and funding pilots of technologies in a variety of operational environments.
- *Impact:* By creating a heightened focus around transition, technology that could have otherwise “sat on the shelf” is now introduced to partners and end users who can take advantage of solutions to enhance the cybersecurity of the systems the nation relies on. S&T is leveraging millions of dollars of research investment while ensuring that technologies and solutions developed with federal research dollars meet operational needs to protect the nation’s critical infrastructure and systems.

Prior Year Key Events

- CSD reviewed 60 federally funded cybersecurity technologies at seven Department of Energy (DOE) National Laboratories and three Department of Defense (DOD)-affiliated Labs and selected nine promising technologies to transition.
- Conducted red-teaming and assessments of priority project areas, including experimental research testbeds, open source project technologies and select outside technologies.
- Conducted 3 industry specific technology demonstrations with the public and private sectors.

Current Year Key Events

- Design and conduct the first phase of a cybersecurity net technical assessment.
- Conduct four to six cybersecurity collaboration events.
- Conduct 5 industry specific technology demonstrations with the public and private sectors to include the Finance and Energy sections.

Budget Year Key Events

- Identify and test/pilot/deploy at least two S&T Cyber Security Division funded technologies based on customer requirements.
- Pilot three to six technologies in production environments in the Homeland Security Enterprise.

- Provide three to five red-teaming reports and vulnerabilities assessments.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
6,251	2,794	5,338	10,706	11,108	7,460

Information Analysis – FY 2014: \$10.000 million. FY 2015 Request: \$5.000 million. This program researches, analyzes, and develops technologies to strengthen interoperable communications and improve effective information sharing at all levels of government.

Predictive Analytics and Informatics

- **Problem:** DHS component organizations have identified numerous gaps in information analytics that would vastly improve operational efficiencies and homeland security missions.
- **Solution:** S&T is leveraging academic, government and commercial solutions as well as investing in national laboratory research to solve some of the more difficult challenges identified by the components. HSARPA has developed an analytics center where operational problems identified by the components can be defined and potential solutions examined. The analytics center utilizes authorities to conduct experiments to expose key information regarding future potential architectures, system performance, as well as potential security and privacy issues.
- **Impact:** Delivery of technical and information services that assist the components with key information architecture strategy, provide data for alternatives analysis, and validate vendor claims with respect to information analytics in far less time and with much greater accuracy than DHS components.

Prior Year Key Events

- Collaborated with National Labs to address key computing issues in storage, processing and analytic support to Big Data needs of 43 component requirements.
- Initiated evaluation of new entity scoring methods, machine learning, and methods for transitioning machine learning into operations.
- Initiated partnerships with TSA to evaluate third party risk computations.

Current Year Key Events

- Complete assessment of 43 Big Data requirements for DHS components.
- Evaluate distributed storage systems, graph processing and big data analytics capabilities.
- Complete third party risk computation study for TSA, initiate independent risk modeling, support operational evaluation for third party risk computation services.
- Introduce leading edge information ingestion capabilities, NoSQL data bases, and analytic services models for DHS Components.
- Establish general purpose laboratory environment for in-house evaluations of DHS and vendor algorithm performance.

Budget Year Key Events

- Develop and deliver cross cutting solutions for application to DHS component missions: cross domain information analytics, entity resolution techniques, secure data access evaluations, and fraud detection algorithms.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
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N/A	N/A	N/A	5,469	10,000	5,000
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Network and System Security and Investigations – FY 2014: \$35.766 million. FY 2015 Request: \$43.350 million. This program produces technologies needed to secure information and software that resides on the networks and systems that make up the Internet and provide analytic tools for the law enforcement community to investigate crimes committed in cyberspace.

Cybersecurity for Law Enforcement

- *Problem:* A significant barrier for law enforcement is keeping abreast of technology changes. New technology, both hardware and software, is released into the market at a very rapid pace and used in criminal and terrorist activity almost immediately.
- *Solution:* Develop new technologies, capabilities, and standards to assist law enforcement in investigations and the forensic analysis of technologies used in criminal activity, and to aid organizations in mitigating the potential impact and damage posed by insider threat activity.
- *Impact:* These technologies, capabilities, and standards will reduce the amount of time needed to analyze technology used in illicit activity, reduce the cost of acquisition for law enforcement agencies whose budgets are stretched thin, and narrow the technology capability gap between criminals and law enforcement.

Prior Year Key Events

- Delivered final reports regarding the testing and validation of various cyber forensic tools through the Cyber Forensic Tool Testing (CFTT) effort.
- Developed tools that analyze gaming systems that are increasingly used for criminal activity.
- Briefed *Insider Threat Study: Illicit Cyber Activity Involving Fraud in the U.S. Financial Services Sector* to United States Secret Service (USSS) sponsored Electronic Crimes Task Forces.

Current Year Key Events

- Commence development of, and deliver, link analysis tools for mobile device forensics.
- Conduct testing on a Database Monitoring System algorithm prototype.

Budget Year Key Events

- Deliver tool capable of performing a forensic comparison of individual storage profiles across an organization to detect anomalous behavior.
- Test and evaluate deployable cloud forensics solutions and new capabilities in partnership with law enforcement customers.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
6,657	6,088	4,100	6,126	9,704	9,800

Data Privacy and Identity Management

- *Problem:* Agencies and organizations are experiencing a lack of processes and tools to share and coordinate information effectively because of an inadequate amount of security, trust, usable tools, policies, and procedures.
- *Solution:* Enhance the security of information sharing environments and the protection of users by improving authentication for persons, hardware devices, and software applications across all levels of government.

- *Impact:* This project provides interoperable access control technologies that provide a cost effective solution to all levels of government, including State and local levels. Additionally, this work enables information sharing without compromising the privacy of individuals (i.e. Personally Identifiable Information) or organizations.

Prior Year Key Events

- Developed a prototype policy-based engine and automated tools for complying with privacy policies to enable secure information sharing environments for State fusion centers.
- Developed knowledge products and tools to prevent privacy-related data breaches for agencies, states, and other private organizations.
- Transitioned open source middleware to industry to allow physical access control commercial vendors to interoperate with the cyber systems for a more secure, cost-efficient, effective access management system.

Current Year Key Events

- Identify and prioritize privacy research and development projects through continued collaboration with DHS component and Headquarters Privacy Offices.
- Conduct proof-of-concept demonstrations to validate the use of open standards based on federal, state, local, public, private sector logical and physical access control use-case and capability needs.

Budget Year Key Events

- Issue Broad Agency Announcement for specific topic areas with a focus on data privacy technologies.
- Conduct system integration and interoperability tests and evaluations for capability needs provided by local, tribal, State, and DHS operational components through the Identity Management Testbed.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
2,568	2,599	2,597	4,994	4,837	8,500

Disrupting Cyber Threats and Inducing Change

- *Problem:* As cyber threats and crime have become more persistent and sophisticated, there is a need to invest in research, technologies, and solutions that address the root cause of known threats.
- *Solution:* Develop fundamentally different approaches to improving the cybersecurity of critical infrastructure with activities focused on areas such as understanding cyber economic incentives and the development of dynamic new system defenses.
- *Impact:* By disrupting the status quo through radically different techniques, S&T will be able to address some of the most difficult cybersecurity issues.

Prior Year Key Events

- Conducted cybersecurity investment case studies.
- Developed and demonstrated a model for data provenance to examine trustworthiness and reliability of data that has been manipulated by multiple entities.
- Developed prototype framework architecture to reduce predictability of a system's attack surface.

Current Year Key Events

- Develop initial draft models of cyber economic incentives, and the coupling of cyber economics and cyber/user behaviors.
- Deliver analytic models for cybersecurity investment (private sector focus).
- Develop and conduct initial testing of a commercially viable and operational ready network appliance for enterprise-level implementation.
- Deliver nature inspired algorithms for testing malware detection in computer networks.

Budget Year Key Events

- Complete testing and large scale experimentation of Bio-Inspired Distributed Decision Algorithms based on social insect behavior.
- Complete transition of network traffic monitoring capability to at least one Information Sharing and Analysis Center (ISAC) member group.
- Complete development of software to tag, track, and block access to digital objects.
- Initial development of a research community oriented on the different areas of cyber economic incentives.
- Provide recommendations for policies, procedures, (and regulations) that incentivize the appropriate level of private sector cybersecurity investment.
- Development of economic models that can be transferred for use by different users and organizations.
- Complete and publish for collaboration draft Moving Target Defense (MTD) architectures.
- Prototype hardware/software system elements to expand MTD capabilities.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
N/A	N/A	9,300	6,151	5,562	4,450

Improving Foundational Elements of Cybersecurity

- *Problem:* Many of today's networking and information technologies contain inherent vulnerabilities, a legacy of a time when systems were designed without security in mind.
- *Solution:* To focus R&D activities on the characteristics essential to the desired end states of trustworthy systems with activities that include securing cloud based systems, improving the quality of software assurance tools, and developing metrics that aid organizations in measuring the security of their cyber systems.
- *Impact:* This project will develop new cybersecurity technologies and solutions that are designed with security built in from the ground up rather than needing to secure a technology's vulnerabilities once it is already in operational use.

Prior Year Key Events

- Developed tools to measure change in enterprise security posture based on changing threats, tools to assess impact of not deploying security solutions, and tools to determine balance of security and performance within an enterprise.
- Produced tools for identifying, analyzing, and rectifying latent vulnerabilities in software.

Current Year Key Events

- Study the feasibility of applying new metrics to existing security processes.
- Transition software quality assurance technologies to commercial products.

Budget Year Key Events

- Develop test and evaluation facilities to investigate new and existing capabilities of software analysis.
- Develop a systematic method to map natural language security controls to Common Weakness Enumerations (CWE).
- Develop software/Tools to enhance usability and security of identity and user authentication.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
8,190	6,603	1,875	8,938	7,159	7,800

Leap Ahead Technologies

- *Problem:* As cyber attacks and crime are constantly evolving, government and industry face a continuing need to respond to emerging cyber threats.
- *Solution:* Identify, incubate, and execute early research projects that may significantly advance current capabilities through moderate risk and high-payoff outcomes in areas such as Open Source technology development and mobile device security.
- *Impact:* These activities give organizations the ability to quickly shift to and respond to new and potential threats by focusing attention on cutting edge issues that are not currently being addressed. For example, efforts in the area of mobile device security focus attention on the vulnerabilities this computing platform presents to an organization as their use becomes more prevalent.

Prior Year Key Events

- Developed a resource for open source acquisition and accreditation in the Government.
- Updated the inventory of open source software being used across the Government.
- Developed technologies that will improve the survivability and resiliency of cyber systems while experiencing attacks, failures and other accidents.

Current Year Key Events

- Develop a portal and repository for security research of open source products.

Budget Year Key Events

- Complete transition of mobile security solutions initiated in FY13.
- Complete evaluation of existing mobile security solutions being used in the Homeland Security Enterprise.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
N/A	3,155	2,100	7,735	7,092	12,800

Trustworthy Cyber Infrastructure – FY 2014: \$9.100 million. FY 2015 Request: \$6.500 million. This program provides security for the building blocks that comprise the infrastructure of the Internet such as routers and routing protocols.

Internet Measurement and Attack Modeling

- *Problem:* As the Internet has grown organically and exponentially since its original conception, the protection of cyber infrastructure depends on the ability to identify critical Internet resources that are subject to attack.

- *Solution:* To measure the infrastructure as it exists today, then make periodic or continuous measurements to identify changes, recognize attacks, and provide analysis.
- *Impact:* The development and application of modeling and analysis capabilities affords the ability to predict the effects of cyber-attacks on federal government installations and other critical infrastructure through the detection of malware and botnets, situational understanding, and attack attribution.

Prior Year Key Events

- Deliver tools to US-CERT providing better capabilities in visualization as well as identification of cyber attacks.

Current Year Key Events

- Apply modeling capabilities and results to customers' operational infrastructures and representative environments to improve the understanding and situational awareness of potential impact of cyber attacks.

Budget Year Key Events

- Transition technologies to the customer and/or end user as appropriate, examples include router traffic monitors, route tracing tools, internet traffic visualization tools, etc.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
5,585	3,556	3,772	5,435	5,000	6,500

First Responder/Disaster Resilience – FY 2014: \$104.397 million. FY 2015 Request: \$100.588 million. Work includes reduction of vulnerability of critical infrastructure, key leadership, and events to terrorist attacks and other hazards; working with state, local, tribal, and territorial governments to secure their information systems; working with local and regional partners to identify hazards, assess vulnerabilities, and develop strategies to manage risks associated with all hazards; increasing the state of preparedness of state, local, regional, tribal, and territorial partners, as well as nongovernmental organizations, the private sector, and the general public; advancing and improving disaster emergency and interoperable communications capabilities; and, improving the capabilities of DHS to lead in emergency management.

Bioagent Attack Resiliency – FY 2014: \$33.776 million. FY 2015 Request: \$35.300 million. This program provides advanced planning; develops CONOPS; develops and provides capabilities to support forensics, laboratory response, personnel protection, and decontamination; and utilizes exercises and training for responding to and recovering from a biological disaster. This program includes actions to limit the spread of disease among animal species to protect the United States economy.

Adaptive Facility Protection (Bio and Chem)

- *Problem:* There is a need to improve the ability of facility operators to protect buildings and transit systems from a chemical release by using a comprehensive, rapid-detection architecture for infrastructure, and developing response networks to effect low-regret protective action for the occupants of nearby buildings.
- *Solution:* This project will develop key elements for a complete architecture that incorporates existing chemical detection technologies with both active and passive facility response systems.

The project will allow for detection of chemical agents via chemical detection systems developed by S&T.

- *Impact:* The outcome of the project will be improved facility and transit system protection from chemical threats. The project will also evaluate expanding the architecture to include biological protection by incorporating biological detection systems developed by S&T.

Prior Year Key Events

- Conduct needs analysis and develop initial CONOPs for building responsive measures for building protection.

Current Year Key Events

- Support GSA efforts to establish a standardized Physical Access Control configuration.
- Conduct Analysis of Alternatives Study for advanced Video Analytics capability to recognize anomalies associated with the ISC Design Basis Threat list of 31 undesirable events.
- Conduct market survey of candidate COTS/GOTS chemical detectors for customer-selected analytes.
- Chemical detector prototypes fabricated and integrated.

Budget Year Key Events

- Conduct Pilot to demonstrate methods to improve FPS Protective Security Officers (PSOs) security mission resource utilization.
- Conduct Pilot to demonstrate performance of selected advanced Video Analytics engines integrated with GSA's Physical Security Information Management system.
- Conduct Analysis of Alternatives Study for exterior-based standoff Chemical detection capability.
- End-User Field testing of Chemical detector prototypes.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,500	4,000

Bio Event Recovery

- *Problem:* The Emergency Responder community needs operational tools to respond to and recover from biological events. Currently there are only limited and time-consuming means of cleaning up large areas after a biological event.
- *Solution:* This project will assess requirements and potential technology solutions for biological agent clean-up, including the feasibility of modifying COTS technologies, developing methods for rapid recovery, and developing protocols for rapidly determining the extent of contamination to inform risk-based clearance goals.
- *Impact:* This project will provide public health officials environmental cleanup managers, and emergency management at the Federal, State, and local levels a system of tools and methods for decontamination of many facility types, to conduct emergency response and recovery actions. It will enable building and system owners and operators the tools to decontaminate facilities, as well as large vehicles, such as aircraft, train cars, buses, and emergency vehicles, among others, following a chemical or biological incident and enable the vehicles and system to return to service after remediation.

Prior Year Key Events

- Establish requirements and assess technology solutions for rapid recovery of an underground transit system following biological agent contamination.

Current Year Key Events

- Initiate Field Demonstrations to establish efficacy and operational parameters of current decontamination technologies for recovery of subway system rolling stock.
- Initiate fate and transport field tests in a subway system to update capability of existing dispersion and airflow models to predict extent of contamination and enable faster start of remediation actions.

Budget Year Key Events

- Validate ability of updated dispersion and airflow models, combined with targeted environmental sampling, to rapidly map extent of contamination following a biological agent event in the subway.
- Initiate evaluation of decontamination technologies and area isolation methods in limited locations of a partner subway.
- Demonstrate ability of composite sampling and an improved rapid viability PCR technique to speed a clearance process through reduction and better prioritization of environmental samples requiring traditional laboratory analysis (i.e., culturing).

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
7,025	9,375	7,147	6,261	5,000	5,000

Bio-Forensics

- *Problem:* Bio-Forensics research and development (R&D) is required to improve the ability to identify and characterize source material collected from a bio-crime in order to pursue legal prosecution against the responsible party (or parties). This research provides investigators such as FBI and USSS with critical tools that provide investigative leads for attribution.
- *Solution:* This Project develops advanced forensic capabilities to determine the source and production method of biological threat agents (BTAs) collected from crime scenes. Specifically, the project develops protocols for characterization and identification of BTAs, and utilizes a robust sample management, molecular signatures, and physical/chemical analysis research program. Bio-Forensics R&D is currently focused on establishing a methods-based approach to BTA characterization, which does not depend on prior knowledge of the organism and can detect novel and/or emerging organisms. Establishment of this approach includes development of orthogonal approaches to agent characterization initiation of an effort to build a national sequence database for whole genome comparison and development of computational algorithms for data analysis.
- *Impact:* The Bio-Forensics R&D project leads national research efforts in microbial forensics and transitions analytical techniques to the National Bio-forensics Analysis Center (NBFAC) and other government stakeholders.

Prior Year Key Events

- Delivered 100 unique *Burkholderia pseudomallei* isolates to NBFAC repository through collaboration with Australia.
- Established genomic signatures for select agent viruses.
- Established database of mobile genetic element signatures for select agent bacteria.

Current Year Key Events

- Transition improved vacuum sampling technology and test criteria to the FBI and other first responders for validation.
- Transition ultraclean reagents to support whole genome comparative analysis in bioforensics operations.
- Validate end-to-end sample processing pipeline.

Budget Year Key Events

- Develop and populate databases for comparative whole genome analysis of select agents for forensics characterization.
- Transition mass spectrometer-based methods of determining production methods (production deduction) of organisms used in a biocrime to bioforensics operations.
- Develop computational methods for analyzing metagenomic data.
- Identify gaps in toxin detection and characterization technologies.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
11,847	11,049	4,000	4,870	4,000	6,500

National Bioforensics Analysis Center (NBFAC)

- *Problem:* There is a need to ensure unimpeachable technical data for use by law enforcement authorities, particularly the FBI, in the investigation and prosecution of crimes involving biological agents.
- *Solution:* The NBFAC, located at the NBACC, is the Nation's lead facility for technical analysis of samples from biocrime and bioterror investigations. NBFAC validates protocols for the identification and characterization of the biological, chemical, and physical "fingerprints" that those samples may contain, rigorous chain-of-custody and quality-control procedures to ensure the integrity of the sample and its analysis, and maintains 24/7 continuous hub-and-spoke laboratories to provide casework support and additional specialized capabilities.
- *Impact:* NBFAC provides Federal law enforcement agencies with centrally coordinated and validated capabilities for sample handling, sample processing, and bioforensic analyses of evidentiary material derived from biocrime and bioterror investigations or from the actual use of a biological agent.

Prior Year Key Events

- Conducted casework analysis in support of 45 law enforcement investigations from 17 individual cases.
- Established first ISO 17025 sequencing and bioinformatics capability.
- Demonstrated application of genomics for casework.

Current Year Key Events

- Enhance metagenomic analysis capabilities by enabling identification of rare variants through the bioinformatic subtraction of host nucleic acids.
- Establish next generation sequencing capability at BSL-4.
- Establish statistical confidence for whole genome SNP genotyping.

Budget Year Key Events

- Provide 24/7 bioforensic casework support.

- Develop/demonstrate an operational capability to characterize individual components of a sample to support the analysis of: limited sample, non-cultureable agents, rare variants, and metagenomic.
- Transition mass spectrometer-based toxin identification and production deduction capability from Bioforensics R&D project.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
17,228	13,639	8,333	8,483	5,875	6,500

Foreign Animal Disease Vaccines, Diagnostics, and Countermeasures

- *Problem:* This project directly addresses HSPD-5 and HSPD-9 by ensuring that USDA and other first responders in the animal agriculture community have the countermeasure tools needed to safely and effectively respond to and recover from foreign animal and zoonotic disease outbreaks.
- *Solution:* New and next-generation countermeasures are developed and transitioned directly to USDA response labs or through veterinary biologic industry partners for commercialization and access by USDA. This project plans to complete the regulatory requirements (master-seed, pre-licensing serials, clinical trials) for additional Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) serotypes/subtype molecular vaccine candidates. It also coordinates with animal health industry partners on regulatory development programs for vaccine candidates for African Swine Fever (ASF), Classical Swine Fever (CSF), and zoonotic diseases including Rift Valley fever and Henipavirus.
- *Impact:* This project strengthens the defense of the U.S. agricultural infrastructure by developing new and next- generation countermeasures (vaccines and diagnostics) to protect the livestock industry against FMD and other high-consequence FADs. Efforts from this project will provide data to support the regulatory licensing and/or use of new countermeasures by USDA in the event of a high-consequence FAD outbreak in the U.S.

Prior Year Key Events

- Complete proof of concept immunogenicity studies for African swine fever vaccine candidates.
- Produce master seeds for FMD molecular vaccine candidates for two additional serotypes.

Current Year Key Events

- Transition additional licensable FMD master seed virus to industry to produce vaccine pre-licensing serials.
- Produce master seeds for four additional (4th – 7th) serotypes.
- Transition 3ABC cELISA diagnostic assay compatible with FMD DIVA vaccines to industry and initiate assay development regulatory program.

Budget Year Key Events

- Transition the production of 2nd serotype for the Ad-5 FMD vaccine to industry partners for development and regulatory processes.
- Produce master seeds for three additional (8th – 10th) serotypes.
- Conclude assessment of broad spectrum countermeasure alternatives to address emerging disease threats.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
13,450	13,846	11,000	10,932	14,125	12,300

Livestock Decontamination, Disposal, and Depopulation (3D)

- *Problem:* There is a need to improve Federal, State, and local animal health officials' emergency response capabilities to control the spread of Foreign Animal Diseases (FADs) and mitigate the impact on the livestock industry by using validated data to develop new and improved response tools.
- *Solution:* This project will develop, in coordination with USDA, EPA, and other Federal agencies, new and/or enhanced animal health emergency response tools, technologies, and associated CONOPS to increase response capacity and to ensure that 3D activities are performed rapidly, humanely, and in an environmentally protective manner.
- *Impact:* Products from this Project will not only help preserve the safety and availability of a plentiful food supply, they will also minimize economic losses and speed recovery after an outbreak. This project plans to transition new technologies such as transportable, high-speed disposal units and portable nonfreezing vehicle decontamination units; validate depopulation equipment; publish research data and science-based protocols to improve capabilities; and develop tools to facilitate responder decision-making.

Prior Year Key Events

- Validated and published conceptual design of humane swine CO₂ depopulation protocol for emergency use.
- Validated and published findings and best practices for humane livestock mass depopulation using captive bolt.
- Published study on use of rendering plants for disposal of infectious carcasses during an animal disease outbreak and efficacy of mitigation strategies.

Current Year Key Events

- Deliver comprehensive report on Logistical Infrastructure for Animal Disease Outbreak Emergency Response.
- Launch website of online agricultural emergency response tools.
- Test and evaluate full-scale transportable gasifier at full capacity over a 72-hour period.
- Complete evaluation of foot-and-mouth disease surrogates when subjected to vaporous hydrogen peroxide and chlorine dioxide fumigation methods.

Budget Year Key Events

- Validate and commercialize non-freezing portable vehicle wash tunnels for decontaminating vehicles during an animal health emergency response.
- Publish ASTM standard for validating efficacy of antimicrobials on porous surfaces.
- Publish quantitative carcass disposal risk assessment for all hazards.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
N/A	N/A	N/A	1,842	2,000	3,000

Chemical Attack Resiliency – FY 2014: \$7.500 million. FY 2015 Request: \$5.000 million. Provides advanced planning; develops CONOPS; develops and provides capabilities in forensics, laboratory response, personnel protection, and decontamination; and utilizes exercises and training for responding to and recovering from a chemical disaster.

Chemical Forensics

- *Problem:* There is a need to provide timely and comprehensive forensic support to investigations of chemical terrorist and criminal acts by collecting, preserving, analyzing and matching chemical samples collected at scenes with samples obtained from people, places, and other events, as well as production sources.
- *Solution:* The Chemical Forensics project develops and maintains a robust and enduring national capability for the collection, preservation, and processing of chemical threat agents and associated evidence to provide comprehensive and timely forensic analysis and attribution. This project will develop and transition additional collection and preservation methods and devices, as well as expanded laboratory analytical methods to provide the capability to address the numerous chemical threat agents of interest in a prioritized manner.
- *Impact:* This project will provide law enforcement official with the capability to promptly conduct chemical forensics analysis and attribute terrorist acts to their source to provide highly valuable investigative leads that can identify perpetrators and prevent follow-on and copycat attacks.

Prior Year Key Events

- Published two Chemical Forensics articles in relevant scientific journals.
- Presentation of second biennial Chemical Forensics Symposium at annual American Chemical Society National meeting, Indianapolis, IN, 9/9-10/2013.

Current Year Key Events

- Publishing and transition to customers of at least four Chemical Forensics Standard Methods for the collection or analysis of Chemical Threat Agents of interest.
- Publishing at least two Chemical Forensics articles in relevant scientific journals.
- Development of comprehensive standard chemical forensic samples (chemical cocktails and substrates) for standardized testing of chemical sampling and analysis methods.

Budget Year Key Events

- Publishing and transition to customers of at least four Chemical Forensics Standard Methods for the collection or analysis of Chemical Threat Agents of interest.
- Publishing of at least two Chemical Forensics articles in relevant scientific journals.
- Provide a Chemical Sampling Guidebook for use of law enforcement and first responders both in hard copy and an application useable on handheld device.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
4,762	4,718	2,643	3,478	3,500	2,000

Integrated Consortium of Laboratory Networks

- *Problem:* Recovery from large-scale chemical, biological, or radiological (CBR) contamination and/or disease events can require the collection and analysis of very large numbers of samples. The laboratory capacity available in the US to accommodate this load of samples limits the rate of resolution of these samples and inhibits the return of contaminated spaces to normal condition.
- *Solution:* The project develops operational procedures and information technology systems to enable joint action of the several Federally-sponsored laboratory response networks for both intentional and naturally evolving events of sufficient scale to over-run the resources of any one network.
- *Impact:* Effective laboratory capacity is increased through the organized sharing of resources rather than investment of new funding. The optimized action of six laboratory response networks

comprising some 450 laboratories across the US will greatly decrease the time to return to normal state after a CBR event.

Prior Year Key Events

- Completed and demonstrated capability to share lab data across networks via a data exchange utility on ICLN web portal.
- Conducted planning in concert with FEMA National Exercise Division to conduct an ICLN Validation Exercise to demonstrate ICLN interface with an incident command responding to bio contamination in urban area.

Current Year Key Events

- Initiate lab response-focused risk assessment for emerging threats.
- Complete conduct of ICLN Validation Exercise.
- Conduct test measuring capacity across multiple networks for priority chemical agent, following methodology used for *B. anthracis* analytical capacity measurement.

Budget Year Key Events

- Complete assessment of existing capabilities against emerging biological and chemical threats.
- Transition operational ICLN to DHS Office of Health Affairs.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
1,447	1,826	2,000	2,485	2,500	1,000

Explosives & Rad/Nuc Attack Resiliency – FY 2014: \$5.000 million. FY 2015 Request: \$3.250 million. This program provides advanced planning, develops CONOPS, develops advanced materials, and funds exercises and training for responding to and recovering from a disaster employing explosives.

Radiological/Nuclear Response and Recovery (RNRR)

- *Problem:* The detonation of a Radiological Dispersal Device or Improvised Nuclear Device would be high consequence incidents and pose tremendous challenges to the first responder community and homeland security enterprise.
- *Solution:* Improve responder preparedness for the complexity of a radiological incident response and recovery operations by working with partner agencies, Federal interagency working groups, and first responders to identify impactful opportunities that address technology and research needs in the areas of radiological response management, incident characterization, initial response capabilities, medical care/triage, casualty/evacuee care, impacted area stabilization/control, and site cleanup/decontamination.
- *Impact:* Improved radiological response capabilities at both the local and national level through strategic investment in projects focused on increasing agency preparedness, improving government understanding of impacts and risks, and finding technological solutions to radiological capability gaps and mission needs.

Prior Year Key Events

- Initiated the project, including establishing seats on and providing briefings to relevant radiological response interagency committees, guiding and coordinating the future work of this project.

- Initiated the development of a Radiological/Nuclear Response and Recovery Investment Plan for Fiscal Years 2015-2019 that correlates prioritized responder needs with emerging and next generation technology solutions.

Current Year Key Events

- Complete first responder prioritization of existing radiological/nuclear response mission requirements, and work with technologists and subject matter experts to identify current/emerging solutions.
- Finalize the Rad/Nuc Response and Recovery Investment Plan for Fiscal Years 2015-2019, and initiate priority efforts.

Budget Year Key Events

- Fund top priority portfolio from the Rad/Nuc Response and Recovery Investment Plan with available budget and initiate the development of program/project management document for future fiscal years based on unfunded responder priorities.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
N/A	N/A	N/A	4,928	5,000	3,250

First Responder Capability – FY 2014: \$20.028 million. FY 2015 Request: \$17.900 million. This program develops technologies, information, procedures, and CONOPS to aid first responders, emergency managers, and incident commanders as they respond to hazardous situations. It assists the emergency response communities to establish requirements and tests technologies and assesses them for usability to help make the technologies available across all first responder communities.

First Responder Technologies

- *Problem:* The response environment that our Nation's first responders operate in on a day to day basis is constantly changing and requires an ongoing evaluation of needs, required capabilities, and potential investments and/or innovations, to allow them to conduct their missions more safely, effectively, and efficiently. Due to the lengthy process it normally takes to commercialize technology that fully meet these challenges, there is a need to rapidly develop technologies that address high priority capability gaps identified by local, tribal, state, and Federal first responders.
- *Solution:* Identify high priority needs, develop prototype solutions, and conduct operational field assessments of next generation technologies to address gaps, with the goal of rapidly fielding technologies that meet at least 80% of the operational requirement in a 12 to 18 month timeframe.
- *Impact:* This will strengthen the response community's ability to protect the homeland, respond to disasters, and to save lives through the increased availability and reliability of technology for first responders.

Prior Year Key Events

- Transitioned a virtual training capability, based on an active shooter scenario, to first responders in Sacramento, CA. The simulation tool was designed so that it could be used by first responders from any jurisdiction.
- Developed a prototype wireless patient vital signs monitor, to improve the safety, and efficiency of emergency services personnel while transporting ambulatory patients. The performer plans to submit the device for Federal Drug Administration approval and commercialize the product in 2014.

- Developed a strategic plan to guide the implementation of the Next Generation Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Program for first responders. The key objective of the Program is development of a multi-hazard, multi-discipline ensemble that will focus on 1) hazard protection and 2) hazard perception and detection.

Current Year Key Events

- Develop readily accessible, high-fidelity simulation tools to support training and exercises in incident management and response for an active school shooting scenario.
- Begin development of technology to provide the ability to remotely monitor the tactical actions and progress of all responders involved in the incident in real time.
- Use the PPE Strategic Plan to begin development of protective clothing and equipment for all first responders that protects against multiple hazards.

Budget Year Key Events

- Complete development of an improved structural firefighter glove, to provide improved dexterity and don/doff ability.
- Complete development of a low light covert camera for law enforcement, to provide ICE and other law enforcement agencies with a non-existent capability.
- Complete development of an internet protocol encoder, which provides the ability to stream data from the low light camera in real time, at a low cost.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
11,173	8,669	4,798	10,947	7,978	11,400

Response and Defeat Operations Support (REDOPS)

- *Problem:* Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) are generally easy to develop, difficult to combat, and cause damage to life and/or property.
- *Solution:* Establish a systems analysis approach involving explosives countermeasures experts from all levels of government and direct Research, Development, Testing & Evaluation (RDT&E) of technologies needed by state and local bomb squads (SLBS).
- *Impact:* The new capabilities developed as well as the performance and training standards will help protect and save the lives of State and Local Bomb Techs and the public. In addition, the outputs associated with this project will provide SLBS the confidence and authority to perform activities associated with response and defeat operations.

Prior Year Key Events

- None

Current Year Key Events

- None

Budget Year Key Events

- Convene C-IED Requirements Review Panel.
- Perform RDT&E on Camera Boom for robots.
- Update VBIED Tool Kit.

Funding History

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,500

Tech Clearinghouse

- *Problem:* S&T must maintain effective communication with the first responder and emergency preparedness and response communities in order to gather necessary information for its program and to keep those communities informed about the technologies and knowledge products the Directorate is developing on their behalf.
- *Solution:* A three-pronged communications effort that includes:
 1. FirstResponder.gov: S&T's premiere online portal for sharing information about its own projects and initiatives as well as outside technology-related programs and events of interest to first responders
 2. First Responder Communities of Practice: a vetted online forum that enables first responders to collaborate and share best practices while also providing: 1) developers with operational requirements and information needed to design and manufacture increasingly useful tools and technologies, as well as 2) users with information related to procuring, deploying, and maintaining technologies and training for their proper use
 3. Outreach and Engagement: an ongoing suite of communications activities that enables S&T to gain a fuller understanding of the capability gaps, needs and requirements of first responders and thus strengthen its focus on essential technologies with the greatest potential for transition to use.
- *Impact:* Tech Clearinghouse increases first responder awareness of the Directorate's work, facilitates the flow of important information throughout the emergency response community, and enables the Directorate to design and manage projects that truly meet its mission. It is a cost-effective, multi-channel communications effort that steadily expands the S&T's reach into stakeholder communities.

Prior Year Key Events

- Conducted First Responder Resource Group (FRRG) meeting which resulted in the development of twelve operational requirements documents.
- Increased membership of Communities of Practice by 10%.
- Created a Community of Practice to specifically support the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review.

Current Year Key Events

- Develop a prototype social media aggregator tool and demonstrate it through a pilot program.
- Refreshed FirstResponders.gov website that included an improved search capability, added a document library, and included links to key resources (eg. Grants and Training information, SAVER, etc.) for first responders.
- Launched a social media experiment with Facebook to increase traffic to firstresponder.gov

Budget Year Key Events

- Develop and publish the ORDs for each of the FRRG identified capability gaps following FRG's Solution Development Process
- Implement and refine the development of partnerships with the public and private sectors to facilitate and create efficiencies to collect feedback and reviews on responder safety and knowledge products that could evolve into requirements

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
5,026	3,284	5,616	2,273	2,000	5,000

Information Sharing and Interoperability – FY 2014: \$15.500 million. FY 2015 Request: \$14.638 million. This program creates an integrated information sharing architecture and links that architecture to interagency efforts to prevent terrorism while protecting privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties.

Cross Border Communications

- *Problem:* Coordinating responses and sharing information for situational awareness and decision making during critical incidents involving multiple agencies on both sides of the United States border is a challenge.
- *Solution:* Conduct carefully designed, robust experiments to identify how best to address issues that make it difficult to share essential capabilities across the border when bi-national responses are essential.
- *Impact:* Nations will better handle cross-border technology and policy issues and will leave behind trusted relationships, collaborative processes, and international technology solutions. Binational coordination is extended to public safety issues that simultaneously affect both nations, regardless of where incidents occur.

Prior Year Key Events

- Conducted planning sessions of the Communications Interoperability Working Group (CIWG), which was established by the BTB Action Plan.
- The Canada-US Resiliency Experiment II (CAUSE II), which occurred March 4-6, 2013, demonstrated the ability to exchange information between local, state, provincial and national agencies using various systems and software applications, including Canada's Multi Agency Situational Awareness System (MASAS), and the U.S.'s Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) and Virtual USA (vUSA). CAUSE II also involved the use of Virtual Maine and the Mutual Aid Support System and Mission Ready Package Tools (MASS MRP).

Current Year Key Events

- The Canada-US Resiliency Experiment III (Cause III) is scheduled to occur in the September-October timeframe of 2014, spanning FY 14/15. CAUSE III is to build on the lessons learned from CAUSE I and II, and seeks to address improving interoperable communications (Land-Mobile Radio, Data, GIS), resource management/sharing protocols, and to develop a cross-border Concept of Operations (CONOPS). The intended outcomes include:
 - Conduct planning sessions of the Communications Interoperability Working Group (CIWG),
 - Building upon CAUSE II, the Canada-US Resiliency Experiment III (CAUSE III), will involve different agencies and systems/software applications to continue to demonstrate the ability to exchange information;
 - CAUSE III will also demonstrate enhanced resilience through improved interoperable shared situational awareness during major events;
 - Enhance resilience in a border region by leaving behind working operational interfaces that will improve shared situational awareness;
 - Execute CAUSE III as a catalyst to build trust relationships in support of the Beyond the Border Action Plan; and
 - Build enhanced cross border trust relationships.

Budget Year Key Events

- Much of the outcome from CAUSE III will inform the activities of CAUSE IV in FY15. For example, while CAUSE I and II focused primarily on the interoperability of data, CAUSE III and IV will focus on data with the introduction of voice communications interoperability. CAUSE IV will include data and a stronger focus on voice communications interoperability.
- The development of a CONOPS will result from the efforts of CAUSE III. This CONOPS will be further refined and validated for the CAUSE IV activities.
- With CAUSE “experiments” occurring in CAUSE I through III, it is anticipated that CAUSE IV will culminate in an actual exercise, perhaps with all previous CAUSE participants.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	300

Emergency Response and Management Tools for First Responders

- *Problem:* First responders often lack timely access to the information they need to operate safely and enhance their ability to save lives and protect property. Whether they are not sharing due to unfamiliarity with their response partners or because their systems are not interoperable, decisions are not made in the most effective and timely manner.
- *Solution:* Develops and transitions to operational use the technologies required so that emergency managers and first responders will have the incident information they require when and how they need it. In addition, this project will provide the standard operating procedures, training, and governance needed to effectively and efficiently conduct response and recovery efforts from day-to-day incidents to large-scale emergencies, including visualization, geospatial and analytics technologies.
- *Impact:* Increased safety of US citizens and first responders, more effective incident response and recovery leading to fewer lives lost, decreased property damages, and increased national resilience from incidents of all types and scales.

Prior Year Key Events

- Deployed the National Capital Region-Geospatial Data Exchange (NCR-GDX), the operational instance of the Virtual USA Library (used by 22 jurisdictions and 500+ users, used in daily operations for Police/Fire computer aided dispatch (CAD) situational awareness, and used for major events such as Hurricane Sandy and 2013 Presidential Inauguration).
- Installed and utilized the Next-Generation Incident Command System (NICS) in California for 1000+ users at over 161 events (including: the Yosemite Rim Fire, other vegetation fires and prescribed burns, planned events, and exercises) by participating Federal, state and local jurisdictions for situational awareness, collaboration and resource deployment.
- Provided 13 web-based educational presentations, known as the Capacity Building Webinar Series, to 2,300 first responders at all levels of government (primarily state and local practitioners), to educate the first responders community for augmenting their abilities and capabilities to share information during critical incidents.
- Activated the National Information Sharing Consortium (NISC) that strives to bring together data owners, custodians, and users involved in the fields of homeland security, public safety, and emergency management. NISC responds to leveraged efforts related to governance, standards, and development. It also encourages sharing of technology, data processes, and best practices. The NISC currently has 92 members comprised of the first responder domain (police, fire, emergency

management) that represent 64 member organizations from state, local and regional governments, the private sector, and academia.

Current Year Key Events

- Capstone 2014 Demonstration in 8 Central US Earthquake Consortium (CUSEC) states using the Mutual Aid Support System (MASS) resource identification and sharing solution as well as demonstrating the enhanced Virtual USA Library tools.
- Full transition of the Virtual USA Library to 1) have the “Refresh” be deployed to the NCR-GDX; and 2) the NISC whereby the existing Virtual USA Library will retire and the NISC will work with ESRI to deploy information-sharing tools via ESRI’s cloud-based, geospatial solution.
- Present 10+ Capacity Building Webinars to educate the first responders community for augmenting their abilities and capabilities to share information during critical incidents.
- Develop an Incident Management Information Sharing Capability Maturity Model (IMIS-CMM) for jurisdictions to objectively assess their maturity to share information during critical incidents.

Budget Year Key Events

- Refine and validate the IMIS-CMM with practitioners and publish a guide for its application within a jurisdiction to assess and augment their information sharing capabilities.
- Assist in publishing grant funding guidance for jurisdictional recipients to augment their capabilities to conform to FRG’s IMIS-CMM.
- Finalize and validate the Public Safety Cloud strategy that addresses identity management issues and computer aided dispatch (CAD to CAD) jurisdictional interoperability for information sharing.
- Via the IMIS Committee, provide recommendations to the PM-ISE detailing the standards needed to meet requirements and fill gaps from the first responders community at all levels of government.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
N/A	N/A	2,673	6,953	2,000	4,000

Interoperability and Compatibility Standards

- *Problem:* The proliferation of new technologies makes it difficult for first responders to communicate with each other during emergencies.
- *Solution:* Identify and develop standards essential to ensuring that all the new technologies are interoperable so first responder agencies can make good decisions about new technologies.
- *Impact:* These new and strengthened standards will help first responders to make smart choices of new technologies so they will be interoperable and can migrate successfully to the new nationwide public safety broadband network without putting that \$7 billion national investment at risk.

Prior Year Key Events

- Developed draft direct mode and Push to Talk (PTT) requirements through the National Public Safety Telecommunications Council (NPSTC). These requirements were shared with the First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet) in support of the creation of the nationwide public safety broadband network.
- Obtained Expressions of Interest from International Laboratory Accreditation Corporation (ILAC) accreditation organizations, through the Federal Register, to become a part of P25 Compliance Assessment Program (P25 CAP).

Current Year Key Events

- Work with Accreditation Bodies and P25 CAP Laboratories to develop the DHS OIC – P25 CAP Laboratory Policy Document.
- Develop Quantitative Broadband Launch Requirements and submit to FirstNet for consideration.
- Develop public safety console requirements for Long Term Evolution (LTE).

Budget Year Key Events

- Develop and publish Public Safety 1-2 Year Qualitative Broadband Communications Requirements.
- Develop and publish Public Safety Location Requirements.
- Add P25 Common Air Interface (CAI) Conventional Interoperability Tests to the program.
- Add P25 CAI Conventional Conformance Tests to the program.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
N/A	N/A	N/A	4,112	2,000	2,000

Operational Assessment Tools to Strengthen Agency Acquisition

- *Problem:* New infrastructure installations are extremely expensive but neither public safety nor the new nationwide public safety broadband network have reliable ways to assess the best solutions before they make major investments in new infrastructure.
- *Solution:* Leverage existing modeling and simulation tools to make more informed procurement decisions for everything from user equipment to applications and services and make them available to first responders before they make major investments.
- *Impact:* These tools will make it possible for first responder agencies to determine whether a given investment is the best possible and thus avoid wasting significant resources.

Prior Year Key Events

- None

Current Year Key Events

- None

Budget Year Key Events

- Publish results of subjective video tests for new/advanced video codecs.
- Study the performance of LTE in the presence of device to device interference and characterize the effects of out-of-coverage device to device transmissions on an infrastructure uplink. Publish results in a conference/journal article.
- Investigate extensions to mobility state estimation and mobility based inter-subchannel interface (ICIC) to mitigate interference resulting from handovers to small-cells and improve the overall network performance. Document findings in a conference/journal article.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
743	745	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,000

Wireless Communications

- *Problem:* Technologies capable of bridging disparate but essential communications systems are not currently available, making it difficult for first responders to communicate with each other during emergencies.
- *Solution:* Develop a viable testing and evaluation capability to ensure that new technologies that claim to be interoperable with existing public safety systems actually are.
- *Impact:* This project provides a critical testing and evaluation capability for first responders to gain knowledge on how communications devices work on broadband networks and determine how the systems will meet user needs. This project brings together public safety practitioners, Federal partners, manufacturers, and representatives of standards making bodies to improve the way in which video and other technologies serve the public safety community.

Prior Year Key Events

- Developed a software tool that allows users to specify the following: speed of a mobile device, cell density, coverage radius for an arbitrary number of heterogeneous network tiers, the number of handover events to simulate, and statistics for reselections involving all possible combinations of cell types.
- Extended and executed new Cooperative Research and Development Agreements (CRADA) with industry to build a more robust 700MHz broadband demonstration network which currently has over 60 industry partners through CRADAs.

Current Year Key Events

- Engage LTE, P25 land mobile radio (LMR), and technology bridging device manufacturers to help create and define a test suite.
- Develop an initial test suite that can be used to exercise mobile application testing tools abilities to identify software weaknesses of concern to public safety.
- Complete a draft use case containing public safety requirements for securing interfaces between network equipment and data traversing the network, which is suitable for developing test cases for the 700MHz broadband Demonstration Network.

Budget Year Key Events

- Investigate PTT LTE interface possibilities to other than P25 LMR technologies.
- Investigate viability of a single, ubiquitous public safety broadband LTE to multi-LMR-technology.
- Develop draft document(s) suitable for publication on public safety security requirements for mobile applications and conformity assessment strategies for the requirements.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
1,867	1,163	2,676	5,587	8,500	5,338

Natural Disaster Resiliency – FY 2014: \$22.592 million. FY 2015 Request: \$24.500 million. This program develops and provides advanced planning, CONOPS, disaster management tools, and training aids for responding to and recovering from a large-scale natural disaster. This includes providing assistance to the private sector to “design-in” greater resilience for critical infrastructure and providing DHS with more robust tools for disaster response, disaster logistics, individual and public assistance programs, and national continuity programs.

Community Resilience and Communications

- *Problem:* There is insufficient social and behavioral science research to support the development of effective communication strategies to successfully promote resilience to disasters in U.S. communities and that focus on helping disaster survivors, enhancing communities' robustness, adaptability, and recovery capabilities.
- *Solution:* Develop more targeted and effective risk and crisis communications in order to produce evidence-based guidance to promote resilience in communities.
- *Impact:* Communities that are more resilient will support dramatically improved response efforts and significantly reduce the time and resources required for recovery from natural and manmade disasters.

Prior Year Key Events

- Completion of research projects in:
 - Building Resilience with Diverse Communities: Faith-Based and Community Organizations in Emergency Preparedness; and
 - Enhancing the Effectiveness of State 2-1-1 Call Systems.
- Delivery of Knowledge Products and Training:
 - Executive Summary: Understanding Risk Communication Best Practices and Theory.
 - Training in Risk and Crisis Communication (TRACC).
 - Social Media Use During Disasters: A Nationally Representative Field Experiment.

Current Year Key Events

- Begin evidence-based analysis in support of whole community implementation. As part of this activity, the program will begin the conduct of social and behavioral science research to develop communication strategies to successfully promote resilient to disasters in U.S. communities focusing on helping disaster survivors, enhancing communities' robustness, adaptability, and recovery capabilities.

Budget Year Key Events

- Deliver a knowledge product that provides the result of the evidence-based analysis completed to date with a goal of developing more targeted and effective risk and crisis communications in order to provide evidence-based guidance that can be used by communities to promote resilience.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
12,468	1,433	N/A	583	1,000	700

Cyber Physical Security (CPS)

- *Problem:* The increased integration of cyber systems into many critical physical infrastructure and systems including, electric, water, transportation, and more, has introduced new and unknown possible vulnerabilities within single and potentially across multiple systems. As the systems are relatively new and growing in complexity and number, an understanding of the new challenges and information and decision support tools for owners and operators are needed for continued safe and secure operation and avoidance or limitation of disruptions or destruction from natural or manmade hazards.
- *Solution:* Focusing on high priority sectors such as energy (electrical grid) and water, this project will leverage past and current assessments and research efforts to provide decision support tools and mitigation solutions to address critical infrastructure vulnerabilities and the associated risks. Partnerships in government; Federal, State, local, and the private key critical sectors will be

developed to ensure resilience will be implemented into the systems such as the electrical grid and water.

- *Impact:* This program will enhance resilience of the Nation's many critical infrastructure systems that are controlled by cyber systems in an interconnected environment. This increased level of resilience from all hazards allows the owners and operators to have an increased ability to assess and militate against potential threats and vulnerabilities from manmade and natural hazards. There will be an increase in overall understanding and security development for cyber-physical systems which will benefit security of future systems ensuring security is included from design.

Prior Year Key Events

- Built on findings from earlier project studies and workshops on the CPS vulnerabilities in several of the CI Sectors.

Current Year Key Events

- In collaboration with NPPD, engage the critical infrastructure sectors, owners, and operators to identify key requirements, gaps, and capture vulnerabilities.

Budget Year Key Events

- Develop initial overarching architecture for CPS analysis and experimentation with high priority sectors.
- Develop pilot plans for engaging the energy and water sector.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
1,333	1,524	1,638	1,788	8,242	5,750

Drinking Water Resilience

- *Problem:* The drinking (potable) water infrastructure is aging and experiencing serious failures. The water infrastructure supports commerce and a major dependency for emergency response, healthcare, and community resilience.
- *Solution:* Develop a bottom-up risk assessment approach that works by enabling utility owners to self-assess risk with the aid of advanced scientific input from the national labs. Feed the outcome of those assessments into regional and national-scale risk models. Develop guidance for decisions on investing in the water infrastructure for maximum resilience improvements based on risk.
- *Impact:* Water utilities will save 50 % over the current cost of manual risk assessment with a web-based interactive tool. Safe, reliable, and resilient drinking water systems planned for anticipated risks over the next few decades will meet the dependencies of the health, emergency response, community preparedness, electronics, communications, power generation, industrial and many other vital sectors of the nation's economy and well-being.

Prior Year Key Events

- Developed an investigative framework for the risk assessment model and identified knowledge support for the integrated utility self-assessment methodology.

Current Year Key Events

- Prototype utility self-assessment methodology, web-based and interactive, utilizing the existing RAMCAP ANSI-certified J100-10 risk assessment method endorsed by the American Water Works Association.

- Framework interface for national model with identified data interlinks for FY15 upgrade to the J100 tool.
- Prototype testing with one or more volunteer water utility companies.

Budget Year Key Events

- Upgrade J100 Web tool to enable interactive risk scenario development & consequence assessments.
- Implement framework interface between the national labs, J100 tool and data links to provide scientific support for J100.
- Implement secure data sharing from J100 to national labs.
- Implement national/regional risk assessment.
- Plan/socialize national risk-based prioritization for water infrastructure investment

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
N/A	N/A	N/A	394	1,200	2,500

Incident Logistics and Resource Tracking

- *Problem:* Currently, the entire logistics supply chain when activated during disasters is inefficient and lacks agility to support national resilience. System-to-system data interfaces exist in various forms and standards. Transportation processes do not handle resource management automation for planning, selecting, and delivery at the local and vendors levels, and distribution centers receipts, shipments, and inventory technology processes are not fully automated to ensure fully automated just-in-time reporting and resource typing.
- *Solution:* Development of Incident Logistics and Resource Tracking injects a set of integrated technologies to enhance the current FEMA Logistics system to better support local responders and EOCs by improving asset visibility in the areas of status, tracking, and correct fulfillment. The automated connectivity relies upon the National Information Exchange Model standards to enable resource data exchange at the local, States, and Federal levels. The system provides a standardized resource management at the state, local, and Federal level and eliminates duplicate systems, requests, shipments, while enhancing visibility throughout the entire logistics supply chain through the secured cloud/web.
- *Impact:* This system provides increased end-to-end situational awareness, enhances just-in-time status and progress reports, improves real-time resource typing and inventory information thus improves better sourcing decisions, reduces operational costs, and increases resource/inventory accuracy. The improved cycle times help to deliver resources to the local and states easier and faster thereby making the entire logistical supply chain resilient and effective.

Prior Year Key Events

- None

Current Year Key Events

- Conduct an investigation of current (stove-piped) systems; perform a systems analysis; and identify a framework for system(s) integration.

Budget Year Key Events

- Based on the inventory of current state-of-the-art systems; gap analysis; results of technology foraging; and requirements definition, a go/no go decision will be made as to the feasibility of proceeding with the program.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
2,244	3,047	N/A	N/A	500	1,000

Overhead Imagery Data

- Problem:* Improvements are required in the delivery of disaster relief programs using damage assessment products derived from remote sensing system in aircraft and satellites.
- Solution:* A set of projects that bring together academia, industry, research laboratories, and government partners to develop a more effective and efficient process for the tasking of satellite and aircraft assets, the acquisition of remote sensing data, the analysis of these data, and the delivery of the derived product.
- Impact:* The rapid provision of accurate post-disaster imagery will speed up the determination of damage, reduce the time to deliver disaster assistance to victims and reduce the cost of existing damage assessment procedures. These projects will improve the utility of existing satellite and airborne remote sensing assets through advanced analytical techniques designed to address specific hazard-related issues. This will include the leverage of basic and applied research by DOD, NASA, NOAA, and other Federal partners.

Prior Year Key Events

- Refined the satellite model and developed an initial aircraft asset planning module within the Remote Sensing Planning Tool (RESPT) for improved tasking of remote sensing assets.
- Tested and evaluated the Real time Airborne Management System (RAMS) for real time acquisition of imagery and downlink to response teams in the field with the Civil Air Patrol (CAP). CAP is a primary provider of imagery to FEMA for disaster assessment.
- Initiated the definition of technical specifications with FEMA for the construction of an advanced image analysis tool to improve FEMA's post-disaster debris volume estimation process.

Current Year Key Events

- Complete development of the satellite modeling capability, enhance the aircraft asset location tool, and improve the collaborative sharing of imagery request within RESPT.
- Install a two-camera RAMS system in a CAP aircraft and test and evaluate acquisition and data transfer from the CAP infrastructure to FEMA Geo-portal.
- Complete a requirements definition study to determine the opportunity for remote sensing technologies to improve the FEMA post-disaster debris volume estimation process.

Budget Year Key Events

- Install a two-camera RAMS system in a CAP aircraft and test and evaluate acquisition and data transfer from the CAP infrastructure to FEMA Geo-portal.
- Initiate remote sensing based tools to improve the FEMA post-disaster debris volume estimation process.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
N/A	1,429	1,900	2,309	2,950	2,000

Resilient Structures

- *Problem:* Critical infrastructures are vulnerable to manmade and natural hazards, resulting in crippling effects on mass transportation, buildings, and other critical infrastructure.
- *Solution:* This project will design, fabricate, and test protective measures for tunnels, subway systems, bridges, buildings, and other critical transportation infrastructure. S&T will also develop software analysis tools to aid in analysis of vulnerabilities and improved design. Includes development of tunnel plugs under the Resilient Tunnel Project.
- *Impact:* The project will minimize and/or prevent the disruption to transportation services associated with terrorist attacks and natural disasters, to include Sandy-like storm surge flooding. Other solutions will increase structural resilience of high-risk critical infrastructure, to include tunnels, bridges, and buildings, such as commercial establishments, government buildings, and schools.

Prior Year Key Events

- Completed full-scale tunnel plug container testing.

Current Year Key Events

- Integrated system and subsystem designs for tunnel plug.
- Reconfiguration of tunnel plug testing facilities.
- Production of tunnel plug prototype.

Budget Year Key Events

- Full-scale tunnel plug pressure testing.
- Full system testing of tunnel plug prototype.
- Small-scale blast testing for unmitigated masonry tunnels.
- Small-scale blast testing of protective schemes for masonry tunnels.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
8,026	3,309	N/A	2,375	3,050	7,050

Solar Storm Mitigation

- *Problem:* Extreme solar storm activity produces ground induced currents (GIC) that can impact the electric grid performance and significantly damage critical components of the grid. There is very limited capability to accurately forecast a GIC-related event that would impact critical infrastructure in a timely manner.
- *Solution:* Develop the capability to forecast and model GICs and their impacts at specific nodes in the US power grid.
- *Impact:* Provide the utility owners and operators with timely and accurate GIC forecast information, allowing them to make key operational decisions, such as shutting down, reducing load, or rerouting load to minimize the impact of a GIC event.

Prior Year Key Events

- None

Current Year Key Events

- Development of user-defined requirements.

- Development and coupling of key models as inputs into the GIC forecasting system.

Budget Year Key Events

- Develop the GIC forecasting model.
- GIC forecasting model validation and verification.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	500	2,000

Standard Unified Modeling Mapping Integrated Toolkit (SUMMIT)

- *Problem:* Planning and conducting exercises are costly as they require significant resources to develop objectives, analyze and design scenarios, and support the conduct phase by providing reach back subject matter expertise, data needs, and injects. This cycle of activities, from pre-event planning, to training and exercise, to evaluation and improvement, is often repeated for every exercise and is inefficient.
- *Solution:* SUMMIT is a modeling and simulation toolkit/platform that enables the emergency management community to access and connect suites of modeling tools and data sources for planning, exercises, or operational response on the web. SUMMIT improves the preparedness effectiveness by providing a collaborative environment that makes the linking of models and underlying data reusable so as to decrease the time and cost needed to train for, analyze, and respond to real or potential incidents.
- *Impact:* SUMMIT is available to Federal, State, and Local agencies at no cost and used at various F/S/L exercises and operational planning efforts including: NLE11, NLE12, FEMA Region 2 Blue Surge 2013 Exercise and Anaheim/Santa Ana Urban Area Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) planning process. FEMA adopted this tool and saved approximately \$2M per National Level Exercise. Sweden's Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) adopted it internationally for regional exercises.

Prior Year Key Events

- Transitioned SUMMIT reporting capability to FEMA operational environment at National Exercise Division.
- SUMMIT was used by FEMA personnel to support the design and execution of FEMA Region II Blue Surge and FEMA Region IV Ardent Sentry exercises, which were both apart of FEMA's National Exercise Program.

Current Year Key Events

- Deploy SUMMIT at FEMA Region II Wildcat exercise and planning efforts in preparation for 2014 NFL Super Bowl.
- Deploy SUMMIT at the state of Georgia to generate scenarios and preparedness considerations for regional hospital need planning.
- Complete DHS-Sweden, Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) 3-year pilot of SUMMIT for country preparedness.
- Integrate SUMMIT into Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program Enterprise Platform (HSEEP-EP).
- Upgrade SUMMIT capabilities to handle FEMA Region II Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) process to enhance effectiveness of FEMA preparedness grant dispersal.

Budget Year Key Events

- Develop SUMMIT analytical capabilities to support FEMA Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) process to enhance effectiveness of FEMA preparedness grant dispersal.
- Complete pilot deployment of SUMMIT in FEMA response environment to enhance effectiveness of emergency response during declared national disasters.

Funding History (thousands)

FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
2,146	3,047	N/A	4,500	3,650	3,500

Note: Amounts may not add to total due to rounding.

S&T Framework for Prioritizing R&D Projects

DHS has a mission to strengthen America's security and resiliency by providing knowledge products and innovative technology solutions for the HSE. To achieve this mission, S&T has outlined three critical areas of strategic focus. Firstly, S&T will pursue technology options and process enhancements that are focused on DHS Component operational priorities. Secondly, S&T will seek innovative, systems-based solutions to operationally complex problems. Thirdly, S&T will foster robust partnerships across the USG; State, local, and tribal governments; and universities, the private sector, and internationally in order to leverage expertise and solutions and share resources. S&T priorities for areas of research, development, and analysis are derived from an understanding of near- and long-term threats, national needs, and DHS mission needs and operational vulnerabilities, as articulated in the Administration's National Security Strategy, the QHSR, and the capability gaps and operational requirements of DHS Components and first responder communities.

To ensure that individual R&D projects are meeting the priorities established by its partners in the operating Components and the broader HSE, S&T has instituted an annual review of its portfolio of basic and applied R&D and all proposed "new start" projects. The review process consists of written materials, an oral presentation by the project manager, and careful analysis of the project's likely impact and feasibility (or "riskiness") as judged against specific metrics determined by S&T with input from the operating Components. The metrics are designed to address elements essential to programmatic success in the context of DHS's QHSR missions and include:

- Systems Analysis: How well does the project's product(s) align with a customer's existing operational context/concept of use or an alternative that is agreeable to the customer?
- Customer Buy-in: Have the project objectives been developed through close consultation with appropriate decision authorities?
- Efficiency: What level of savings can be achieved by this project with respect to the customer's operations?
- Capability: To what extent does this project provide risk or threat reduction and/or improved fidelity, performance, etc.?

- Technical/Research Feasibility: How likely is it that the team will overcome the technical and/or research challenges facing this technology and/or knowledge product?
- Transition Likelihood: Is there a clear path/mechanism to enable transition/commercialization?
- Customer readiness: Are there any secondary issues related to the concept of use, prepotency, budgeting, affordability, regulatory or statutory realities, or business value?
- Timeline: When will the project achieve either an efficiency or capability improvement, as part of normal operations? Or, when will the first demonstration of the capability/efficiency be observed in an operational context?
- Innovation: Does the project attempt to realize its objectives in a way that others have not previously considered or exploited?
- Resource Leverage: What level of interaction exists between the project team and the target Component or customer?
- Foraging: Does the project exploit existing technology or research, and/or new or existing partnerships to minimize time and expense?
- Cost Realism: Is the cost projection credible?
- Project Clarity: How well is the project described, laid-out – is it clear what the team will do? Are the problems well defined and the approach clear? Has a letter of intent or technology transition agreement been obtained?

In addition, S&T established the following methods to ensure that S&T projects support the Component's highest priorities in supporting DHS QHSR missions:

- S&T Component Liaisons: Component liaisons are a primary coordination mechanism for both S&T and the Components to ensure strong communication throughout the R&D process. Liaisons from TSA, CBP, ICE, NPPD, USSS, and USCG are detailed to S&T and S&T has provided liaisons to CBP, USSS, DHS's Office of Policy, DHS Tactical Communications Program Office, DNDO, TSA, and FEMA.
- Component R&D Agreements: R&D agreements with Components strengthen cooperation, coordination, and investment in projects. S&T's APEX projects begin with a memorandum of understanding signed by the Undersecretary of Science and Technology and Component leadership. This process solidifies the agreement that both entities will provide resources and oversight for the length of the project. S&T has agreements with CBP and USSS regarding ongoing R&D efforts in various stages of completion, and plans to expand partnerships with other DHS Components.
- Component R&D Strategies: S&T and TSA issued a joint R&D strategy for aviation security that identified TSA's R&D priorities. That plan was a result of an internal planning process that prioritized capability gaps and focused on the work between TSA's and S&T's Explosives and Human Factors/Behavioral Sciences Divisions. S&T also is planning to work with USSS,

CBP, ICE, and FEMA to build component-specific R&D strategies that are linked to component acquisition programs.

R&D Coordination Teams: S&T plans to replace the current Integrated Product Team process with two new coordination teams—a cross-functional team comprised of S&T personnel focusing on strategic priorities and an integral partner team—led by S&T’s newly created ASOA division to focus on components’ operational needs.

Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
University Programs
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: University Programs

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	38,339
2014 Enacted	-	-	39,724
2015 Current Services	-	-	39,724
2015 Program Change	-	-	(8,724)
2015 Total Request	-	-	31,000
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(8,724)

The S&T Directorate requests \$31.000 million for University Programs in FY 2015. The \$8.724 million decrease in FY 2015 will reduce operational support to current COEs and will impact the number of future competitions for COEs.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

University Programs PPA – FY 2014: \$39.724 million. FY 2015 Request: \$31.000 million. The Office of University Programs (OUP) supports critical homeland security-related research and education at U.S. colleges and universities to address high-priority DHS-related issues and to enhance homeland security capabilities over the long term. The program brings together scientists, mathematicians, and engineers from many academic disciplines and institutions. These researchers are investigating research questions important to DHS as well as developing new technologies and approaches to solve complex and challenging homeland security problems. The program focuses on building homeland security expertise in the academic community, creating strategic partnerships among universities and public agencies, and developing a new science and engineering workforce dedicated to homeland security. The primary customers for OUP are the S&T Directorate's divisions, the DHS Component agencies, and Federal, State, and local government agencies.

Investments in university research and support for students in relevant fields are critical to preserving the United States' strategic/economic security and carrying out activities in two program areas: the S&T Directorate University COEs and MSI program.

Centers of Excellence

The COEs work with the S&T Directorate, the DHS Component agencies, and State, local, and tribal first responders. COE research complements existing DHS R&D programs including those of Federal laboratories and FFRDCs. They take advantage of other relevant Federal agency-sponsored research and provide outcomes useful to Federal, State, and local governments, the private sector, and international partners. The selection process for the COEs is highly competitive, rigorously peer-reviewed, and merit-based.

In 2015, OUP will continue to focus on transition-related activities. The COEs have recently participated in a series of highly successful technology demonstrations to DHS Components and first responders. The demonstrations increase exposure of new and existing COE tools, technologies, and knowledge products to end-users. In 2015, the COEs will increase resources dedicated to their flagship End-to-End projects – larger research efforts with particular emphasis on end-user engagement from inception to product use.

The COEs are funded through research cooperative agreements, grants, and contracts, depending on the nature of the projects. The COEs are building expertise and reachback capabilities in multi-disciplinary fields of study important to homeland security.

Research will be focused on:

1. Areas identified as priorities in the QHSR
2. Research that is clearly within DHS's purview and closely related to DHS missions
3. Research that is not being done elsewhere
4. Research that can make a difference in operations or intelligence-gathering

The current COEs include:

- The National Center for Border Security and Immigration (NCBSI), co-led by the University of Arizona at Tucson and the University of Texas at El Paso (<http://www.borders.arizona.edu/> <http://osi.utep.edu/NCBSI/index.html>)
- Center of Excellence for Visualization and Data Analytics (CVADA), co-led by Rutgers and Purdue Universities, (<http://ccicada.rutgers.edu/>, <http://www.purdue.edu/discoverypark/vaccine/>)
- The Center for Awareness and Location of Explosives-Related Threats (ALERT), (formerly Center of Excellence for Explosives Detection, Mitigation, and Response), co-led by Northeastern University and the University of Rhode Island (<http://www.northeastern.edu/alert/>, <http://energetics.chm.uri.edu/?q=node/6>)
- The National Center for Food Protection and Defense (NCFPD), led by the University of Minnesota (www.ncfpd.umn.edu)
- The Center of Excellence for Maritime, Island and Remote and Extreme Environment Security (MIREES), co-led by the University of Hawaii and Stevens Institute of Technology (<http://www.cimes.hawaii.edu/>, <http://www.stevens.edu/csr/>)
- The National Center for Zoonotic and Animal Disease Defense, (formerly National Center for Foreign Animal and Zoonotic Disease Defense (FAZD)), co-located at Texas A&M University and Kansas State University (<http://fazd.tamu.edu/>, <http://www.ceedad.org>)
- The Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START), led by the University of Maryland (www.start.umd.edu)

- The National Center for Risk and Economic Analysis of Terrorism Events (CREATE) led by the University of Southern California (<http://create.usc.edu>)
- The Coastal Hazards Center of Excellence (formerly the Center of Excellence for Natural Disasters, Coastal Infrastructure, and Emergency Management (NDCIEM)), co-led by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Jackson State University (<http://hazardscenter.unc.edu/diem/>, <http://www.jsu.edu/cset/or/centers/centndciem.htm>)

The following section describes specific activities conducted by COEs managed by OUP.

The National Center for Border Security and Immigration (NCBSI)

This Center improves the capabilities of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), and other federal, state and local agencies to detect people and goods moving across U.S. borders (legally or illegally), using a fully integrated, system-of-systems approach. NCBSI provides fundamental research in support of DHS's goals of strengthening border security, immigration enforcement, and immigration services.

Center for Visualization and Data Analytics (CVADA)

This Center's tools and analyses improve the data analysis abilities of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), CBP, ICE, USCG, Intelligence and Analysis (I&A), and more than 25 regional, state and local public safety and emergency response agencies. CVADA develops new methods, algorithms, and technologies that enable federal, state, and local homeland security agencies to efficiently manage, analyze, visualize, and understand vast amounts of diverse, ever-changing, and distributed data. Such capabilities help to identify vulnerabilities, detect threats, improve information analysis techniques, improve resource management and operational analysis capabilities, mitigate catastrophic events, and plan post-event analysis for remediation activities.

The Center for Awareness and Localization of Explosives-Related Threats (ALERT)

This Center supports the National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) Office of Infrastructure Protection (OIP) and Office for Bombing Prevention (OBP), DHS Office of Policy, Transportation Security Administration (TSA), ICE, state homeland security agencies, and state and local police bomb squads by providing research and training to prepare for, prevent, mitigate, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks involving explosives. ALERT provides basic explosives-related research to advance the technical tools and information that the Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate's customers will need in the future.

The National Center for Food Protection & Defense (NCFPD)

This Center improves the ability of the S&T Directorate, NPPD Office of Infrastructure Protection (OIP), Office of Health Affairs (OHA) Food, Agriculture, Veterinary Defense, CBP, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Food and Drug Administration, Centers for Disease Control (CDC), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), state and local agencies, and the food and agriculture private sector to respond to catastrophic food system events by minimizing or eliminating food/agriculture system vulnerabilities. NCFPD conducts research and education aimed at reducing the potential for contamination at any point along the food supply chain and at mitigating the potentially catastrophic public health and economic effects of such attacks.

National Center for Zoonotic & Animal Disease Defense (ZADD)

This Center conducts research and develops products that improve the ability of the S&T Chemical and Biological Division, OHA, NPPD, Plum Island Animal Disease Center (PIADC), National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center (NBACC), USDA, CDC, state and local governments, and the agricultural industry to protect the Nation's agriculture and public health sectors against high-consequence foreign, emerging, and/or zoonotic animal disease threats in the United States.

Center of Excellence for Maritime, Island & Remote, and Extreme Environmental Security (MIREES)

This Center enhances USCG, CBP, FEMA and state homeland security agencies' ability to detect, prevent and respond to catastrophic events, particularly for U.S. ports, coasts, islands, and extreme environments. The Center develops both fundamental and applied research to support DHS's and other agencies' maritime security mission goals, including improved detection and interdiction capabilities, and a more resilient marine transportation system.

The National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START)

This Center provides DHS Components, other federal, state, and local agencies, private security agencies, and academia with data-driven research and capability strategies to disrupt terrorist networks, reduce the incidence of terrorism, and enhance the preparedness of American society. The Center uses advanced behavioral and social science theories, methods, and data analysis to better understand the origins, dynamics, and impacts of terrorism and counterterrorism strategies. START is used by agencies throughout federal, state, and local governments, industry, academia and the news media as a source of objective data and analysis regarding terrorism and trans-national criminal activities.

Coastal Hazards Center of Excellence (CHC)

This Center provides FEMA, USCG, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), state and local emergency managers, and infrastructure managers with improved coastal hazards planning, response, and recovery capabilities such as providing more accurate storm surge estimates within minutes instead of hours. CHC conducts basic and transformational research in coastal hazards modeling, coastal engineering, disaster response, and resiliency planning, and also develops expertise in related disciplines through education.

National Center for Risk & Economic Analysis of Terrorism Events (CREATE)

This Center's models and analyses improve the ability of DHS Components, federal, state, and local agencies, private sector security/operators, and academia to predict, evaluate and counter terrorist attacks, and allocate limited resources more efficiently. CREATE develops advanced models and tools to evaluate the risks, costs, and consequences of terrorism and security operations, and to identify economically efficient investments to improve security and resilience.

New Center of Excellence

S&T anticipates competing a new Center of Excellence based on funding received in the 2014 appropriations bill.

Minority Serving Institutions

Minority Serving Institutions Program

The MSI programs enhance the capabilities of MSIs to conduct HS-STEM related research and move MSI students into successful HSE careers. Current MSI programs, including the Scientific Leadership Award program and the Summer Research Team program, are developing course content and training in areas critical to homeland security, while they also build enduring partnerships with the COEs. With small investments, S&T will realize significant returns in the development of a new generation of scientists and engineers focused on homeland security. In addition, the programs can increase diversity and representation within the future homeland security science and engineering workforce.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Increase 1: Laboratory Operations
PPA: Laboratory Facilities
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$5,048

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							130	130	114,902
Program Increase							-	-	5,048
Total Request	128	128	112,432	130	130	114,535	130	130	119,950

Description of Item

The increase provides funding for laboratory operations.

Justification

ONL manages the Laboratory Facilities Programs. ONL provides the Nation with a coordinated, enduring core of productive science, technology and engineering laboratories, organizations, and institutions, which can provide the knowledge and technology required to secure our homeland.

Laboratory Operations – The Directorate requests \$119.950 million to manage the operations, core capabilities, maintenance, and personnel requirements of the DHS S&T Laboratories and infrastructure. This program also oversees the continued operations of facilities to meet the mission requirements while maintaining safe, secure, compliant, and efficient operations. The increase in funding to Laboratory Operations will support the operations and maintenance of laboratories.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Decrease to Strategic Goals)

The FY 2015 funding will increase Laboratory Facilities' ability to establish additional direct relationships between its researchers and customers across DHS and expand future funding mechanisms for its wide range of programs.

Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Laboratory Construction
PPA: Laboratory Facilities
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$315,230

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	315,230
Total Request	-	-	45,651	-	-	433,250	-	-	315,230

Description of Item

The increase provides funding for NBAF, which will replace PIADC as the Nation's first line of defense against Foreign Animal Diseases (FADs), as well as for critical infrastructure upgrades for PIADC.

Justification

ONL manages the Laboratory Facilities Programs. ONL provides the Nation with a coordinated, enduring core of productive science, technology and engineering laboratories, organizations, and institutions, which can provide the knowledge and technology required to secure our homeland.

Construction and Upgrades – The Directorate requests \$315.230 million to oversee the planning, budgeting, and management of laboratory infrastructure construction and upgrade projects. Construction projects provide and maintain R&D capabilities to support the missions of the S&T Directorate, the Department, and other government agencies that have interrelated homeland security missions. The investments include the construction of future laboratories, where a current capability does not exist, and upgrades to extend the life and capabilities of present laboratory facilities. The increase in funding to Construction will fully fund the construction of the NBAF main laboratory and provide funding for the construction of the new wastewater thermal decontamination facility at PIADC.

NBAF Construction

The Directorate requests \$300 million for NBAF construction. NBAF will be a state-of-the-art bio-containment facility for the study of foreign animal, emerging and zoonotic (transmitted from animals to humans) diseases that threaten the U.S. animal agriculture and public health. It will provide and strengthen our Nation with critical capabilities to conduct research, develop vaccines and other

countermeasures, and train veterinarians in preparedness and response against these diseases. For the past 50 years, PIADC has served our Nation as the primary facility to conduct this research. However, PIADC is at the end of its lifecycle and needs to be replaced in order to meet U.S. research requirements and ensure the timely development of countermeasures in the event of an outbreak. NBAF meets that need and will serve as a replacement for the PIADC facility. Strategically, NBAF will boast of new and expanded capabilities, specifically, BSL-4 containment for the study of high-consequence diseases affecting large livestock and a biotechnology development module to expedite the licensure of vaccines.

PIADC Infrastructure Upgrades

The Directorate requests \$15.230 million for critical life and safety infrastructure upgrades at PIADC. Specifically, the construction of the new wastewater thermal decontamination facility is a high-priority project necessary to maintain capacity and safety at PIADC. The Directorate recently completed an engineering assessment to refine the estimate of PIADC infrastructure costs for FY 2014 and beyond. The assessment was risk-based to provide reliable and safe operations for at least 10 years while NBAF is constructed and certified.

Additionally, S&T has established a partnership with USDA to explore possible opportunities to transition non-FMD research from PIADC to other facilities, including Kansas State, before NBAF is opened, with the intent to minimize the load on the PIADC infrastructure and reduce the cost of out-year upgrades and operations.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The FY 2015 funding will increase Laboratory Facilities' ability to establish additional direct relationships between its researchers and customers across DHS and expand future funding mechanisms for its wide range of programs.

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: University Programs
PPA: University Programs
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(8,724)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	39,724
Program Decrease							-	-	(8,724)
Total Request	-	-	38,339	-	-	39,724	-	-	31,000

Description of Item:

Reduction of the Office of University Programs budget from \$39,724,000 to \$31,000,000, or a net decrease of \$8,724,000 would have several impacts on FY 2015 activities for the COEs. OUP does not anticipate any changes in its Minority Servings Institutions programs. Effects on the COEs would include:

1. S&T will re-compete COEs at a lower proposed funding level.
2. The decrease would reduce the number of research opportunities per year available through this program .

Justification:

Funding was realigned to support other R&D and capital needs within S&T.

Impact on Performance (Relationship to Strategic Goals):

This decrease will reduce the number of COEs that can be maintained at current operational levels and will impact the number of future competitions for COEs. This will also decrease OUP's ability to establish additional direct relationships between its researchers and customers across DHS .

Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 2: Research, Development and Innovation
PPA: Research Development and Innovation
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(28,212)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	462,000
Program Decrease							-	-	(28,212)
Total Request	-	-	425,295	-	-	462,000	-	-	433,788

Description of Item:

Reduction of the Research, Development, and Innovation budget from \$462,000,000 to \$433,788,000, or a net decrease of \$28,212,000 would have several impacts on FY 2015 activities for the CBE Defense, Counter Terrorist, Cyber Security/Information Analytics, and First Responder/Disaster Resilience thrust areas.

Border Security – Net increase of \$7.244 million. Enhances security at our nation’s borders and waterways without impeding the flow of commerce.

CBE Defense – Net decrease of \$16.422 million. Detects, protects against, responds to, and recovers from chemical and biological incidents, and protects citizens and infrastructure from the devastating effects of explosives.

Counter Terrorist – Net decrease of \$11.981 million. Identifies individuals or groups that intend to conduct terrorist attacks or to illicitly move weapons, dangerous goods, and contraband.

Cyber Security/Information Analytics – Net decrease of \$3.244 million. Contributes to a safe, secure, and resilient cyber environment.

First Responder/Disaster Resilience – Net decrease of \$3.809 million. Expands first responder capabilities and improves their effectiveness, efficiency, and safety. Improves the nation’s preparedness for natural and man-made catastrophes.

Justification:

RD&I provides state-of-the-art technology and/or solutions to meet the needs of the operational Components of the Department and the first responder community. It includes customer-focused and output-oriented RDT&E programs that balance risk, cost, impact, and time to delivery. The six thrust areas of RD&I include: APEX; Border Security; CBE Defense; Counter Terrorist; Cyber Security/Information Analytics; First Responder/Disaster Resilience. The S&T Directorate will use available funding to conduct R&D in a manner that drives investments towards clear priorities, aids transparency and accountability, eliminates unwanted project redundancies and fragmentation, and effectively leverages other organizations' R&D investments.

Impact on Performance (Relationship to Strategic Goals):

The reduction in funding will impact the S&T Directorate's ability to meet the operational needs of DHS Components and first responders. Reductions will be in the following areas: Explosives Detection, Bioagent Threat Assessment, Hostile Behavior Predict and Detect, Identity Management, and Information Analysis. S&T will focus available resources on the projects most critical to DHS operating components and first responders.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses for science and technology research, including advanced research projects, development, test and evaluation, acquisition, and operations as authorized by title III of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), and the purchase or lease of not to exceed 5 vehicles [\$1,091,212,000] **\$941,671,000**, of which [\$543,427,000] **\$506,491,000**, to remain available until September 30, [2016] **2017**; and of which [\$547,785,000] **\$435,180,000**, to remain available until September 30, [2018] **2019**, solely for operation and construction of laboratory facilities.

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$1,091,212,000] \$941,671,000...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ...[\$543,427,000] \$506,491,000...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ ... [2016] 2017...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁴ ... to remain available until...	Provides S&T with 3-year authority for the \$506,491,000 available for advanced research projects, development, test and evaluation, acquisition, and operations
⁵ ...[\$547,785,000] \$435,180,000...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁶ ... [2018] 2019...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁷ ... to remain available until...	Provides S&T with 5-year authority for the \$435,180,000 available solely for operation and construction of laboratory facilities

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	128	128	\$667,708
FY 2014 Enacted	130	130	\$1,091,212
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2015 pay raise	-	-	\$144
Annualization of 2014 pay raise	-	-	\$47
Increased Retirement Contribution	-	-	\$176
Total, Increases	-	-	\$367
Decreases			
Non-Recur: Laboratory Construction	-	-	(\$433,250)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$433,250)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(\$432,883)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$432,883)
FY 2015 Current Services	130	130	\$658,329
Program Changes			
Increases			
Laboratory Construction	-	-	\$315,230
Laboratory Operations	-	-	\$5,048
Total, Increases	-	-	\$320,278
Decreases			
Research, Development and Innovation	-	-	(\$28,212)
University Programs	-	-	(\$8,724)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$36,936)
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$283,342
FY 2015 Request	130	130	\$941,671
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	(\$149,541)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	128	128	\$667,708
FY 2014 Enacted	130	130	\$1,091,212
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$367
Decreases	-	-	(\$433,250)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$432,883)
FY 2015 Current Services	130	130	\$658,329
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$320,278
Decreases	-	-	(\$36,936)
Total, Program Changes	-	-	\$283,342
FY 2015 Request	130	130	\$941,671
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	(\$149,541)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Acquisition and Operations Support	-	-	\$41,703	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$41,703	-	-	-
Research Development and Innovation	-	-	\$462,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$28,212)	-	-	\$433,788	-	-	(\$28,212)
University Programs	-	-	\$39,724	-	-	-	-	-	(\$8,724)	-	-	\$31,000	-	-	(\$8,724)
Laboratory Facilities	130	130	\$547,785	-	-	(\$432,883)	-	-	\$320,278	130	130	\$435,180	-	-	(\$112,605)
Total	130	130	\$1,091,212	-	-	(\$432,883)	-	-	\$283,342	130	130	\$941,671	-	-	(\$149,541)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Collections by Source:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Department of Agriculture	-	-	\$344	-	-	\$350	-	-	\$350	-	-	-
Department of Justice	-	-	\$3,500	-	-	\$90	-	-	-	-	-	(\$90)
Department of Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	\$250	-	-	-	-	-	(\$250)
Sweden	-	-	\$628	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	-	-	\$41,042	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States Coast Guard	-	-	\$2,579	-	-	\$2,680	-	-	\$2,925	-	-	\$245
National Protection and Programs Directorate	-	-	\$33,093	-	-	\$35,235	-	-	\$38,850	-	-	\$3,615
Canada	-	-	\$510	-	-	\$400	-	-	\$400	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	\$2,802	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Headquarters Operations	-	-	\$15,134	-	-	\$26,945	-	-	\$27,945	-	-	\$1,000
Australia	-	-	\$178	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Citizen and Immigration Services	-	-	\$5,893	-	-	\$13,850	-	-	\$15,100	-	-	\$1,250
Chlorine Institute	-	-	\$25	-	-	\$425	-	-	\$425	-	-	-
EuroChlor	-	-	-	-	-	\$300	-	-	\$300	-	-	-
Clorosur	-	-	-	-	-	\$300	-	-	\$300	-	-	-
Association of American Railroads	-	-	-	-	-	\$200	-	-	\$200	-	-	-
Transportation Research Board	-	-	-	-	-	\$200	-	-	\$200	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	\$275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Health & Human Services	-	-	\$747	-	-	\$750	-	-	\$750	-	-	-
Department of Defense	-	-	\$1,948	-	-	\$1,950	-	-	\$2,350	-	-	\$400
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,330	-	-	\$2,540	-	-	\$210
Customs and Border Protection	-	-	\$12,032	-	-	\$19,695	-	-	\$21,000	-	-	\$1,305
Federal Emergency Management Agency	-	-	\$2,295	-	-	\$7,000	-	-	\$7,350	-	-	\$350
Transportation Security Administration	-	-	\$9,286	-	-	\$12,550	-	-	\$13,400	-	-	\$850
United States Secret Service	-	-	\$1,195	-	-	\$1,790	-	-	\$1,950	-	-	\$160
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	-	-	\$4,682	-	-	\$4,488	-	-	\$4,688	-	-	\$200
Office of Health Affairs	-	-	\$1,690	-	-	\$215	-	-	\$235	-	-	\$20
Department of State	-	-	\$232	-	-	\$195	-	-	\$215	-	-	\$20
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$140,110	-	-	\$132,188	-	-	\$141,473	-	-	\$9,285

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
University Programs	-	-	\$1,448	-	-	\$1,250	-	-	\$1,250	-	-	-
Acquisition and Operations Support	-	-	\$81,761	-	-	\$115,213	-	-	\$124,148	-	-	\$8,935
Research, Development, and Innovation	-	-	\$11,950	-	-	\$12,000	-	-	\$12,000	-	-	-
Laboratory Facilities	-	-	\$44,951	-	-	\$3,725	-	-	\$4,075	-	-	\$350
Total Obligations	-	-	\$140,110	-	-	\$132,188	-	-	\$141,473	-	-	\$9,285

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$13,512	\$13,702	\$13,893	\$191
11.7 Military Personnel	\$1,561	\$1,561	\$1,561	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$3,850	\$3,850	\$4,026	\$176
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$18,923	\$19,113	\$19,480	\$367
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$4,183	\$2,905	\$2,905	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$1,250	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$12,804	\$12,804	\$12,804	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$40,724	\$40,468	\$40,468	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$5,915	\$5,915	\$5,915	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$48,457	\$50,548	\$55,596	\$5,048
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$443,035	\$476,745	\$448,533	(\$28,212)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$649	\$649	\$649	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$5,641	\$5,641	\$5,641	-
31.0 Equipment	\$1,871	\$1,871	\$1,871	-
32.0 Land and Structures	\$45,651	\$433,250	\$315,230	(\$118,020)
33.0 Investments and loans	\$1,966	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$36,639	\$40,053	\$31,329	(\$8,724)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$648,785	\$1,072,099	\$922,191	(\$149,908)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$667,708	\$1,091,212	\$941,671	(\$149,541)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$667,708	\$1,091,212	\$941,671	(\$149,541)
Full Time Equivalents	128	130	130	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014 to
	Revised Enacted	Enacted	Request	FY 2015 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	1	1	1	-
GS-15	23	24	23	(1)
GS-14	40	40	41	1
GS-13	20	20	21	1
GS-12	18	19	17	(2)
GS-11	4	4	5	1
GS-9	9	9	10	1
GS-7	1	1	1	-
GS-6	10	10	11	1
GS-5	1	1	-	(1)
GS-4	1	1	-	(1)
Total Permanent Positions	128	130	130	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
U.S. Field	128	130	130	-
Total, Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations:	128	130	130	-
Full Time Equivalents	128	130	130	-
Average ES Salary	179,700	181,497	183,312	1,815
Average GS Salary	109,158	110,249	111,352	1,103
Average Grade	14	14	14	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing
Department of Homeland Security
Science and Technology Directorate

INITIATIVE NAME	FY 2015 FUNDING REQUEST (\$300,000)			FUNDING FROM:	
	Current Services Level	New Initiative	Total	Budget Activity	Program/s Name
National Bio- and Agro- Defense Facility (NBAF) Incremental funding of the NBAF Laboratory Building construction	\$0	\$300,000	\$300,000	R&D	Laboratory Facilities
Total Non-IT investments \$5 million or more	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Total Non-IT initiatives under \$5 million	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Total Non-IT Investments	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Total of IT Investments	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Total all IT and Non-IT Investments	\$0	\$300,000	\$300,000		

NATIONAL BIO-AND AGRO-DEFENSE FACILITY

1. Project Description, Justification, and Scope

The NBAF will be an integrated foreign animal and zoonotic disease research, development, and testing facility to support the complementary missions of DHS and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Currently, some of this research occurs at Plum Island Animal Disease Center (PIADC), where researchers have contributed significantly to protecting against Foreign Animal Diseases (FAD) for the past 50 years. The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296) transferred the operation of the PIADC from USDA to DHS. DHS and USDA discussed a coordinated agricultural research strategy, as called for in the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and Homeland Security Presidential Directive 9 (HSPD-9), "Defense of United States Agriculture and Food (January 30, 2004)." These discussions revealed a capability gap that must be filled by an integrated research, development, test, and evaluation infrastructure for combating agricultural and public health threats

posed by FADs, emerging, and zoonotic diseases in livestock. The DHS Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate is responsible for addressing this gap.

Accordingly, DHS proposed building NBAF to bridge the capability gap and to comply with HSPD-9. Co-locating DHS with USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service – Veterinary Services and Agricultural Research Service at NBAF would increase capabilities in research, diagnostics, and responses to outbreaks in agricultural animals (i.e., cattle, swine, and sheep). NBAF will provide a domestic, modern, integrated high-containment facility that includes Biosafety Level (BSL)-2, BSL-3E, BSL-3Ag, and BSL-4 laboratories for an estimated 350 scientists and support staff to safely and effectively prevent the accidental or intentional introduction of animal diseases of high consequence into the United States.

PIADC, the current facility built in the 1950s, is nearing the end of its lifecycle, and does not contain the necessary BSL facilities to meet research requirements. NBAF would fulfill the need for a secure U.S. facility to support collaborative efforts among researchers from Federal and state agencies, academia, and international partners to perform necessary research to protect the agricultural economy and public health. Additionally, the NBAF mission supports the recommendations of the *Report of the Commission on the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Proliferation and Terrorism (December 2008)*, which advises the U.S. to undertake a series of mutually reinforcing domestic measures to prevent agro and bioterrorism.

NBAF Space Justification – NBAF will satisfy the requirements identified in HSPD-9 by providing an integrated facility for studying foreign animal and zoonotic diseases. The existing animal holding, laboratory, training, and support spaces at PIADC present challenges for scientists and building operators since they are inefficiently designed and not designed to modern bio-containment standards. Major limitations exist in the ability to conduct large-animal research trials necessary for assessing and countering emerging threats and developing necessary vaccines. NBAF will be designed to maximize laboratory space and research efficiencies while providing state-of-the-art technologies that meet modern bio-containment standards.

NBAF will have approximately 176,000 net square feet and 574,000 gross square feet, which includes the necessary support space to safely operate and maintain NBAF at the various biosafety levels. Foot and Mouth Disease research requires BSL-3Ag laboratory space while zoonotic disease research requires BSL-4 laboratory space. The overall space is broken out as follows:

Space	NSF
Office/Support	63,500
BSL-2	9,700
BSL-3	81,100
BSL-4	13,400
Vaccine Prod.	8,300
	176,000
NBAF GSF	574,000

2. Significant Changes

Description of Item

The FY 2015 program change reflects an increase of \$300.000 million for construction of the NBAF main laboratory building and associated support infrastructure. The State of Kansas will provide an additional \$202.000 million in gift funds that, when combined with the 2015 request and previously appropriated amounts, will fully fund the construction contract award.

Justification

The \$300.000 million will provide the funding for the construction of the NBAF main laboratory that will provide an integrated animal, foreign animal, and zoonotic disease research, development, and testing facility to support the complementary missions of DHS and USDA. NBAF will replace PIADC and provide additional capabilities in state-of-the-art research, development, testing, and evaluation infrastructure to conduct research on high-consequence zoonotic (i.e., transmitted from animals to humans) diseases that could be a threat to public health. Expanded capabilities from the existing PIADC mission will allow NBAF to address a broader and more complete spectrum of threats. Research and development at NBAF will additionally address multiple threats/vulnerabilities related to bio- and agro-attacks and improve our understanding of potential agro-terrorism such as employing foreign animal and zoonotic disease pathogens against U.S. targets.

FY 2013 Accomplishments

For FY 2013, the S&T Directorate took ownership of the NBAF land in the State of Kansas and awarded the construction of the central utility plant (CUP). The scope of the construction of the CUP includes mass site excavation, foundations, substructure, superstructure, utility rough-ins, and installation of mechanical equipment.

FY 2014 Accomplishments

In FY 2014, construction of the CUP continues and major construction milestones include installing major equipment (boilers, chillers, generators) and completing a weather-tight exterior.

FY 2015 Accomplishments

In FY 2015, the S&T Directorate will award the construction of the NBAF main laboratory. The construction activities will primarily include foundation and structural work for the laboratory facility and early procurement of major mechanical systems and equipment. The \$300.000 million will provide funding for the construction of the NBAF main laboratory facility as well as construction administration activities, site security, and procurement support. Once this award is made, the construction contractor will mobilize to the site and begin laboratory construction activities. The CUP construction will be 98% complete by the end of FY 2015.

3. Project Schedule and Current Cost Estimate (Dollars in Thousands)

NBAF Project Milestones	Fiscal Quarter and Year				Total Estimated Completion Cost (\$000)	Total Project Cost (\$000)
	Work Initiated	Work Completed	Physical Construction Start	Physical Construction Complete		
Management and Procurement Support	1Q FY 2005	3Q FY 2021			38,200	38,200
Planning and Studies (including site selection, EIS, risk assessments, Mission Need Assessment)	2Q FY 2006	4Q FY 2012			14,900	14,900
Technical Services (including pre-design and pre-construction services, cost estimating, title services, site security)	3Q FY 2009	3Q FY 2021			34,100	34,100
Facility Detailed Design	4Q FY 2009	4Q FY 2012			78,700	78,700
Existing Infrastructure and Utility Improvements ⁽¹⁾	2Q FY 2010	3Q FY 2013			26,600	26,600
Site Preparation	4Q FY 2010	4Q FY 2012			15,000	15,000
Construction Support Services (including construction administration and materials testing)	4Q FY 2010	3Q FY 2021			41,600	41,600
Physical Construction-CUP (Construction)			2Q FY 2013	1Q FY 2016	80,200	80,200
Physical Construction-Lab Facility (Construction)			3Q FY 2015	1Q FY 2021	911,800	911,800
Commissioning (for both CUP and Lab Facility)			3Q FY 2015	3Q FY 2021	9,200	9,200
Total					\$1,250,300	\$1,250,300

PIADC D&D Project Durations	Work Initiated	Work Completed	Physical Construction Start	Physical Construction Complete	Total Estimated Completion Cost (\$000)	Total Project Cost (\$000)
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Preliminary Planning & Development	2Q FY 2009	4Q FY 2016			5,000	5,000
Management	3Q FY 2016	4Q FY 2023			25,000	25,000
Transition ⁽²⁾	1Q FY 2017	4Q FY 2023			90,000	90,000
Closure Activities ⁽³⁾	2Q FY 2021	4Q FY 2023			70,000	70,000
Total					190,000	190,000
Grand Total NBAF Construction + PIADC Transition/D&D					\$1,440,300	\$1,440,300

(1) Funded through in-kind contributions that will be executed by Kansas State University.

(2) PIADC Transition/D&D is based on preliminary estimates and is subject to change.

(3) PIADC closure activities costs may be partially offset by the sale of Plum Island.

4. Schedule of Project Funding (Dollars in Thousands)

	Prior	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016-2021 ⁽³⁾	Total ⁽³⁾
Fund Source						
Appropriation	203,600	30,700	404,000	300,000		938,300
Kansas In-Kind Contribution ⁽¹⁾	40,700	40,000		231,300		312,000
Obligations (Planned)						
S&T – Obligation	163,500	11,800	4,200	707,800	51,000	938,300
Kansas In-Kind – Obligation	40,700	40,000		231,300		312,000
Expenditures (Planned)						
S&T – Expenditure	119,900	7,800	35,000	73,000	702,600	938,300
Kansas In-Kind – Expenditure	30,800	5,200	5,000	50,000	221,000	312,000
Total	150,700	13,000	40,000	123,000	923,600	1,250,300
NBAF Project Expenditures ⁽²⁾						
Management and Procurement Support	12,700	200	3,000	2,800	19,500	38,200
Planning and Studies (including site selection, EIS, risk assessments, Mission Need Assessment)	14,400	500				14,900
Technical Services (including pre-design and pre-construction services, cost estimating, title services, site security)	16,000	1,900	2,300	2,000	11,900	34,100
Facility Detailed Design	76,600	2,100				78,700
Existing Infrastructure and Utility	15,000	4,400		5,200	2,000	26,600

Improvements						
Site Preparation	14,500	500				15,000
Construction Support Services (including construction administration and materials testing)	1,500	500	1,200	2,000	36,400	41,600
Physical Construction-CUP (Construction) – Gift Funds		2,900	33,500	43,300	500	80,200
Physical Construction-Lab Facility (Construction)				66,500	845,300	911,800
Commissioning (for both CUP and Lab Facility)					9,200	9,200
Total NBAF Project Expenditures	150,700	13,000	40,000	123,000	923,600	1,250,300
PIADC Transition/D&D⁽³⁾					190,000	190,000
Grand Total NBAF + PIADC Transition/D&D	\$150,700	\$13,000	\$40,000	\$123,000	\$1,113,600	\$1,440,300

- (1) In addition to appropriations, the State of Kansas offered DHS gift funding of \$110.000 million to offset construction costs for the NBAF as part of its site offer package. To further support NBAF construction, the State of Kansas and DHS have formalized a Memorandum of Agreement which will provide up to \$202.000 million in additional gift funds. DHS will not receive the entire amount of gift funding directly, as portions are managed as in-kind contributions.
- (2) Expenditures include Kansas gift funds and in-kind contributions.
- (3) PIADC Transition/D&D is based on preliminary estimates and is subject to change.

5. Cost Estimate Detail and Changes

The FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act provides \$404.000 million for NBAF construction without incremental funding authority. Therefore construction of the main laboratory will be delayed until FY 2015 when DHS will request an additional \$300.000 million to continue construction with the award of the laboratory construction contract.

6. Method of Performance

The NBAF project consists of three phases: design; site preparation and CUP construction; and NBAF building construction. For accountability and in accordance with sound project management principles, the program management team will track all of the project's activities in an organizational work breakdown structure (WBS) to manage cost, scope, and schedule. The S&T Directorate's Office of National Laboratories (ONL), DHS Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) Bio-containment Branch, the Construction Contractor (known as the Construction Manager as Contractor (CMc)), and the Architecture and Engineering (A/E) team will form the integrated project team and will coordinate inputs into the WBS. The project execution plan includes the following components:

- Program Organizational Structure

- Contract Administration Oversight
- Quality Assurance
- Status and Cost Reporting
- Communications with Stakeholders
- Cross-Task Linkages
- Risk Management
- Cost Controls

A robust, well-integrated plan that includes a WBS is an essential ingredient in effective project management and will provide the source data for internal and external reporting requirements. Such a plan provides a detailed blueprint for project execution and facilitates project coordination, control, reporting, and communications between team components, and all stakeholders.

The FLETC Bio-containment Procurement Branch (FLETC-BPB) will provide day-to-day management and execution of the NBAF design and construction activities and will lead an experienced team of contracting officers, technical managers, and procurement specialists. The NBAF Project Management Office (PMO) will provide analytical and management support and maintain constant communication and coordination among the project team members, cooperating agencies, stakeholders, regulatory agencies, senior leaders, and other local and regional interests. Project communication will occur both internally and externally. Additionally, the ONL Director and NBAF Project Director may establish other critical interfaces throughout the development process.

The NBAF Project Director and the PMO will implement project controls, address reporting requirements, and produce documents to support this project. Project controls include an integrated project schedule, earned value management (EVM) system, and project communication portal. The EVM will effectively integrate the project's scope, schedule, and cost elements to assess and optimize project planning and performance. The NBAF project will meet all reporting requirements.

The NBAF Steering Committee, consisting of individuals from the integrated project team, will execute the NBAF Risk Management Plan. The Committee will identify, manage, track, and control risks in order to minimize adverse impacts that would jeopardize mission success.

The Acquisition Strategy for NBAF includes the involvement of a CMc early in the design process, prior to actual construction. This approach improves the project decision-making framework, resulting in a blended perspective on the design and associated construction cost estimates. The CMc and A/E participated in cost reconciliation exercises to maximize the reliability of the construction cost estimates.

7. Related Annual Funding Requirements

Once operational, the estimated annual operating and support cost for NBAF is approximately \$68.000 million (beginning in FY 2024) and is based on the current program cost model. This figure includes research costs, operating and maintenance (O&M) costs, utilities, and DHS staffing costs. Annual operating costs will be refined as more information becomes available during

8. Budget Allocation to Programs

Program	Allocated Budget (\$000)	
	FY 2014	FY 2015
Laboratory Facilities	\$404,000	\$300,000
Total	\$404,000	\$300,000

9. Compliance with applicable Public Laws, Regulations, Standards and Executive Orders

Identify and certify compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, standards, and executive orders to this project.

- DHS, in coordination with USDA, is fulfilling requirements from HSPD-9: *Defense of the United States Agriculture and Food* (January 2004) by constructing the NBAF to replace the PIADC.
- The FY 2006 Appropriations House Report directed S&T to pursue NBAF:
 - The Committee recognized that the PIADC facility would need to be replaced in the near future and that other potential locations needed to be explored.
 - NBAF will provide safe, secure, and state-of-the-art agriculture biocontainment laboratories that research and develop diagnostic capabilities for foreign animal and zoonotic diseases. It will house BSL-3 and -4 laboratories. There is currently no BSL-4 lab for livestock in the United States.
- DHS completed a 3-year, multi-agency competitive site selection process including an EIS assessing the impacts of accidental release of foot-and-mouth disease on the mainland.
- DHS and USDA evaluated the existing Biosecurity Research Institute at Kansas State University during the design phase and found that the use of this facility may be appropriate to offset some transition costs.
- Final security requirements and design criteria may affect construction costs.
- The FY 2010 Appropriations language (H.R. 2892, Section 540) directs that should the DHS Secretary determine that Plum Island will not be the future site of NBAF, the Secretary will have the GSA Administrator sell Plum Island's real and related personal property along with transportation assets supporting PIADC operations through public sale. Gross proceeds from the sale will be available in an offsetting account of the S&T Directorate's RDA&O appropriation to offset site acquisition, NBAF construction, and related costs including due diligence requirements necessary to remediate Plum Island.
- The FY 2010 Appropriations directed DHS to complete a site-specific Bio Safety and Bio Security Risk Assessment followed by the National Academies of Science review prior to beginning construction. DHS completed this assessment in FY 2010.
- The FY 2011 Appropriations directed DHS to complete an updated site-specific Bio Safety and Bio Security Risk Assessment followed by the National Academies of Science review prior to beginning construction. DHS completed this assessment in FY 2012.
- The FY 2012 Appropriations direct DHS to complete a construction plan and schedule. DHS provided this plan, entitled NBAF Construction Plan Update," to Congress on August 16, 2013.

Prior to passage of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (H.R. 6124 [2008 Farm Bill]) which became law on May 22, 2008, the United States Code (21 U.S.C. Section 113a) stipulated that live foot-and-mouth disease virus (FMDV) could not be studied on the U.S. mainland unless the Secretary of Agriculture made a determination that such study was necessary and in the public interest and issued a permit for such research to be conducted on the mainland. Section 7524 of the 2008 Farm Bill directs the Secretary of Agriculture to issue a permit to the Secretary of Homeland Security for work on the live FMDV at any facility that is a successor to PIADC and charged with researching high-consequence biological threats involving zoonotic and FADs. The permit is limited to a single successor facility. On December 18, 2008, Michael Chertoff, the Secretary of Homeland Security, sent a letter to Ed Schafer, the Secretary of Agriculture, requesting that USDA issue a permit if the evaluation process selects a mainland site. On January 9, 2009, DHS received a letter from Secretary Schafer that affirmed USDA's intention of complying with congressional direction to issue a permit for the movement and use of live FMDV at the NBAF.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Acquisition and Operations Support
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	455	711	711	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	1,858	1,602	1,602	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	170	170	170	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	10	10	10	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	43,126	38,838	38,838	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	4	4	4	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	65	65	65	-
31.0 Equipment	9	9	9	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	294	294	294	-
Total, Other Object Classes	45,991	41,703	41,703	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	45,991	41,703	41,703	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Acquisition and Operations Support Mission Statement

Provides expert assistance to entities across the Homeland Security Enterprise to ensure that the transition, acquisition and deployment of technologies, information, and procedures improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the operational capabilities across the Homeland Security mission. The five thrust areas of Acquisition and Operations Support are: Operations Research and Analysis; Safety Act; Standards; Technology Transition Support; and Testing and Evaluation.

Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Research Development and Innovation
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	2,894	1,601	1,601	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	26,094	26,094	26,094	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	1,134	1,134	1,134	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	63	63	63	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	392,640	430,638	402,426	(28,212)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	29	29	29	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	413	413	413	-
31.0 Equipment	62	62	62	-
33.0 Investments and loans	1,966	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	1,966	1,966	-
Total, Other Object Classes	425,295	462,000	433,788	(28,212)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	425,295	462,000	433,788	(28,212)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Research Development and Innovation Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$392,640	\$430,638	\$402,426	(\$28,212)

Research and Development includes costs for contracts for basic and applied research and development. The program decrease includes R&D activities in CBE Defense, Counter Terrorist, Cyber Security / Information Analysis, and First Responder / Disaster Resilience.

Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
University Programs
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	199	136	136	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	1,795	1,795	1,795	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	36,345	37,793	29,069	(8,724)
Total, Other Object Classes	38,339	39,724	31,000	(8,724)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	38,339	39,724	31,000	(8,724)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

University Programs Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$36,345	\$37,793	\$29,069	(\$8,724)

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. This includes funding provided to Centers of Excellence (COEs), homeland security related science, technology, engineering and mathematics (HS-STEM) Career Development Grants, and Minority Serving Institutions (MSI) Leadership Grants. The decreases in funding are for Centers of Excellence.

Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Laboratory Facilities
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	13,512	13,702	13,893	191
11.7 Military Personnel	1,561	1,561	1,561	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	3,850	3,850	4,026	176
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	18,923	19,113	19,480	367
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	635	457	457	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	1,250	1,250	1,250	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	12,804	12,804	12,804	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	10,977	10,977	10,977	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	4,611	4,611	4,611	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	48,384	50,475	55,523	5,048
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	7,269	7,269	7,269	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	616	616	616	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	5,163	5,163	5,163	-
31.0 Equipment	1,800	1,800	1,800	-
32.0 Land and Structures	45,651	433,250	315,230	(118,020)
Total, Other Object Classes	139,160	528,672	415,700	(112,972)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	158,083	547,785	435,180	(112,605)
Full Time Equivalents	128	130	130	-

Laboratory Facilities Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	13,512	13,702	13,893	191
11.7 Military Personnel	1,561	1,561	1,561	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	3,850	3,850	4,026	176
Total, Salaries & Benefits	18,923	19,113	19,480	367

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for FTEs located at DHS S&T-operated laboratories. The 2015 pay increase of 1% and increased retirement contribution are also included.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$48,384	\$50,475	\$55,523	\$5,048

Operation and maintenance of facilities provides normal daily operations of PIADC, NUSTL, TSL, and NBACC. The costs include maintenance and repair of buildings and land.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$45,651	\$433,250	\$315,230	(\$118,020)

Land and Structures provides costs for construction and capital improvement activities.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	128	128	130
Increases			
Adjustment for actual FTE	-	2	-
Subtotal, Increases	-	2	-
Decreases			
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	128	130	130
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	2	-

J. FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office



Fiscal Year 2015
One-Time Exhibits
Congressional Justification

i. Summary of FY Budget Estimates by Appropriation without Emergency Funding

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office**
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Appropriation

Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted ¹			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	130	114	\$37,740	127	127	\$37,353	127	127	\$37,494	-	-	\$141	-	-	-	-	-	\$141
Research, Development, and Operations	-	-	\$214,919	-	-	\$205,302	-	-	\$199,068	-	-	(\$6,234)	-	-	(\$5,420)	-	-	(\$814)
Systems Acquisition	-	-	\$50,322	-	-	\$42,600	-	-	\$67,861	-	-	\$25,261	-	-	\$25,000	-	-	\$261
Subtotal, Discretionary	130	114	\$302,981	127	127	\$285,255	127	127	\$304,423	-	-	\$19,168	-	-	\$19,580	-	-	(\$412)
Total, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	130	114	\$302,981	127	127	\$285,255	127	127	\$304,423	-	-	\$19,168	-	-	\$19,580	-	-	(\$412)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	130	114	\$302,981	127	127	\$285,255	127	127	\$304,423	-	-	\$19,168	-	-	\$19,580	-	-	(\$412)
Less: Rescissions	-	-	(129)	-	-	(57)	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	57
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	130	114	\$302,852	127	127	\$285,189	127	127	\$304,423	-	-	\$19,225	-	-	\$19,580	-	-	(\$355)

¹ FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes reprogrammings, transfers and actual FTE/fee collections in FY 2013 as applicable.

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Projects Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013						FY 2014						FY 2015					
	Revised Enacted						Enacted						Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	114	\$37,740	-	-	114	\$37,740	127	\$37,353	-	-	127	\$37,353	127	\$37,494	-	-	127	\$37,494
Research, Development, and Operations	-	214,919	-	-	-	214,919	-	205,302	-	-	-	205,302	-	199,068	-	-	-	199,068
Systems Architecture	-	28,530	-	-	-	28,530	-	21,000	-	-	-	21,000	-	17,924	-	-	-	17,924
Systems Development	-	26,628	-	-	-	26,628	-	21,000	-	-	-	21,000	-	22,000	-	-	-	22,000
Transformational Research and Development	-	71,102	-	-	-	71,102	-	71,102	-	-	-	71,102	-	69,500	-	-	-	69,500
Assessments	-	31,383	-	-	-	31,383	-	39,300	-	-	-	39,300	-	38,079	-	-	-	38,079
Operations Support	-	32,965	-	-	-	32,965	-	30,200	-	-	-	30,200	-	31,565	-	-	-	31,565
Nuclear Forensics	-	24,311	-	-	-	24,311	-	22,700	-	-	-	22,700	-	20,000	-	-	-	20,000
Systems Acquisition	-	50,322	-	-	-	50,322	-	42,600	-	-	-	42,600	-	67,861	-	-	-	67,861
Radiation Portal Monitor Program	-	1,304	-	-	-	1,304	-	7,000	-	-	-	7,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	5,000
Securing the Cities	-	21,971	-	-	-	21,971	-	22,000	-	-	-	22,000	-	12,000	-	-	-	12,000
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems	-	27,047	-	-	-	27,047	-	13,600	-	-	-	13,600	-	50,861	-	-	-	50,861
Total	114	302,981	-	-	114	302,981	127	285,255	-	-	127	285,255	127	304,423	-	-	127	304,423

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports and Evaluations

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office**

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/ Citation	Requirement	Status
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

iv. Schedule of Authorized and Non-Authorized Appropriation

Department of Homeland Security

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office

Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity

(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	FY 2007 Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2015 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount ¹	Amount	Amount
Management and Administration	2007	N/A	\$30,468	\$37,494
Research, Development, and Operations	2007	N/A	\$307,500²	\$199,068
Systems Architecture	N/A	N/A	N/A	17,924
Systems Development	N/A	N/A	N/A	22,000
Transformational Research & Development	N/A	N/A	N/A	69,500
Assessments	N/A	N/A	N/A	38,079
Operations Support	N/A	N/A	N/A	31,565
Nuclear Forensics	N/A	N/A	N/A	20,000
Systems Acquisition	2007	N/A	\$278,000³	\$67,861
Radiation Portal Monitor Program	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,000
Securing the Cities	N/A	N/A	N/A	12,000
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems	N/A	N/A	N/A	50,861
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation	N/A	N/A	\$480,968	\$304,423
Emergency Appropriation	N/A	N/A	135,000	-
Total DNDO	N/A	N/A	\$615,968	\$304,423

¹The SAFE Port Act of 2006, (P.L. 109-347) authorizing the creation of DNDO did not specify funding levels for DNDO

²RD&O includes a Supplemental Appropriation (\$35 million);

³SA includes a Supplemental Appropriation (\$100 million)

Department of Homeland Security

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office Management and Administration



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office Management and Administration

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Management and Administration:

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) was established by National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD)-43 and Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-14 to protect against radiological and nuclear (rad/nuc) attacks directed against the United States or its interests. Title V of the Security and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006 (SAFE Port Act of 2006, P.L. 109-347) directs DNDO to serve as the primary entity of the United States Government (USG) to further develop, acquire, and support the deployment of an enhanced domestic system to detect and report on attempts to import, possess, store, transport, develop, or use an unauthorized nuclear explosive device, fissile material, or radiological material in the United States, and to improve that system over time.

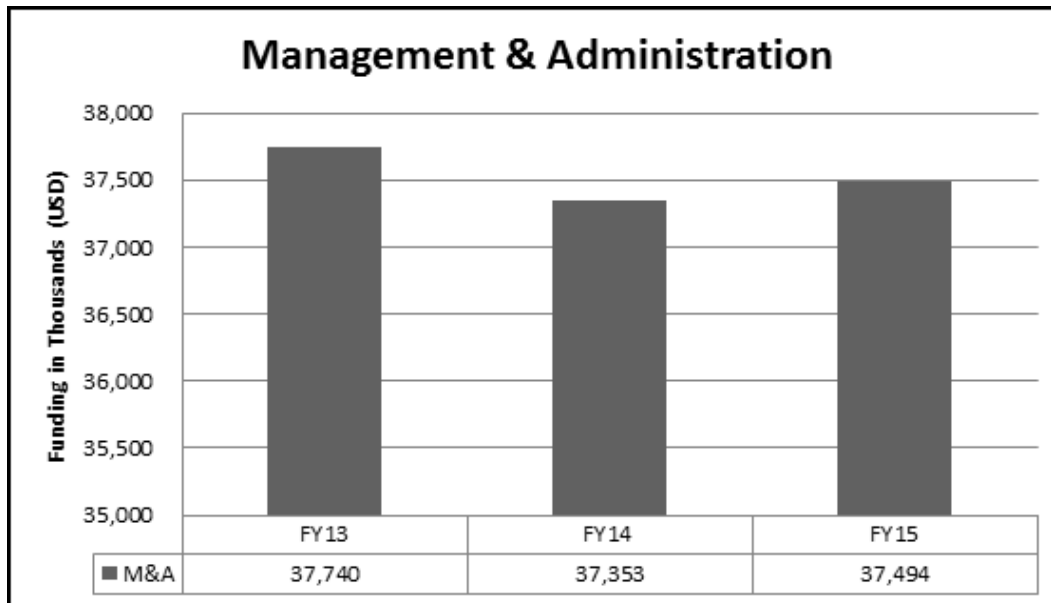
The Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Act of 2010 codified the mission of the National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center (NTNFC) within DNDO and included specific requirements to lead the development and implementation of the National Strategic Five-Year Plan for Improving U.S. Nuclear Forensic and Attribution Capabilities and to establish a National Nuclear Forensics Expertise Development Program to address the workforce pipeline needs in nuclear forensics. The NTNFC provides the technical capability to determine the origin and nature of nuclear or radiological attacks, interdicted source materials, and devices to support national priorities for deterrence, attribution, and prosecution.

To fulfill the mandates of the authorizing legislation and directives, DNDO's activities are focused on developing and implementing a Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA) and advancing technical nuclear forensics capabilities through the National Technical Nuclear Forensics (NTNF) program. Together, the GNDA and NTNF work to strengthen prevention and deterrence by detecting weapons and rad/nuc materials that are out of regulatory control,¹ enabling the identification and closure of illicit radiological and nuclear trafficking networks, promoting nuclear security, and deterring potential adversaries by increasing their perceived risk of failure and the prospect of being held accountable for planned and executed attacks.

The Management and Administration (M&A) appropriation provides for the support to accomplish the DNDO mission. M&A includes all costs related to Federal personnel (including detailees from other organizations), supplies and materials, and information technology (IT) equipment and support, as well as financial management support. DNDO also contributes M&A funds to the DHS Working Capital Fund (WCF) for facilities, other infrastructure and security costs, human resource support, acquisition support, IT services, training, and travel costs. Most of DNDO's contributions to the DHS WCF are included within the M&A request with the exception of procurement support costs, and the costs for hosting of the Joint Analysis Center Collaborative Information System at the DHS Datacenter.

¹ The term "out of regulatory control" refers to materials that are being imported, possessed, stored, transported, developed, or used without authorization of the appropriate regulatory authority, either inadvertently or deliberately.

B. Budget Activities:



PPA	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE
	Provide managerial and administrative support to accomplish the DNDO mission.
Management and Administration	To enable DNDO to conduct the technical programs involved with rad/nuc detection and forensics capability development, this account provides management and administrative support resources. Funding for Federal salaries and expenses, as well as other administrative that support these efforts, are part of the appropriation.

The DNDO FY 2015 request for M&A provides for 127 full-time positions (FTP) and 127 full-time equivalents (FTE), of which approximately 12 are detailees. As a jointly staffed office with personnel from across the Federal Government, DNDO provides reimbursement to parent organizations for detailed staff.

DNDO anticipates completing the transition to an integrated acquisition, asset, and financial management solution in FY 2015 that will address inefficiencies and duplicative work in its current business operations. With support from the DHS Under Secretary of Management, Office of the Chief Financial Officer, and Office of the Chief Procurement Officer, DNDO will begin the transition process in FY 2014. This transition will provide DNDO with a fully integrated solution to enable more efficient processes, improved reporting and controls over financial management operations, and will ensure accurate and timely reporting.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office requests \$37.494 million and 127 FTE within M&A for FY 2015.

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II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Domestic Nuclear Detection Office Management and Administration

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted ¹			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	130	114	\$37,740	127	127	\$37,353	127	127	\$37,494	-	-	\$141	-	-	-	-	-	\$141
Subtotal, Discretionary	130	114	\$37,740	127	127	\$37,353	127	127	\$37,494	-	-	\$141	-	-	-	-	-	\$141
Total, Management and Administration	130	114	\$37,740	127	127	\$37,353	127	127	\$37,494	-	-	\$141	-	-	-	-	-	\$141
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	130	114	\$37,740	127	127	\$37,353	127	127	\$37,494	-	-	\$141	-	-	-	-	-	\$141
Less: Rescissions			(129)	-	-	(57)	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	57
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	130	114	\$37,611	127	127	\$37,296	127	127	\$37,494	-	-	\$198	-	-	-	-	-	\$198

¹ FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes reprogrammings, transfers and actual FTE/fee collections in FY 2013 as applicable.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Management and Administration
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Management and Administration

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	130	130	37,740
2014 Enacted	127	127	37,353
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	141
2015 Current Services	127	127	37,494
2015 Total Request	127	127	37,494
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	141

DNDO requests \$37.494 million and 127 FTE within M&A for FY 2015.

Adjustments-to -base include:

- Increase of \$0.580 million for WCF adjustment
- Increase of \$0.053 million for annualization of 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.155 million for 2015 pay increase
- Increase of \$0.627 million for GSA rent
- Increase of \$0.034 million for Increased Retirement Contributions
- Decrease of \$1.308 million for Operating Expenses

Management & Administration

Program	Project	Level of Effort	General Description
Operating Expenses	Business Operations	Ongoing	Provides support for financial management systems and services, IT, events, supplies, security, accounting operations, reception and representation, professional development, and travel management.
	DHS Shared Expenses (WCF)	Ongoing	Includes fee-for-service, Governmentwide mandated service activities, DHS crosscutting activities, and WCF management activities.

	Facility Management	Ongoing	Supports operation and maintenance of equipment, appliance replacement and repair, storage services, building services and utilities, and preventative facility maintenance.
Work Force	Human Resources	Ongoing	Includes personnel, compensation, and benefits for Federal employees and reimbursable detailees, as well as support for DHS's Balanced Workforce Strategy, and annual performance awards.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The M&A appropriation funds the administration of DNDO and provides for the execution of salaries, benefits, and expenses related to 127 FTE. Additionally, funds are provided to the WCF, which provides such services as rent, acquisition support from OPO, and IT infrastructure support.

As stated previously, DNDO anticipates completing the transition to an integrated acquisition, asset and financial management solution in FY 2015 that will address inefficiencies and duplicative work in our current business operations. Efforts made in previous years to improve transparency in all aspects of financial management operations, from formulation through execution, will be greatly enhanced with an integrated solution.

In addition to providing funding for Federal salaries and benefits for DNDO personnel, M&A funds support detailees from other DHS Components and from other Federal agencies such as Department of Energy, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Defense, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

The M&A appropriation also supports the following:

- DNDO Professional Development Program – Upgrades employees' knowledge, skills, and abilities and supports required certifications and training. This program supports individual development plans, departmental requirements, and DNDO's need to employ and retain skilled personnel.
- Facilities – Provides day-to-day building and maintenance services, utilities, security upgrades, document destruction service, moving services, furniture repair and replacement, and any additional services that directly support the physical work environment.
- Information Technology – Includes all IT services not directly procured through the WCF such as maintenance support, printing supplies, video conferencing equipment, operations and maintenance of the secure network, and database management applications such as SharePoint.
- Official Reception and Representation – Provides a small amount of funding to host official events and extend official courtesies on behalf of DHS, within the limitations established by Congress.
- DNDO Accounting Systems and Services – Provides funding for support systems and services for operations and maintenance of financial management solution. Includes support services to provide compensating controls to ensure financial data integrity.

The M&A appropriation provides funding that assists in the achievement of DNDO's mission through the following leadership and administrative elements:

Office of the Director

- **Director's Office**

The Director's Office supports the Director in disseminating information and communicating the DNDO vision, plans, strategies, and activities to partners including DHS Components, other Executive Branch agencies, Congress, international partners, and the American public. Communications and policy support for the Director and Deputy Director include coordination of DNDO messaging and external affairs and associated preparation of materials (papers, responses, speeches, testimony, fact sheets, briefings, etc.), as appropriate.

- **Budget and Finance Office**

DNDO's Office of the Chief Financial Officer oversees financial management activities including budget planning and formulation, budget execution, internal controls, data management, and performance-based budgeting.

- **Office of the Assistant General Counsel**

The Office of the Assistant General Counsel serves as primary advisor to DNDO regarding legal issues arising under all aspects of the DNDO mission. This includes advising on the scope of authority of DNDO, procurement contracts, assistance agreements, claims, protests, litigation, ethics, privacy, and other areas. In addition, the office serves as liaison between DNDO and the DHS Headquarters Office of the General Counsel. In FY 2013, DNDO absorbed support for one position previously provided as onsite support from the Office of General Council.

- **Red Team and Net Assessments (RTNA)**

RTNA serves as DNDO's primary means to assess the operational effectiveness and performance of DNDO programs and deployed rad/nuc detection capabilities at the Federal, State, local, and tribal levels in support of the GNDA.

Office of the Chief of Staff

- **Information Technology**

Provides oversight of and leads DNDO IT initiatives and programs and coordination with the Office of the Chief Information Officer.

- **Executive Secretariat**

Collaborates within DNDO and with other Component Executive Secretariats to ensure full compliance with and cross-coordination for tasks assigned to DNDO. Coordinates internally generated tasks, ensuring timely response.

- **Security**
Implements, directs, and manages the following programs for DNDO: Counterintelligence, Information Security, Foreign Disclosure, Operations Security, Physical Security, Personnel Security, Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection, and Crime Prevention.
- **Human Resources**
Executes the functions of the Human Resources Officer and ensures the provision of a variety of human capital services in support of DNDO personnel in accordance with DHS Chief Human Capital Office requirements. This includes overseeing recruitment, staffing, performance management, professional development, and employee relations.
- **Administration and Facility Resources**
Oversees and provides various administrative support services pertaining to general office operations, facilities, purchase cards, travel, and records management.

M&A also provides support to the Directorates operating within the organizational structure of DNDO. The functions of each Directorate include:

- **Architecture and Plans Directorate (APD)**
In cooperation with DNDO's intra- and interagency partners, APD develops the GNDA strategies and plans for improving the Nation's ability to detect and prevent rad/nuc attacks. APD also identifies, coordinates, and prioritizes programs across DNDO that meet the needs and enhance the capabilities of stakeholders, thereby reducing the risk of rad/nuc terrorism.
- **National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center (NTNFC)**
Provides national-level integration, centralized planning, and stewardship for the technical nuclear forensics community and leads the USG efforts in establishing a robust and enduring pre-detonation nuclear materials forensics capability.
- **Operations Support Directorate (OSD)**
OSD provides the capability to monitor the status of GNDA resources and provides the information sharing and analytical capability necessary to support decision makers. OSD also fosters standard-based training, exercises, outreach, and technical assistance in support of rad/nuc detection programs, fulfilling GNDA goals among Federal, State, local, and tribal partners.
- **Product Acquisition and Deployment Directorate (PADD)**
Carries out the engineering development, production, logistics, procurement, and deployment of current and next-generation nuclear detection systems in support of DNDO's end-user partners, including U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the United States Coast Guard, and the Transportation Security Administration.

- **Systems Engineering and Evaluation Directorate (SEED)**
Characterizes and evaluates technical solutions for rad/nuc detection and ensures that systems are thoroughly tested prior to deployment. SEED also maintains DNDO's test infrastructure and works to develop standards for rad/nuc detection equipment.
- **Transformational and Applied Research Directorate (TARD)**
Through an aggressive and expedited research and development program, TARD develops break-through technologies that will address gaps in the GNDA and will have a positive impact on capabilities to detect nuclear threats.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For salaries and expenses of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, as authorized by title XIX of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 591 et seq.), for management and administration of programs and activities, [\$37,353,000] \$37,494,000¹: Provided, That not to exceed \$2,250 shall be for official reception and representation expenses. Provided further, That not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a strategic plan of investments necessary to implement the Department of Homeland Security's responsibilities under the domestic component of the global nuclear detection architecture that shall:

- (1) define the role and responsibilities of each Departmental component in support of the domestic detection architecture, including any existing or planned programs to pre-screen cargo or conveyances overseas;
- (2) identify and describe the specific investments being made by each Departmental component in fiscal year [2014] 2015² and planned for fiscal year [2015] 2016³ to support the domestic architecture and the security of sea, land, and air pathways into the United States;
- (3) describe the investments necessary to close known vulnerabilities and gaps, including associated costs and timeframes, and estimates of feasibility and cost effectiveness; and
- (4) explain how the Department's research and development funding is furthering the implementation of the domestic nuclear detection architecture, including specific investments planned for each of fiscal years [2014] 2015⁴ and [2015] 2016⁵.

Explanation of Changes:

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$37,353,000] <u>\$37,494,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ... [2014] <u>2015</u> ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ ... [2015] <u>2016</u> ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁴ ... [2014] <u>2015</u> ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁵ ... [2015] <u>2016</u> ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Management and Administration

FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	130	114	\$37,740
FY 2014 Enacted	127	127	\$37,353
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2015 Pay Increase	-	-	\$155
Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise	-	-	\$53
GSA Rent	-	-	\$627
Increased Retirement Contributions	-	-	\$34
Working Capital Fund	-	-	\$580
Total, Increases	-	-	\$1,449
Decreases			
Operating Expenses	-	-	(\$1,308)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$1,308)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$141
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$141
FY 2015 Current Services	127	127	\$37,494
Program Changes			
FY 2015 Request	127	127	\$37,494
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	\$141

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Management and Administration**
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	130	114	\$37,740
FY 2014 Enacted	127	127	\$37,353
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$1,449
Decreases	-	-	(\$1,308)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$141
FY 2015 Current Services	127	127	\$37,494
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2015 Request	127	127	\$37,494
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	\$141

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	127	127	\$37,353	-	-	\$141	-	-	-	127	127	\$37,494	-	-	\$141
Total	127	127	\$37,353	-	-	\$141	-	-	-	127	127	\$37,494	-	-	\$141

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Management and Administration Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$15,048	\$16,130	\$16,841	\$711
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$158	\$445	\$200	(\$245)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$5,620	\$3,989	\$4,165	\$176
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$20,826	\$20,564	\$21,206	\$642
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2	\$51	\$100	\$49
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$5,214	\$4,671	\$5,298	\$627
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	\$15	\$20	\$5
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$1,573	\$1,229	\$1,046	(\$183)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$386	\$269	\$174	(\$95)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$8,784	\$9,908	\$8,920	(\$988)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$183	\$239	\$385	\$146
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$207	\$305	\$146	(\$159)
31.0 Equipment	\$565	\$102	\$199	\$97
Total, Other Object Classes	\$16,914	\$16,789	\$16,288	(\$501)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$37,740	\$37,353	\$37,494	\$141
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$37,740	\$37,353	\$37,494	\$141
Full Time Equivalents	114	127	127	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Management and Administration

Permanent Positions by Grade

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Grades and Salary Range	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	8	8	8	-
Total, EX	2	2	2	-
GS-15	65	65	65	-
GS-14	24	27	27	-
GS-13	16	14	14	-
GS-12	6	4	4	-
Other Graded Positions	9	7	7	-
Total Permanent Positions	130	127	127	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	130	127	127	-
Headquarters	130	127	127	-
Total, Management and Administration:	130	127	127	-
Full Time Equivalents	114	127	127	-
Average ES Salary	165,187	167,174	167,174	-
Average GS Salary	126,001	125,941	125,941	-
Average Grade	15	15	15	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Management and Administration**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	15,048	16,130	16,841	711
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	158	445	200	(245)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	5,620	3,989	4,165	176
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	20,826	20,564	21,206	642
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	2	51	100	49
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	5,214	4,671	5,298	627
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	15	20	5
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	1,573	1,229	1,046	(183)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	386	269	174	(95)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	8,784	9,908	8,920	(988)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	183	239	385	146
26.0 Supplies and Materials	207	305	146	(159)
31.0 Equipment	565	102	199	97
Total, Other Object Classes	16,914	16,789	16,288	(501)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	37,740	37,353	37,494	141
Full Time Equivalents	114	127	127	-

Management and Administration Mission Statement

Per the National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD) 43 / Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 14, the mission of Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) is to substantially reduce the risk of nuclear terrorism against the United States by continuously improving capabilities to deter, detect, respond to, and attribute attacks, in coordination with domestic and international partners. The M&A appropriation provides for the management and administrative support of that goal. M&A includes all costs related to Federal personnel, including detailees from other organizations. The M&A appropriation accounts for the funding that assists in the achievement of DNDO's mission through the maintenance of an operations level that provides facilities, supplies and materials, IT equipment and administrative support. Most of DNDO's contributions to the DHS Working Capital Fund are included within the M&A request.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	15,048	16,130	16,841	711
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	158	445	200	(245)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	5,620	3,989	4,165	176
Total, Salaries & Benefits	20,826	20,564	21,206	642

The FY 2015 request is \$21,206,000 for personnel compensation and benefits. The FY 2015 request for Management and Administration includes funding for a staffing level of 127 FTEs.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2	\$51	\$100	\$49

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2015 request is \$100,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$5,214	\$4,671	\$5,298	\$627

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2015 request is \$5,298,000. Factored into the GSA cost is the rental of space through GSA to accommodate DNDO office requirements at a secondary location in Washington D.C.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$0	\$15	\$20	\$5

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2015 request is \$20,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$1,573	\$1,229	\$1,046	(\$183)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The decrease in advisory and assistance services reflects a shift in the allocation of DNDO's resources in support of the Financial, Acquisition, Asset Management Solution Project. The FY 2015 request is \$1,046,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$386	\$269	\$174	(\$95)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25 including training development and delivery. The FY 2015 request is \$174,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$8,784	\$9,908	\$8,920	(\$988)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Included in the budget request is an allocation of funding to support the Financial, Acquisition, Asset Management Solution Project with a new integrated management system. The FY 2015 request is \$8,920,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$183	\$239	\$385	\$146

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2015 request is \$385,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$207	\$305	\$146	(\$159)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2015 request is \$146,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$565	\$102	\$199	\$97

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2015 request is \$199,000.

I. Changes in Full-time Employment

	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	101	114	127
Increases			
Hiring to fill vacant position(s)	1	1	
Reimbursable Detailees ¹	12	12	
Decreases			
	-	-	-
Subtotal, Decreases	-	-	-
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	114	127	127
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	13	13	-

¹Parent agencies are reimbursed for detailed services.

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project/Activity

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
Management and Administration	\$10,426	\$10,170	\$11,378	\$1,208
Total Working Capital Fund	\$10,426	\$10,170	\$11,378	\$1,208

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

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

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or Federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with Federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and Federal. A strong internal core of Federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into Tiered ranking. The results of Tier 1 contract review are listed below. The results of the lower-priority contracts will post-date this budget submission and will be included in the FY 2015 budget.

Appropriation	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015	
	Govt. FTPs		Contract Staff	Govt. FTPs		Contract Staff	Govt. FTPs	Contract Staff
	Filled	Vacant		Filled	Vacant			
Management & Administration	126	4	12	127			127	
Research, Development, & Operations			125			146		140
Systems Acquisition			40			35		35
Total	126	4	177	127		181	127	175

Average price per year of contract staff	<\$100K	\$100K-\$200K	\$200K-\$300K	\$300K-\$400K	>\$400K
# of contactors in price range	5	96	60	16	0

Contactors proposed to convert to Government FTE

- **FY 2014:**
 - Contractor positions: 6, \$1,156 thousand
 - Government FTP: 6, \$812 thousand
 - Savings: \$344 thousand
- **FY 2015:**
 - Positions: 6, \$1,167 thousand
 - Government FTP: 6, \$820 thousand
 - Savings: \$347 thousand

Department of Homeland Security

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office Research, Development, and Operations

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Research, Development and Operations:

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) was established by National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD)-43/Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-14 to protect against radiological and nuclear (rad/nuc) threats directed against the United States or its interests. Title V of the Security and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006 (SAFE Port Act of 2006) (P.L. 109-347) directs DNDO to “serve as the primary entity of the United States Government (USG) to further develop, acquire, and support the deployment of an enhanced domestic system to detect and report on attempts to import, possess, store, transport, develop, or use an unauthorized nuclear explosive device, fissile material, or radiological material in the United States, and improve that system over time.”

The Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-140) codified the mission of Nuclear Forensics (NF) within DNDO and included specific requirements to lead the development and implementation of the National Strategic Five-Year Plan for Improving the Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Capabilities of the United States and to establish a National Nuclear Forensics Expertise Development Program (NNFEDP) to address the workforce pipeline needs in nuclear forensics. In addition to serving as the integrator for the USG nuclear forensics community, NF develops the technical capability to determine the origin and nature of rad/nuc materials to support national priorities for deterrence, attribution, and prosecution.

To fulfill its mandates, DNDO’s activities are focused on developing the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA) and implementing its domestic component and advancing technical nuclear forensics capabilities through the NF program. Together, the GNDA and NF work to strengthen the detection of rad/nuc materials that are out of regulatory control,¹ enabling the identification and closure of illicit radiological and nuclear trafficking networks, promoting nuclear security, and deterring potential adversaries by increasing their perceived risk of failure and the prospect of their facilitators being held accountable for planned and executed attacks.

To be effective, the GNDA requires close coordination between Federal, State, local, tribal, private sector, and international partners. DNDO has been charged with the role of coordinating the development of the GNDA among the USG partners. In December 2010, DNDO delivered the GNDA Strategic Plan 2010 to Congress. This interagency product is designed to guide the Nation’s nuclear terrorism detection capacity and capability development over the next five years. The GNDA incorporates detector systems, telecommunications, and personnel, with the supporting information exchanges, programs, and protocols that serve to detect, analyze, communicate, and coordinate on

¹ The term “out of regulatory control” refers to materials that are being imported, possessed, stored, transported, developed, or used without authorization of the appropriate regulatory authority, either inadvertently or deliberately.

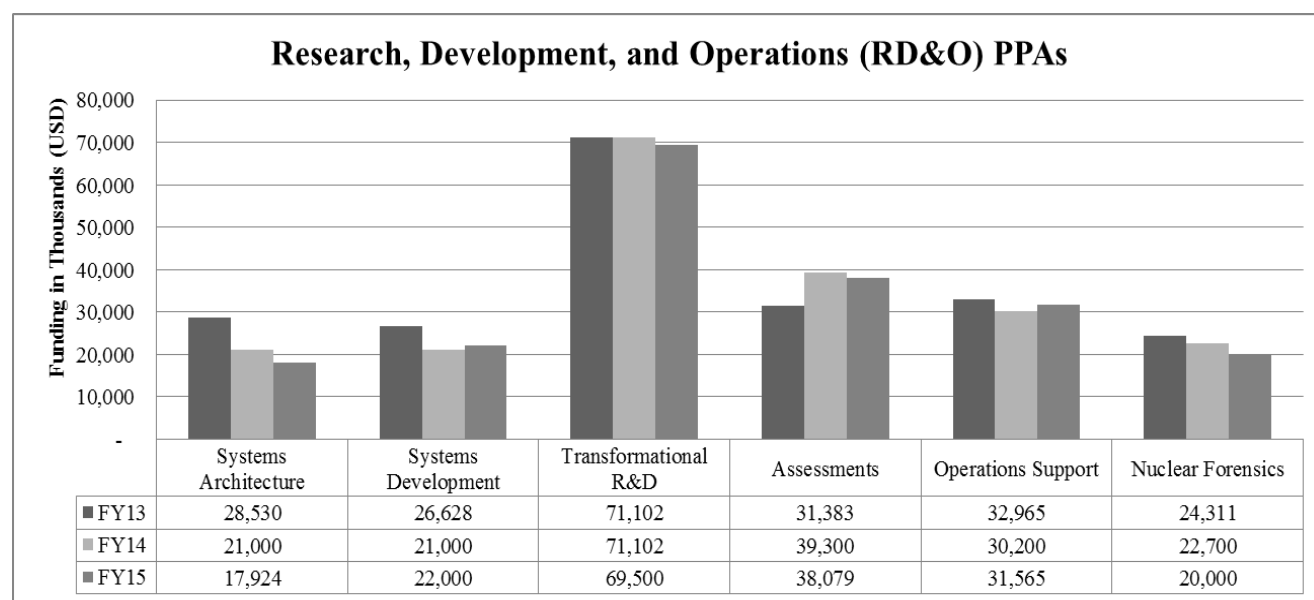
rad/nuc materials that are out of regulatory control. DNDO seeks to make nuclear terrorism prohibitively difficult for our adversaries through the implementation of an architecture that is responsive to intelligence cues and relies on effective detection technologies in the hands of well-trained law enforcement officers and public safety officials.

Through the implementation of the NNFEDP and the National Strategic Five-Year Plan for Improving the Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Capabilities of the United States, DNDO is striving to advance NF capabilities to hold fully accountable any State, terrorist group, or other non-State actor that enables terrorist efforts to obtain or use weapons of mass destruction.

Research, Development, and Operations (RD&O) requests funds to advance technology development, testing, product acquisition, red team and net assessments required for GNDA implementation, and technical capabilities to support deterrence, attribution, and prosecution via NF.

B. Budget Activities:

PPA Overview



DNDO's activities are focused on achieving several strategic objectives related to DHS's overall security missions and preventing nuclear terrorism. The following tables align DNDO's PPAs with six strategic objectives:

- Coordinate USG efforts to develop and enhance the GNDA
- Develop, acquire, and support domestic nuclear detection and reporting capabilities
- Characterize detector system performance
- Facilitate situational awareness through information sharing and analysis
- Advance research and development for radiation and nuclear detection and technical nuclear forensics technologies and capabilities
- Provide centralized planning, integration, and advancement of U.S. Government (USG) nuclear forensics programs

PPAs	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE
	Coordinate USG efforts to develop, evaluate, and enhance the GNDA
Systems Architecture	<p>At the core of all DNDO detection activities is the systems architecture function: determining gaps and vulnerabilities and then formulating recommendations and plans to mitigate them. DNDO organizes and facilitates collaborative activities with GNDA stakeholders to accomplish these analytical tasks. This is achieved through a structured collaborative assessment of current capabilities, followed by the application of systems engineering principles to evolve a balanced architecture. The Joint Annual Interagency Review (Annual Report) of the GNDA provides a means to evaluate and document the GNDA. DNDO Systems Architecture efforts are focused on developing an enhanced GNDA, including both domestic and international components. The global architecture is a worldwide network of sensors, telecommunications, and personnel, with the supporting information exchanges, programs, and protocols that serve to detect, analyze, and report on rad/nuc materials that are out of regulatory control.</p> <p>DNDO is implementing the vision and goals articulated in the 2010 GNDA Strategic Plan through capabilities-based planning efforts that describe immediate next steps to improve the GNDA's ability to meet stated performance requirements. These planning efforts include a series of capabilities-based assessments (CBA) that highlight and address mission areas presenting the greatest risk to national security, as well as investment options designed to mitigate that risk with the best capabilities at the lowest cost. DNDO Systems Architecture programs also support Department efforts to analyze rad/nuc risk through development of the biennial Rad/Nuc Terrorism Risk Assessment, required by HSPD-18, and support to risk assessment activities that impact interagency and international rad/nuc detection activities.</p>

PPAs	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE
	Develop, acquire, and support domestic nuclear detection and reporting capabilities
Systems Development	<p>DNDO is responsible for ensuring that the Nation maintains a preeminent systems development program to translate user requirements into rad/nuc detection systems. Systems development activities are primarily focused on conducting systems engineering lifecycle activities to ensure the delivery of high-quality systems to DHS' operational components.</p> <p>DNDO Systems Development programs conduct engineering and program management activities necessary to mature and/or select systems for procurement. DNDO has implemented a Commercial First approach in that all DNDO programs will engage the private sector for solutions to address the gaps identified in the GNDA prior to moving into a government-sponsored and -managed development effort. In keeping with this Commercial First approach for all acquisitions, DNDO has been seeking to identify commercially available equipment to meet its requirements. DNDO continues to foster open communications with all industry partners to share key aspects of future requirements and projected quantities of planned procurements. Additionally, DNDO takes promising concepts for new detection systems identified through its transformational research efforts to a level of maturity sufficient for production and deployment. Under this approach, Systems Development activities support engineering development and developmental logistics.</p>
Operations Support	<p>Countering the nuclear threat is fundamentally based on the critical triad of intelligence, law enforcement, and technology. To maximize our ability to detect and interdict nuclear threats, it is imperative that we apply detection technologies in operations that are driven by intelligence indicators and place them in the hands of well-trained law enforcement and public safety personnel.</p>

	<p>DNDO provides advisory and assistance services to Federal, State, local, and tribal stakeholders who are developing or enhancing rad/nuc detection capabilities. This support includes assistance in developing and integrating local or regional programs into the GNDA, guiding the development of concepts of operations (CONOPS) and standard operating procedures, and developing training and exercise products to ingrain those procedures into day-to-day activities. DNDO also keeps stakeholders aware of relevant nuclear detection information or incidents. To accomplish this, operational support activities at DNDO are grouped into three basic functions: Training, Exercises, and Assistance (TE&A); the Joint Analysis Center (JAC), and Securing the Cities (STC). STC is funded under the Systems Acquisition PPA but is part of the Operations Support Division and receives some support from the TE&A Exercise Branch.</p>
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PPAs	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE
	Characterize detector system performance
Assessments	<p>The DNDO capability development process is anchored by critical assessments of technologies as they are developed, deployed, and operated, as well as by a continual assessment of the GNDA itself. Development and acquisition programs are supported by a rigorous and objective test and evaluation (T&E) program to characterize technologies and systems to understand technical performance, operational effectiveness, and system limitations. Red teaming deepens our understanding of deployed capabilities and presents adversarial-based scenarios to Federal, State, local, and tribal stakeholders in overt and covert operational assessments. Program assessments provide objective reviews to identify the effectiveness of planned and deployed programs and operations, which support the GNDA.</p> <p>In addition to the above activities, DNDO executes pilots and activities planned as operational assessments or trials— that serve as a tentative model for future development or deployment decisions. While DNDO test campaigns are intended to evaluate the technical performance of detection technologies in controlled environments, pilot programs allow DNDO to conduct limited deployments of new concepts of operation or emerging rad/nuc detection technologies in operational environments. Pilots provide an assessment of the processes, equipment, and/or systems to support nuclear detection mission objectives and stakeholder requirements. They also offer the opportunity for DNDO to identify and leverage lessons learned that will reduce the risk of full-scale deployments, enhance the impact of limited and competing resources, and expedite deployment of new programs and technology.</p>

PPAs	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE
	Facilitate situational awareness through information sharing and analysis
Operations Support	<p>While DNDO has assisted stakeholders in developing rad/nuc detection capabilities including training and exercise functions, it is also responsible for developing the information sharing and analytical tools necessary to create an integrated and common operating picture. DNDO coordinates with stakeholders to establish protocols and procedures to ensure that the detection of unauthorized nuclear explosive devices, fissile material, or radiological material is promptly reported to the Secretaries of Homeland Security, Defense, and Energy, the Attorney General, and others as appropriate for action by law enforcement, military, emergency response, or other authorities.</p> <p>DNDO fuses radiation alarm information with intelligence assessments in a timely manner to provide information that enables broader situational awareness regarding threats and</p>

	strategic, operational, and tactical conditions. DNDO closely interacts with the intelligence community to develop information requirements and receive assessment products. DNDO also partners directly with the law enforcement community, which is the primary user of radiation detection equipment in the interior layer of the GNDA. This integrated approach to detection and information analysis provides a substantial improvement and efficiency in alarm resolution, threat assessments, data trend analysis, and, most important, overall probability of success in countering the threat of nuclear terrorism.
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PPAs	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE
	Advance research and development for radiation and nuclear detection and technical nuclear forensics technologies and capabilities
Systems Development	Systems Development research and development (R&D) funded within the Systems Development PPA is focused within a range of programs directed toward the production of useful materials, devices, and systems or methods, including design, development, and improvement of prototypes and new processes to meet specific requirements. Planned FY 2015 R&D funding includes Radiation Interdiction Technology Conveyances (RITC), Long-Range Radiation Detection, Algorithm Improvement, and Polyvinyl Toluene (PVT) Replacement Analysis.
Transformational Research and Development	Transformational R&D is carried out within the Exploratory Research (ER) Program and Academic Research Initiative (ARI), and Transformational Applied R&D is evaluated through Advanced Technology Demonstrations (ATD). Dramatic technological improvements may include improvements in system or component effectiveness and performance characteristics, reduction in cost of acquisition or maintenance, or reduction of operational burden by users in the field. R&D investments are made based on competitive awards, with investigators in all sectors – government laboratories, academia, and private industry – encouraged to participate. Transformational R&D takes advantage of the qualities and respective advantages of all three sectors to develop products and methods and to encourage teaming among them.
Nuclear Forensics	Applied R&D is carried out within the National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center (NTNFC) Technology Advancement program through New Methodology Development, New Signature Development, and Data Evaluation Tool development. If nuclear materials are interdicted, NTNFC must be able to determine what they are and how and where they were produced by linking the analytical results to comparison materials or predictive models, manufacturing processes, and facilities. NTNFC is working to advance the technology required for this mission. Due to the complexity of pre-detonation materials characteristics, NTNFC addresses Technology Advancement systematically across the nuclear fuel cycle and the pre-detonation forensics phases of materials collection, analysis, and evaluation. NTNFC works with domestic and international partners to design and build programs that define the use of standardized methods for lab analyses, articulation of confidence in results, and practice of demonstrated competencies in measurements and evaluations. This strategy increases knowledge of the characteristics of domestic and foreign material signatures produced in the nuclear fuel cycle and manufacturing processes – utilizing current and emerging techniques tied to rigorous standards for forensics investigations.

PPAs	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE
	Provide centralized planning, integration, and advancement of USG nuclear forensics programs
Nuclear Forensics	<p>Nuclear forensics provides the technical foundation for the identification of those responsible for planned or executed attacks using nuclear weapons or materials, by combining NF conclusions with intelligence and law enforcement information. Through its contribution to attribution, NF strengthens U.S. defenses against nuclear threats by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging nations to ensure the security of their radiological and nuclear materials or weapons to help prevent their unwitting transfer through loss of control • Tracing the source of materials to help identify and close smuggling networks • Deterring nations from providing nuclear weapons or materials to terrorists • Informing decisions should a plot be uncovered or an attack occur and informing efforts to prevent follow-on attacks • Helping to bring terrorists and their facilitators to justice <p>NF, which serves as the USG focal point for National Technical Nuclear Forensics (NTNF), was established within DNDO through NSPD-17/HSPD-4 (Annex IV) of July 2007. This Presidential Directive assigned roles and responsibilities to six Federal departments and agencies for developing and maintaining a comprehensive NTNF capability. DNDO was given two core missions. The first is to provide national-level integration, centralized planning, assessment, and stewardship as the USG integrator for a nuclear forensics capability that must be ready, robust, and enduring. The second mission is to advance the capability to conduct forensics on rad/nuc materials prior to detonation, materials which may have been illicitly trafficked and/or extracted from an interdicted weapon. The <i>Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Act</i>, signed into law on February 16, 2010, further codified this two-tiered mission and mandated DNDO to lead the development and implementation of the NNFEDP and the National Strategic Five-Year Plan for Improving the Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Capabilities of the United States. DNDO is striving to advance NTNF capabilities in order to support the U.S.-declared commitment to hold fully accountable any State, terrorist group, or other non-State actor that enables terrorist efforts to obtain or use weapons of mass destruction.</p> <p>DNDO staffs the NF with DHS experts and detailees from partner departments, including the Department of Defense (DOD), Department of Energy (DOE), and Department of Justice/ Federal Bureau of Investigation (DOJ/FBI), which provides a Supervisory Special Agent from the FBI Laboratory as an NF Deputy Assistant Director. This team addresses the program integration, pre-detonation materials, and expertise development missions comprehensively by organizing NF's activities into three key work areas: 1) Operational Readiness, 2) Technology Advancement, and 3) Expertise Development.</p>

C. Budget Request Summary:

DNDO requests \$199.068 million in FY 2015 funding for RD&O.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted ¹			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Systems Architecture	-	-	\$28,530	-	-	\$21,000	-	-	\$17,924	-	-	(\$3,076)	-	-	(\$2,981)	-	-	(\$95)
Systems Development	-	-	\$26,628	-	-	\$21,000	-	-	\$22,000	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	\$1,058	-	-	(\$58)
Transformational Research and Development	-	-	\$71,102	-	-	\$71,102	-	-	\$69,500	-	-	(\$1,602)	-	-	(\$1,361)	-	-	(\$241)
Assessments	-	-	\$31,383	-	-	\$39,300	-	-	\$38,079	-	-	(\$1,221)	-	-	(\$1,085)	-	-	(\$136)
Operations Support	-	-	\$32,965	-	-	\$30,200	-	-	\$31,565	-	-	\$1,365	-	-	\$1,449	-	-	(\$84)
Nuclear Forensics	-	-	\$24,311	-	-	\$22,700	-	-	\$20,000	-	-	(\$2,700)	-	-	(\$2,500)	-	-	(\$200)
Subtotal, Discretionary	-	-	\$214,919	-	-	\$205,302	-	-	\$199,068	-	-	(\$6,234)	-	-	(\$5,420)	-	-	(\$814)
Total, Research, Development, and Operations	-	-	\$214,919	-	-	\$205,302	-	-	\$199,068	-	-	(\$6,234)	-	-	(\$5,420)	-	-	(\$814)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	-	\$214,919	-	-	\$205,302	-	-	\$199,068	-	-	(\$6,234)	-	-	(\$5,420)	-	-	(\$814)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	\$214,919	-	-	\$205,302	-	-	\$199,068	-	-	(\$6,234)	-	-	(\$5,420)	-	-	(\$814)

¹ FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes reprogrammings, transfers and actual FTE/fee collections in FY 013 as applicable.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Systems Architecture
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Systems Architecture

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	28,530
2014 Enacted	-	-	21,000
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(95)
2015 Current Services	-	-	20,905
2015 Program Change	-	-	(2,981)
2015 Total Request	-	-	17,924
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(3,076)

DNDO requests \$17.924 million for this activity in FY 2015.

Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Decrease of \$0.095 million for Working Capital Fund (WCF)

Program Changes includes:

- \$1.076 million decrease for capabilities-based assessments
- \$1.905 million decrease to the GNDA Solutions Management program

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The DNDO Systems Architecture Program develops, implements, and supports a disciplined systems engineering approach throughout DNDO and coordinates the development of an enhanced GNDA and implementation of its domestic component.

QHSR Strategic Alignment - Systems Architecture

- Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR)
Mission 1: Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security

- Goal 1.2: Prevent and Protect Against the Unauthorized Acquisition or Use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Materials and Capabilities

Systems Architecture - Program/Project Overview

Program	Project	Level of Effort	General Description
GND A Planning and Reporting	GND A Annual Report	Ongoing, Annual Event	The GND A Annual Report is a critical, programmatic snapshot of the GND A. Required by law, this document is provided to Congress each year.
	GND A Symposium Project	Ongoing, Annual Event	The GND A Symposium provides a forum for the communication and dissemination of partner perspectives on their planning, capabilities, needs, priorities, and interests within the context of the entire GND A mission.
GND A Analysis	GND A Enterprise Architecture Project	Ongoing	This effort will produce a model that will ensure a common analytical framework to support our ability to evaluate current GND A capabilities, identify vulnerabilities and gaps, and inform our planning to develop future capabilities for the GND A.
	GND A Threat and Adversary Project	Ongoing	The adversary and weapons models allow DNDO to account for the range of probable threat objects and to ensure that future detection system requirements are matched to adversary capabilities.
	Risk Project	Ongoing	Risk assessments that measure the combined effect of threat, vulnerability, and consequences and provide input to project, program, and portfolio decisions
	Capabilities-Based Planning Project	Ongoing	DNDO planning and analysis efforts for the GND A include a series of CBAs designed to highlight and analyze specific areas in the architecture at a level that breaks down the building blocks of each capability. This information will feed the project, program, and portfolio decisions and will be used to optimize risk buy-down.
GND A Solutions Management Program	Aviation Solutions Management Project	Ongoing	Aviation studies examine ways to reduce the risk of adversarial use of commercial and general aviation to conduct a rad/nuc attack against the United States.
	Interior Solutions Management Project	Ongoing	Current Interior studies are examining Federal, State, local, and tribal detection capabilities and program development. Efforts are focused on developing nuclear detection capabilities within the domestic interior that include ways to increase mobile detection assets across Federal, State, and local entities.
	Land Border Solutions Management Project	Ongoing	Land Border studies identify requirements and develop solution concepts to address operational deficiencies and vulnerabilities at and between land border ports of entry (POE).
	Maritime Studies	Ongoing	Maritime studies address ways to reduce the risk of adversarial use of sea, ocean, or other navigable waterways to conduct a rad/nuc attack against the United States.
	Crosscutting Studies	Ongoing	Crosscutting studies address operational gaps and vulnerabilities common to multiple mission areas and pathways.
International Cooperation	Analysis & Reporting of GND A Exterior Layer Capabilities	Ongoing	DNDO conducts international studies and analyses to characterize the gaps, identify options, evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of alternative solutions, and formulate time-phased plans to reduce risks to the exterior layers of the GND A.
	International	Ongoing	Through both bilateral and multilateral (e.g., Global Initiative to Combat

	Development & Outreach		Nuclear Terrorism and the International Atomic Energy Agency) discussions and engagement efforts, DNDO works with foreign counterparts to further develop the exterior layer of the GNDA.
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ARCHITECTURE

Architecture programs advance the ability to understand, anticipate, and reduce the threat of nuclear terrorism. Each program – Planning and Reporting, GNDA Analysis, GNDA Solutions Management Program, and International Cooperation– contributes to the development of strategies for building out the GNDA. Architecture analysis and planning contribute to the success of the GNDA by performing holistic pathway evaluation to identify opportunities to prevent the unauthorized importation, possession, storage, transportation, development, or use of a nuclear explosive device, fissile material, or radiological material in the United States, and to protect against attack using such devices or materials against the people, territory, or interests of the United States. DNDO conducts a quantitative analysis of the entire GNDA at the strategic and operational levels, which incorporates validated end-user and stakeholder needs. DNDO analyzes needs within and across mission areas and makes risk-informed recommendations for the whole GNDA. The outcome of this recurring process is cost-effective strategies and solutions that leverage the benefits of currently deployed systems and all of the legal, regulatory, and law enforcement activities that are employed by the USG and its partners.

PLANNING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

GNDA Annual Report

The GNDA Annual Report is a critical, periodic snapshot of the global nuclear detection architecture. Accomplished through intensive interagency collaboration, this document is provided to Congress each year. The Annual Report is unique in compiling all the USG programs, assets, and capabilities that contribute to the GNDA. The Annual Report serves as a linchpin in the development of the GNDA, summarizing the results and analyses of progress and constituting a reference for future activities. The Annual Report enables all agencies to assess their activities in relation to the GNDA while promoting stronger interagency reporting and program collaboration.

The Annual Report describes the combination of programs and activities – radiation detection technology, information connectivity, operations, global exercises and training, multilateral agreements, and law enforcement and intelligence sharing – that provides a layered defense in depth to prevent smuggling of nuclear materials. The six-months of activity to gather, write, coordinate, and publish the Annual Report serves as a key monitoring process for the implementation of GNDA programs.

GNDA Symposium Project

The GNDA Symposium provides a forum for the communication and dissemination of partner perspectives on their planning, capabilities, needs, priorities, and interests within the context of the entire GNDA mission. It is typically held in the spring; attendance is by invitation only for GNDA stakeholders throughout the interagency as well as for State and local officials. Issues relevant to the GNDA are covered in panel discussions and then potential solutions are discussed in detail in follow-

on breakout sessions dedicated to a specific issue. The symposium briefings and results/proposals generated in the breakout sessions are captured in a final report that is distributed to all attendees. As one example of the Symposium's impact, the FY 2012 GNDA Symposium led to the interagency development of the GNDA International Implementation Plan that outlined focus areas and planning objectives for the USG efforts to develop the exterior layer of the GNDA.

GNDA ANALYSIS PROGRAM

A critical component of the DNDO mission is to conduct periodic, in-depth analysis of the GNDA. Strategic planning and risk assessments provide both the status of current detection architecture capabilities as well as further assess and prioritize proposed enhancements across the architecture. An effective planning, modeling, and analysis function is an important part of the strategic basis that drives effective implementation of enhanced detection.

Architecture Development Project

The GNDA Enterprise Architecture Project will produce a model that will provide a common framework to support our ability to analyze current GNDA capabilities, identify vulnerabilities and gaps, and inform our planning to develop future capabilities for the GNDA. It will ensure the use of common terminology, capability sets, assumptions, and constraints to support risk assessments, CBAs, and cost-benefit analyses of proposed GNDA portfolios. In addition, the architecture model will assist the operational community in understanding how the GNDA system-of-systems functions at an operational and tactical level.

Adversary Threat Project

Planning for the GNDA requires an understanding of the adversary's capabilities and intent and the availability of materials that may be utilized in a rad/nuc attack. DNDO continually seeks to refine the basis for planning, through collaboration with acknowledged experts within the USG intelligence community and National Laboratories, into a suite of improved adversary and weapons models that can be used to produce risk assessments of the GNDA or evaluate proposed technologies or concept of operations (CONOPS).

Annually, DNDO elicits input from the intelligence community regarding a wide range of adversary characteristics to inform the risk analysis of the GNDA and develop an adversary model. In addition, DNDO facilitates discussions within the interagency about weapon type and yield characteristics for input into the DNDO weapons model. In FY 2015, DNDO will update the threat definition based upon the most current analysis of potential adversary capabilities and consensus building meetings between the U.S. weapon laboratories and DOE's National Nuclear Security Administration Office of Nuclear Threat Science. Using this information, DNDO will continue to apply the threat definition to DNDO programs within the solution development process (SDP), to support risk assessments, and to conduct cost trade studies for individual enhancements to the GNDA.

Risk Project

To analyze and optimize the effectiveness of the GNDA, DNDO uses risk assessments that measure the combined effect of threat, vulnerability, and consequences. This process allows us to evaluate the effectiveness of currently deployed systems and plan for future technology development using a cost-benefit methodology. DNDO produces a suite of modeling, simulation, and assessment tools to calculate the risk from particular pathways, particular transport modes, particular threat objects, or adversaries. In FY 2015, DNDO will perform a Rad/Nuc Terrorism Risk Assessment in support of the 2015 Integrated Terrorism Risk Assessment.

Capabilities-Based Planning Project

DNDO's GNDA planning and analysis efforts include a series of CBAs designed to highlight and address specific areas in the architecture that present the greatest risk to national security, as well as investment options to mitigate those risks. DNDO starts by performing a functional area analysis to define the effectiveness of currently deployed capabilities. DNDO then performs a functional needs analysis to determine the root cause(s) of the existing shortfalls in capability, capacity, and coverage and subsequently prioritizes those gaps. This analysis comes from a combination of literature review, subject matter expertise elicitation, exercises, and operational modeling of the GNDA. The end result is a characterization of current gaps in the GNDA to a level of specificity that informs resource allocation planning and the development of solutions. Building upon the three capabilities-based assessments completed in FY 2013, DNDO will continue the CBA series in FY 2014 and FY 2015 to examine additional areas of key concern within the GNDA. Analysis will provide direct support to preliminary stages of DNDO's SDP and the annual budgeting cycle.

GNDA SOLUTIONS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The GNDA Solutions Management Program utilizes the outputs of the CBAs and other analyses to facilitate engaging stakeholders, end-users, technology developers, and systems developers through the SDP to capture requirements and to develop actionable programmatic documents. These efforts focus on specific pathways, operating environments, modes of transportation, and/or specific threats and are the basis for both material and nonmaterial solutions to address vulnerabilities and gaps to reduce risk within the GNDA.

Aviation Solutions Management Project

The Aviation Solutions Management Project examines ways to reduce the risk from adversarial use of commercial and general aviation to conduct a rad/nuc attack against the United States. In FY 2014, with the results of the FY 2013 Domestic General Aviation (DGA) study, DNDO will conduct a series of DGA Surge Planning workshops with Federal partners to initiate requirements documents. In FY 2015, DNDO will continue the development of these requirements documents to determine material and nonmaterial solutions to address DGA surge-specific gaps in the GNDA.

In FY 2014, DNDO will continue the International Air Cargo Insider Threats study, investigating insider threats associated with air cargo at international last points of departure (LPOD). In FY 2015, DNDO will collaborate with Federal partners to document requirements for enhanced security in air

cargo operational environments overseas at LPODs to develop security solutions to reduce the risks of adversaries using the air cargo pathway to smuggle or transport rad/nuc materials and/or weapons.

In FY 2014, building on results of previous air cargo studies, DNDO will work with Federal partners to develop requirements for Airports of Entry (APOE) Surge Planning, focusing on air cargo. In FY 2015, DNDO will continue the development of air cargo-related APOE surge requirements documents. In FY 2014, DNDO will examine International General Aviation (IGA) operations in the Caribbean to investigate vulnerabilities relative to rad/nuc threats in order to develop requirements for more secure IGA operations. DNDO will complete the Caribbean IGA study in FY 2015 and will begin work with Federal partners to document requirements for enhanced IGA operations, with particular focus on operations during periods of heightened alert.

Interior Solutions Management Project

The Interior Solutions Management Project examines Federal, State, local, and tribal detection capabilities and program development. Overarching efforts focus on increasing nuclear detection within the domestic interior, as well as on investigating ways to increase mobile detection assets across Federal, State, and local entities.

In FY 2014, DNDO will enhance the Capabilities Development Framework (CDF) through the development of a geographic information system (GIS) mapping tool to identify desired and actual levels of capability at the county level. In FY 2015, DNDO will sustain and maintain the CDF GIS mapping as new technology and data sources improve.

Building on the FY 2014 CDF work and continuing in FY 2015, DNDO will modify the Domestic Strategic Development effort to close gaps within the domestic nuclear detection architecture.

In FY 2014 and continuing in FY 2015, DNDO will facilitate the Interior Focus Group (IFG), a Federal, State, and local working group that supports the Interior Mission Area by identifying interior rad/nuc detection stakeholder requirements and helping to develop DNDO analyses and products. IFG efforts include the collection of user needs to drive future capability development; identification of areas of interest for future DNDO studies; and roundtable discussions to review proposed ideas and identify future initiatives to address domestic rad/nuc detection gaps

In FY 2014 and FY 2015, DNDO will continue the development of national rad/nuc detection guidance for State, local, and tribal partners, encompassing a family of activities focused on developing national planning guidance for building and sustaining State, local, and tribal rad/nuc detection capabilities. The activities include: National Incident Management System resource typing to provide State, local, and tribal officials with the common description of rad/nuc detection capabilities to facilitate planning and operations (e.g., surge) and to enable access to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) grants; FEMA grants assistance to provide rad/nuc detection guidance for State, local, and tribal agencies seeking to build and sustain capabilities; Presidential Policy Directive 8: National Preparedness and Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment integration to align DNDO efforts and identify options to coordinate with National preparedness guidance to ensure most effective delivery of DNDO assistance; and Framework 2.0 to

update DNDO program assistance to more effectively provide standardized, scalable technical assistance to State, local, and tribal agencies.

In FY 2014, DNDO will work on the Improving Tribal Nations Engagement/Capability in order to improve their level of rad/nuc detection awareness and operations. In FY 2015, DNDO will develop methods to increase information sharing, communication, and coordination between Federal and tribal nation law enforcement authorities.

Land Border Solutions Management Project

The Land Border Solutions Management Project identifies requirements and develops solutions to address rad/nuc detection deficiencies and vulnerabilities at and between land border POEs. In FY 2014, DNDO will complete the Office of Border Patrol (OBP) Checkpoint Pilot to assess the operational utility of enhancing U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) OBP rad/nuc detection capability while minimizing interruptions to ongoing law enforcement activities and commerce flow. The pilot evaluated several detection technologies to obtain operational and technical data in support of SDP efforts. In FY 2015, based on the findings of the OBP Checkpoint Pilot, a determination will be made on whether or not to enter the SDP. If the SDP option is deemed appropriate, requirements documents will be developed to capture OBP's needs.

In FY 2014, DNDO will begin working with OBP Special Operations Group (SOG) to jointly develop requirements documents to provide OBP SOG with a rad/nuc detection capability. In FY 2015, DNDO will continue engagement with OBP SOG to finalize requirements documents.

Maritime Solutions Management Project

The Maritime Solutions Development Project addresses ways to reduce the risk of an adversary using the sea, ocean, or other navigable waterways to conduct a rad/nuc attack against the United States with emphasis on small vessels under 300 gross tons. It also provides information to facilitate and support opportunities to advocate enhancing Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) with Federal, State, and local stakeholders and partners.

In FY 2014, DNDO will complete the "Enhancement of U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) Rad/Nuc Surge Capability Study" to support the development of enhanced steady state contingency planning templates for the USCG Area, District, and Sector Captain of the Port levels. The study was designed to yield quantifiable results and recommendations for continual refinement and implementation of a USCG rad/nuc capability. In FY 2015, using the results of this study, DNDO will assist the USCG in developing policy and guidance documents for rad/nuc surge capabilities across the USCG.

In FY 2014, DNDO will be performing step 1a.1 of the SDP to develop, analyze, and recommend options for addressing the need for Increasing Probability of Encounter of Small Vessels in order to determine the best methods (materiel and/or nonmateriel) for increasing the chances of maritime law enforcement or partner assets encountering small vessels, with the goal of interdicting those small vessels carrying illicit rad/nuc material. This effort will explore small vessel traffic patterns, current and potential assets for encounter, best practices, potential models, and planning tools that could be used by maritime law enforcement, data sharing methods between MDA information users, limiting factors and obstructions to encounter, and conducting operations while being sensitive to individual

privacy concerns. In FY 2015, DNDO will develop a strategy document that captures the steps needed to improve and increase encounters of small vessels.

In FY 2015, building on previous works that evaluated existing plans for rad/nuc scanning of roll on/roll off (RO/RO) and break bulk (BB) noncontainerized cargo, DNDO will conduct the “RO/RO and BB Cargo Rad/Nuc Detection Study” to further define gaps in current scanning operations and determine whether necessary material and nonmaterial options are required to address those gaps.

Crosscutting Project

Crosscutting studies address operational gaps and vulnerabilities common to multiple mission areas and pathways. In FY 2014, DNDO will complete the GNDA-Wide Information Sharing study, a systematic analysis of information sharing in the GNDA to determine who needs what information, when, and why. In FY 2015, based on the outcome of the GNDA information sharing analysis, the needs and gaps that are identified, and their relative prioritization, DNDO may initiate the development of requirements documents to capture GNDA information sharing needs.

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

Development of the GNDA requires a comprehensive understanding of existing rad/nuc detection capabilities in the exterior layer in order to better inform capacity-building efforts to fill gaps in the architecture. As such, DNDO’s coordination of the exterior layer of the GNDA centers on both characterization and prioritization of rad/nuc detection capabilities worldwide. These efforts include targeted bilateral and multilateral outreach to foreign counterparts to raise situational awareness and enhance broader rad/nuc detection efforts.

Analysis & Reporting of GNDA Exterior Layer Capabilities Project

DNDO conducts international studies and analyses to characterize the gaps, identify options, evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of alternative solutions, and formulate time-phased plans to reduce risks to the exterior layers of the GNDA. As a crosscutting function, ongoing development of the GNDA must involve analyses of all potential pathways, suggest technologies or programs to address any identified vulnerabilities, and strive for stronger partner connectivity at every point in the architecture. This effort includes performing international geographical architectural analyses and investigation of key relationships with international partners to enhance national-level detection capacity in their respective countries.

International Development & Outreach Project

A significant portion of the development of the external layer of the GNDA is dependent on the sovereign decisions of foreign partners to enhance their own national and regional-level detection architectures and capabilities. Through both bilateral and multilateral (e.g., Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and the International Atomic Energy Agency) discussions and engagement efforts, DNDO works with foreign counterparts to further develop the exterior layer of the GNDA.

DNDO conducts annual workshops to facilitate the continued development of the best practices guides for Planning and Organization related to nuclear detection architecture development within bilateral or multilateral constructs and ongoing engagements with key foreign partners on nuclear detection architectures. In FY 2015, DNDO will continue to work with international counterparts on detection strategies and guidelines, focusing on promoting national-level implementing frameworks and leveraging lessons learned and best practices from domestic application.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Systems Development
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Systems Development

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	26,628
2014 Enacted	-	-	21,000
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(58)
2015 Current Services	-	-	20,942
2015 Program Change	-	-	1,058
2015 Total Request	-	-	22,000
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	1,000

DNDO requests \$22.0 million for this activity in FY 2015.

Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Decrease of \$0.058 million for WCF

Program Changes include:

- Increase of \$1.058 million to On Dock Rail program

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

DNDO is responsible for ensuring that the Nation maintains a preeminent systems development program to translate user requirements into rad/nuc detection systems. Systems development activities are primarily focused on conducting systems engineering lifecycle activities to ensure the delivery of high-quality systems to DHS' operational components. In addition, systems development activities include providing management and task execution of DNDO's SDP as well as support to DNDO's governance structure, DNDO's Governance Review Board.

Recognizing the rapid advancement of technology and innovation, constrained budgets, and market forces, DNDO has shifted focus from Government-sponsored development of materiel solutions to a Commercial First approach. Using this approach, DNDO can leverage important industry-led

innovations and developments, and only resort to a government-sponsored and -managed development and acquisition process when no commercial solution is feasible.

The Commercial First approach is based on the principle that all DNDO programs will first engage the private sector for solutions to address the gaps identified in the GNDA prior to moving into a Government-sponsored and -managed development effort. There are several Commercial First pathways that a program can follow depending on the defined gap, the technical maturity, and commercial availability of potential materiel solutions that may be able to address that gap. These pathways include:

- Commercial-off-the-Shelf (COTS)
- Customized COTS – COTS modified by the government or industry partner
- Commercialization (e.g., commercial development) - Industry-developed solutions using industry internal R&D funding.
- Government-sponsored development

Regardless of the pathway selected, DNDO, in concert with the end-user community, will still be required to execute systems development activities throughout the systems engineering lifecycle, but will primarily be focused on activities at the front end (e.g., requirements analysis and development, program planning, and test planning) and the back end (e.g., verification and validation activities, technical performance, and user assessments) of the lifecycle. The specific approach for developing or procuring new technologies will be based on the unique requirements and characteristics of each program.

QHSR Strategic Alignment - Systems Development

- DHS QHSR Mission 1: Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security
 - Goal 1.2: Prevent and Protect Against the Unauthorized Acquisition or Use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Materials and Capabilities.

Systems Development - Program/Project Overview

Program	Project	Level of Effort	General Description
Human Portable Tripwire (HPT) Program	HPT	Complete in FY 2015	The HPT Program, under DNDO's Commercial First approach, will acquire and field COTS small/wearable systems that provide next generation capabilities to detect, identify, communicate, and adjudicate rad/nuc threats. HPTs will also function as personal protective equipment (PPE) and warn operators of potential exposure to harmful levels of radiation. HPT addresses the Human Portable Radiation Detection System (HPRDS) Mission Needs Statement Gap of a "tripwire" capability needed to increase the probability of encountering and detecting illicit rad/nuc materials. DNDO is executing the HPT Program with CBP, USCG, and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) as major stakeholders.
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems Helium-3 (³He) Alternative Implementation Program	³ He Alternative – Backpack and ³ He Alternative – Basic	Complete in FY 2015	The HPRDS ³ He Alternative Implementation Program utilizes the results of test and evaluation performed under the ³ He Shortage Mitigation Program to work with industry to integrate alternative technologies into detection systems and to evaluate these systems for future deployment. The projects will address form, fit, and function of alternative technologies into backpack detectors and

Program	Project	Level of Effort	General Description
	Handheld		handheld radiation isotope identification devices (RIID) for CBP, TSA, and USCG.
Radiation Interdiction Technology For Conveyances Program	RITC	Ongoing	<p>The RITC Program aims to protect against the introduction of unauthorized nuclear explosive devices, fissile material, or radiological material into the United States. The detection and identification of such material may involve a combined approach using passive detection methods such as gamma and neutron detectors, as well as active methods such as those employing high-energy x-rays.</p> <p>Advances in computing technology suggest that near-real-time identification of radioactive isotopes and detection of heavily shielded radioactive material is now possible. The RITC Program plans to use a Commercial First approach to take advantage of these advances as part of the solution. Additionally, the RITC program will take a solution-independent approach to meet mission needs as outlined in a comprehensive mission need statement for rad/nuc scanning initiated by the end-user in starting in FY 2013. Results from engineering and operational analysis in previous systems development efforts and planned characterization of COTS technology will form the basis for an analysis of alternatives to determine the most effective solution.</p>
	Radiation Portal Monitor (RPM) Replacement Project	Ongoing	The RPM Replacement Project focuses on evaluating replacement solutions for deployed RPM systems.
	On Dock Rail (ODR)	Ongoing	The ODR program's objective is to develop a system that can efficiently and effectively scan Intermodal Cargo Containers conveyed by Straddle Carriers from ship-to-rail. The system may be deployed at up to five seaport terminals in the U.S. that have this need.
Algorithm Improvement Program (AIP)	Algorithm Improvement	Complete in FY 2015	AIP will develop a set of benchmarks for improving the performance of rad/nuc detection algorithms and increasing detection and identification speed and accuracy. Additionally, the program will develop the infrastructure needed for scoring algorithms and maintain the DHS Isotope ID algorithm analysis tool to support secondary reachback analysts.
Radiation Portal Monitor Program	RPM Improvement	Complete in FY 2015	The RPM Improvement Project focuses on development and testing of prototype improvement candidates for deployed RPM systems and deploying any improvements developed to the field. The program is researching potential improvements to operations and capabilities of currently deployed PVT RPMs.
Small Vessel Standoff Detection (SVSD) Program	Boat-to-Boat Scanning	Ongoing	The SVSD Program's objective is to develop and field a capability to provide rad/nuc detection systems in U.S. port areas and maritime regions, and to address the need of Federal, State, and local maritime officers to conduct rad/nuc screening missions against the small vessel threat without the need to board each encountered vessel.

Program	Project	Level of Effort	General Description
			The project will initially develop a capability for scanning small vessels from maritime law enforcement vessels. Follow-on projects may address aerial and land-based deployment of sensors to complement the Boat-to-Boat system.
Long-Range Radiation Detection (LRRD) Program	Long-Range Radiation Detection	Ongoing	The LRRD Program's objective is to provide agencies/organizations engaged in preventive rad/nuc detection activities within the interior of the United States with an enhanced standoff rad/nuc detection capability.

HUMAN PORTABLE TRIPWIRE PROGRAM

The HPT Program will field a rad/nuc detection and identification capability in approximately the same form as existing personal radiation detectors (PRD). HPT systems will provide operators with next generation detection, identification, communications, and personal protection capabilities and be small and light enough to be worn at all times. HPTs will detect rad/nuc material through constant, nondeliberate rad/nuc scans at an equal or greater distance than the current PRDs. HPT systems will be easy to use and of sufficiently low cost so that they can be deployed to a large number of operators. Additionally, the HPT will enable significantly faster adjudication of alarms for many conveyances (personnel, baggage, passenger vehicles, etc.) where it has the potential eliminate the need for obtaining a RIID to identify the threat. Because these systems will be worn at all times, they will also function as PPE, providing personnel with warnings when exposed to potentially harmful levels of radiation.

The HPT Program was initiated in FY 2012 as a Commercial First program. An Industry Day conducted in FY 2012 and subsequent market research indicated that the required capabilities (detection, identification, communications, and PPE in a small form factor) were not commercially available at that time. However, several vendors stated their willingness to invest in the development of solutions to meet HPT requirements based on the potential market for this type of device.

Working with CBP, USCG, and TSA as the major DHS HPT stakeholders, DNDO is executing a partnership with industry to characterize and assess industry's ability to meet HPT technical and suitability requirements using COTS products. In December 2012, HPT conducted Limited Characterization 1 (LC 1), which determined that the performance of representative HPT COTS systems (commercially known as Spectroscopic PRDs), could meet the user's key detection, identification, and suitability requirements. The results of LC1 led to the selection of a "Customized COTS" Pathway for the HPT Program. Additional characterization is being performed in 2013 to ensure that candidate HPT COTS systems can meet all HPT requirements defined in the HPT operational requirements document. In FY 2015, the HPT program will complete performance and operational test and evaluation activities, in support of an acquisition decision event 3 to award full rate production and initial fielding of HPT COTS systems.

HPRDS HELIUM-3 ALTERNATIVE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

The HPRDS ^3He Alternative Implementation Program utilizes the results of test and evaluation performed under the ^3He Shortage Mitigation Program to develop implementation plans for the equipment in the HPRDS Portfolio.

^3He Alternative - Backpack

The program will identify and field backpack detectors with ^3He alternative technology, transitioning TSA and USCG away from ^3He dependent systems. In FY 2015, the program will release a request for proposal and perform test and evaluation for new systems for TSA and USCG. Backpacks will be evaluated against a variety of use scenarios including small vessel standoff detection and wide-area search.

^3He Alternative – Basic Handheld

The program will identify and field basic handheld RIIDs with ^3He alternative technology, transitioning CBP, TSA, and USCG from ^3He - dependent systems.

In FY 2015, the program will release modify existing basic handheld RIID contracts to provide alternative neutron detection components with the same form, fit, and function or release a request for proposal and perform test and evaluation for new systems for CBP, TSA, and USCG.

RADIATION INTERDICTION TECHNOLOGY FOR CONVEYANCES PROGRAM

Under the RITC program, DNDO will work closely with CBP to protect against the introduction of unauthorized nuclear explosive devices, fissile material, or radiological material into the United States. The detection and identification of such material include passive methods such as gamma spectroscopy and neutron detection and active methods such as radiography.

Radiation Interdiction Technology for Conveyances Project

One of the radiation interdiction challenges that CBP faces is maintaining security with minimal impact on the flow of commerce. Advances in computing technology suggest that near-real-time identification of radionuclides and detection of heavily shielded radioactive material is now possible. The RITC program plans to use a Commercial First approach to take advantage of these advances as part of the solution. Prior approaches focused on either passive or active scanning technologies. In FY 2015, the project will complete the analysis of alternatives and consider COTS options available for any new alternative solutions.

Radiation Portal Monitor Replacement Project

RPM systems have been successfully deployed in the field at various times over the last decade. Using market research and analytical studies, this program is developing a strategy for system replacement that is consistent with objectives of the GNDA and SAFE Port Act of 2006. This strategy will provide

an effective path to sustain the rad/nuc detection capability provided by the deployed RPM systems. In FY 2015, the program will consider COTS options available for any new alternative solutions based on the RITC analysis of alternatives.

On Dock Rail Project

The ODR Project was targeted at deploying solutions for ship-to-rail scanning to address efficiency concerns with the current mobile RPM-based solution. In FY 2009, funds were appropriated to begin work specifically on an ODR solution. Work continued through FY 2012 when an Alternatives Analysis (AA) was completed that examined potential solutions for ship-to-rail scanning leveraging modeling, testing, and user surveys. Multiple technology solutions were evaluated including Radiation Detection Straddle Carrier (RDSC) Gen 2, Straddle Carrier Portal Prototype – PVT (SPP-PVT), Straddle Carrier Portal Prototype – NaI (SPP-NaI), Crane Mounted Systems (spreader bar), and Mobile Radiation Portal Monitor (mRPM) (baseline).

The AA evaluated these technology alternatives for five ODR terminals. Findings included:

- No single solution was identified as best for the seaports evaluated.
- SPP systems will provide improved throughput with no loss in detection effectiveness and are the only alternatives with no intolerable suitability concerns.
- All evaluated systems, with the exception of the spreader bar, were seen as providing detection effectiveness at least equal to the existing baseline.

Testing activities were performed in support of system development. Performance Testing and Stream of Commerce Testing using the SPP-PVT and SPP-NaI systems were completed in 2011 at Savannah River National Laboratory and Port of Virginia (Norfolk). Operational Assessment of the RDSC was completed at the Port of Tacoma in 2011.

The project was put on hold in FY 2013 due to funding requirements for higher priority programs within the GNDA and is being reinitiated in FY 2015.

In FY 2015, the project will review the prior AA results and consider COTS options available for any new alternative solutions. Based on the results from these reviews, the AA will be refined appropriately.

ALGORITHM IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The AIP's goal is to develop a set of benchmarks for improving and verifying the performance of radiation detection algorithms. The AIP seeks to increase detection and identification speed and accuracy in the field for spectroscopic (e.g., sodium iodide systems). In addition to the benchmark datasets [high purity germanium (HPGe), sodium iodide (NaI), cadmium zinc telluride (CZT), CYLC and lanthanum bromide], the AIP will also develop algorithm performance metrics. DNDO will perform a phased collection of benchmark datasets from a variety of sensor types. The program will also develop the infrastructure needed for scoring algorithms and maintain the DHS Isotope ID algorithm analysis tool, which is crucial for secondary reachback analysis.

Benchmark datasets will be made available to commercial algorithm developers, which will facilitate a better outcome for DNDO's Commercial First strategy. The benchmarks will facilitate a common environment in which the commercial sector, academia, and government can engage in algorithm development and advancement. Ultimately, the benchmarks will be archived within the algorithm testbed where replay tools can be used to evaluate and score the performance of any submitted algorithm.

In FY 2015, DNDO will complete the comparison of CYLC and CZT to HPGe benchmark data collections and create open and closed gamma spectrum benchmarks. In addition, DNDO will complete cooperative agreements and release the algorithm tool.

RADIATION PORTAL MONITOR PROGRAM

RPM Improvements Project

RPM systems have been successfully deployed in the field at various times over the last decade. Many of the RPMs are currently at their service life or will exceed their service life in the next few years. While the design operating life is a minimum of 10 years, a DNDO study has indicated that the lifespan of the systems may be upwards of 13 years. Using market research and analytical studies, this program is developing a strategy for system replacement, renewal, and/or service life extension that is consistent with objectives of the GNDA and SAFE Port Act of 2006. Among the options to be evaluated in the analytical studies is the technology refresh of system components to extend the RPM service life time. This strategy will provide an effective path to sustain the rad/nuc detection capability provided by the deployed RPM systems.

In FY 2015, the program will complete Commercial First activities, including operational requirements/capabilities documentation, CONOPS, logistical support and lifecycle cost documents, test planning, and an acquisition plan. Based on lessons learned from field deployments of improvements, the program will refine analytical tools and methodologies for predicting improvement candidate performance.

SMALL VESSEL STANDOFF DETECTION PROGRAM

The SVSD Program functional mission is to protect major population centers and critical infrastructure from the direct-to-target threat, defined as rad/nuc weapons transported by way of small vessels to a "high-impact target." The program will initially develop a capability for scanning small vessels from maritime law enforcement vessels on the water. These systems will be deployed onboard USCG and CBP Office of Air and Marine (OAM) patrol vessels for employment during routine day-to-day maritime operations as well as during periods of heightened maritime security force posture. Follow-on projects to reduce the risk will address aerial (Phase II) and land-based (Phase III) deployment of sensors to complement the Boat-to-Boat system.

Boat-to-Boat Scanning (Phase I) Project

Current and future force levels for USCG, CBP, and other Federal, State, and local partners are only capable of boarding a small fraction of the daily U.S. small vessel traffic. The SVSD Boat-to-Boat

(B2B) Project will increase the probability of successfully encountering and detecting direct-to-target threats on small maritime vessels by providing portable standoff detection capability on USCG and CBP OAM law enforcement small boats. This capability will be deployed during steady state and enhanced steady state operations using routine patrols, chokepoint, and crowded harbor tactics.

The SVSD B2B Project will conduct test and evaluation of the USCG's currently deployed backpack detector to determine if it is effective and suitable for deployment in the SVSD B2B mission. This effort will also evaluate larger COTS systems to determine the range of potential effectiveness available on the market and will be used to support an FY 2014 fielding decision.

In FY 2015, if evaluation of the USCG's backpack indicates it is not sufficiently effective and/or suitable for deployment in the SVSD B2B mission for USCG or CBP OAM, the Project will pursue an Increment 2 solution. Activities in FY 2015 in support of Increment 2 will include release of a request for proposal, procurement of test articles, and conducting test and evaluation.

LONG-RANGE RADIATION DETECTION PROGRAM

The goal of the LRRD program is to provide agencies engaged in preventive rad/nuc detection activities within the interior of the United States with an enhanced standoff rad/nuc detection capability. The LRRD capability would support search, survey/sweep, and monitor missions as part of the following efforts:

- Detect and deter rad/nuc attacks on population centers
- Detect and deter rad/nuc attacks on critical infrastructure and key resources
- Detect and deter rad/nuc attacks on special events
- Detect and deter the use of domestic transportation systems (interior pathways) for transport of illicit rad/nuc material or for delivering rad/nuc attacks

In FY 2015, if it is determined that the operational utility and technology readiness exist, the program will continue to conduct planning activities for solution design, development, and testing.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Transformational Research and Development
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Transformational Research and Development

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	71,102
2014 Enacted	-	-	71,102
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(241)
2015 Current Services	-	-	70,861
2015 Program Change	-	-	(1,361)
2015 Total Request	-	-	69,500
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(1,602)

DNDO requests \$69.5 million for this activity in FY 2015.

Adjustments-to-base include:

- Decrease of \$0.241 million for WCF

Program Changes include:

- Decrease of \$1.361 million to Mobile Radiation Imaging and Tracking Systems Project

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

DNDO's Transformational R&D program seeks to identify, explore, develop, and demonstrate scientific and technological approaches that address gaps in the GNDA, dramatically improve the performance of rad/nuc detection and technical nuclear forensics (TNF) methods, components, and systems, and/or significantly reduce the operational burden of these technologies. Although significant progress has been made, several challenges remain that require additional investment. These challenges include:

- Cost-effective equipment with sufficient technical performance to ensure widespread deployment
- Detection of special nuclear material even when heavily shielded

- Enhanced wide-area search in a variety of scenarios to include urban and highly cluttered environments
- Monitoring along challenging GNDA pathways, to include scanning of general aviation and small maritime vessels, and in between POEs
- Forensics determination of origin and/or route of interdicted material

R&D investments are made based on competitive awards open to investigators from all sectors – government laboratories, academia, and private industry. The transformational research efforts take advantage of the qualities and advantages of all three sectors to develop products. Teaming is encouraged across the sectors. Transformational R&D is carried out within three major programs: Advanced Technology Demonstration, Exploratory Research, and the Academic Research Initiative. Each program is described in detail below.

QHSR Strategic Alignment - Transformational and Applied Research

- DHS QHSR Mission 1: Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security
 - Goal 1.2: Prevent and Protect Against the Unauthorized Acquisition or Use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Materials and Capabilities

The Transformational R&D programs and activities that address TNF gaps and improvements are also aligned with the goals and investment priorities delineated in the *Nuclear Defense Research and Development Roadmap, Fiscal Years 2013 – 2017* and the *National Strategic Five-Year Plan for Improving the Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Capabilities of the United States*.

Transformational Research and Development – Program/Project Overview

Program	Project	Level of Effort	General Description
Advanced Technology Demonstration (ATD)	Shielded Nuclear Alarm Resolution (SNAR) Project	Multi-year; completion in FY 2015	The SNAR Project develops and characterizes advanced technologies required to resolve alarms and to detect special nuclear material (SNM), even when heavily shielded or masked
	Intelligent Radiation Sensing System (IRSS) Project	Multi-year; completion in FY 2014	The IRSS Project utilizes advanced data fusion algorithms to maximize performance of multiple independent radiation sensors communicating through a flexible wireless network.
	Advanced Radiation Monitoring Device (ARMD) Project	Multi-year; completion in FY 2014	The ARMD Project builds upon advances in new detection materials discovered under previous ER projects utilizing advanced scintillator materials and neutron detection techniques.
	Airborne Radiological Enhanced-sensor System (ARES) Project	Multi-year; completion in FY 2015	The ARES Project develops and characterizes standoff radiation measurement technology for the detection of rad/nuc material from an airborne platform.
	Long-Range Radiation Detection (LRRD)	Multi-year; completion in FY 2014	The LRRD Project continues DNDO efforts to assess and enhance the performance of long-range radiation detection technologies developed during the Road Side Tracker (RST), Target Linked Radiation Imaging (TLRI) and Standoff Radiation Detection

Program	Project	Level of Effort	General Description
	Project		System (SORDS) transformational R&D projects.
	Nuclear and Radiological Imaging Platform (NRIP) Project	Multi-year; completion in FY 2015	The NRIP Project leverages recent advancements in the commercial sector as well as results from prior Transformational R&D work. By combining the merits of passive and active technologies, new systems are being developed so that a single system is able to detect radiological and nuclear threats, regardless of the amount of shielding or the complexity of cargo, in primary mode with minimal impact to the flow of commerce.
	Radiation Awareness and Interdiction Network (RAIN) Project	Multi-year; completion in FY 2017	The RAIN Project represents a re-branding of the former Vast Array of Mobile Tracked Sensors (VARMTS) project, originally intended to examine the technology space of large sensor networks for detection and localization of nuclear and radiological threats. Instead, RAIN will still encompass networked radiation sensors but expand upon this concept to include optical and infrared monitoring of the sensor network.
	Mobile Radiation Imaging and Tracking System (MRITS) Project	Multi-year; completion in FY 2019	The planned MRITS Project will develop and characterize versatile radiation detection systems that provide an enhanced search capability by integrating high-sensitivity, passive radiation imaging systems together with other non-radiological sensing and imaging technologies.
Exploratory Research	Materials Development and Supporting Technology (Materials) Project	Multi-year	The Materials project has the technical objective of discovering new gamma-ray sensing materials. These materials could then enable the next generation of passive or active threat-sensing technologies used in the GNDA, to include RPMs, hand-held RIID systems, and a range of other detection technologies.
	Neutron Detection Including ^3He Alternatives (Neutron) Project	Multi-year	The Neutron Project explores near-term and longer-term alternatives to ^3He neutron detectors currently used in various portal monitor applications, as well as backpack, handheld, and personal radiation detection instruments.
	Advanced Radiation Detection (Radiation) Project	Multi-year	The Radiation Project emphasizes investigating novel approaches to greatly improve the ability to detect, identify, and locate threat materials based on their intrinsic radiological signatures.
	Shielded SNM Detection Project	Multi-year	The Shielded SNM Project addresses the critical challenge of being able to detect SNM even when shielded.
	Algorithms and Modeling Project	Multi-year	The Algorithms and Modeling Project utilizes advanced signal processing and cutting-edge analyses to greatly enhance the ability to detect, locate, track, and identify potential threat materials and devices across a broad range of environments.
	Forensics Data Collection and Analyses (Forensics) Project	Multi-year	The Forensics Project coordinates with DNDO's NTNFC mission to execute transformational research and development to discover new forensics signatures or develop the tools to enable comprehensive and timely analytical results.
	New Exploratory	Annual	New Exploratory Research Activities are initiated through an annual Broad Agency Announcement for industry and academia

Program	Project	Level of Effort	General Description
	Research Activities-Solicitation		and a Call for Proposals for National and Government Laboratories.
Academic Research Initiative (ARI)	Science and Engineering of Radiation Detector Materials	Multi-year	Research in this area focuses on high-risk, long-term research aimed at developing greatly improved radiation detector materials that are highly sensitive, selective, low-cost, and rugged. This research encompasses a family of investigations to understand the fundamental properties of radiation sensing materials, to include the mechanisms of light production in scintillator materials and charge mobility and lifetimes in semiconductor materials.
	Science and Engineering of Alternative Neutron Detection Technologies	Multi-year	Alternative Neutron Detection Technologies research investigates alternatives for neutron detection due to the scarcity of ^3He . It also seeks to greatly improve neutron detection capabilities in general, with performance that would provide substantial improvements over existing ^3He technologies.
	Science and Engineering of Radiation Detection System Concepts, Approaches, and Architectures	Multi-year	Explores radically new approaches to threat detection, eventually leading to sensor or detection system concepts that are highly sensitive to radiological/nuclear signatures and selective in their ability to distinguish and locate these materials from naturally occurring background radiation.
	Science and Engineering of Shielded SNM Detection Technologies, Signatures, and Sources	Multi-year	This research area includes investigations to overcome the challenge of detecting shielded SNM, principally through advanced or enhanced nonintrusive inspection or active interrogation approaches for cargo scanning; vehicle scanning; and human portable scanning applications.
	Expert Systems, Models, Algorithms, and Data Processing for Nuclear Detection Research	Multi-year	This portfolio investigates innovative data processing and analysis techniques that will lead to significant performance improvements.
	Science and Engineering of Nuclear Forensics Technologies	Multi-year	This investigates advanced analytical techniques used to determine the processing history and transit route of pre-detonation nuclear materials.
	New ARI Activities Solicitation	Annual	The ARI program refreshes its research portfolio every year through an annual solicitation. Research topics must address gaps in the GNDA or TNF while developing students and academic programs.

ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

The ATD Program performs accelerated development, characterization, and demonstration of leading-edge technologies that address critical gaps in nuclear detection capabilities. It builds on technology concepts previously demonstrated under the Exploratory Research (ER) program, research conducted by our interagency partners, or privately funded research. Through the ATD Program, technology concepts are developed into prototype systems called Performance Test Units (PTU), which provide reliable and scalable performance measurements in a challenging and realistic simulated or controlled operational environment. Through this technology characterization process, sufficient understanding of the technology is obtained to recommend a technology transition path for the PTU technology to a government acquisition program, commercial system development, or additional basic and applied research.

New ATD projects will be initiated yearly based on: 1) prioritized gaps in the GNDA and; 2) technological successes from the ER program, the ARI, or other private or public research programs that support Item 1. Multiple research projects are being monitored for potential transition to an ATD. The ongoing and planned ATD projects are summarized in the table below followed by a brief description of each project:

ATD Project Name	Abbreviation	Initiation Year	Completion Year	Technologies Characterized
Shielded Nuclear Alarm Resolution	SNAR	2008	2015	3
Intelligent Radiation Sensing System	IRSS	2009	2014	3
Advanced Radiation Monitoring Device	ARMD	2010	2014	2
Airborne Radiological Enhanced-sensor System	ARES	2011	2015	2
Long-Range Radiation Detection	LRRD	2011	2014	3
Nuclear and Radiological Imaging Platform	NRIP	2012	2015	3
Radiation Awareness and Interdiction Network	RAIN	2013	2017	TBD
Mobile Radiation Imaging and Tracking System	MRITS	2015	2019	TBD

Shielded Nuclear Alarm Resolution (SNAR) Project

The SNAR Project develops and characterizes advanced technologies required to resolve alarms and to detect SNM, even when heavily shielded or masked. The project has two principal applications: 1) Dramatic performance enhancement to commercially or near-commercially available x-ray nonintrusive inspection screening systems by integrating solutions directly into hardware and software to substantially reduce the number of manual inspections while increasing probability of SNM detection; and 2) targeted and chokepoint screening in multiple venues, including vehicle border crossings, checkpoints, rail, air cargo, and general aviation with rapidly relocatable inspection systems. Technologies of interest include induced fission, high energy backscatter, advanced radiography, and nuclear resonance fluorescence. By the end of the program, three separate PTUs will be built and characterized. The final report for the first PTU was completed in 2013 and the technology has transitioned to the NRIP project (see below). The final report for the second PTU will be completed in 2014. In collaboration with the United Kingdom Home Office, the final report for the third PTU will be completed in 2015.

Intelligent Radiation Sensor Systems Project

The IRSS Project utilizes advanced data fusion algorithms to maximize performance of multiple independent radiation sensors communicating through a flexible wireless network. This system technology is expected to increase detection sensitivity, reduce false alarm within the total system, improve threat localization, and identify radiation sources more accurately than individual or multiple detached (nonnetworked) detectors. IRSS accomplishes these improvements by combining recent breakthroughs in small portable radiation detectors and robust computational networking frameworks with information synthesis methods developed under various ER programs. USCG boarding parties, TSA Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response teams, and security teams at National Special Security Events could benefit from this highly portable networked system, which may include many different types of radiation detectors. This project will conclude in 2014 with a final report. The IRSS technology will likely transition to the System Development HPT Program and knowledge gained will inform the RAIN Project (see below) for further transformational development.

Advanced Radiation Monitoring Device Project

The ARMD Project builds upon advances in new detection materials discovered under previous ER projects utilizing advanced scintillator materials and neutron detection techniques. Two materials of particular interest are SrI_2 and cesium lithium yttrium chloride (CLYC). SrI_2 has demonstrated exceptional performance as a gamma-ray detector with excellent energy resolution and a potentially lower cost due to outstanding growth characteristics. CLYC has demonstrated excellent performance for detecting both gamma rays and neutrons. In addition, CLYC material provides a cost-effective alternative to ^3He neutron detectors. The photomultiplier tube replacements evaluated for this project are much more compact and rugged, and have lower power requirements and cost compared to a traditional photomultiplier tube. This project combines these breakthroughs in new detection materials with both gamma and combined gamma/neutron detection capabilities to develop lower cost and greater efficiency handheld detection systems to ensure wider deployment of high performance equipment. This project will conclude in FY 2014 with a final report and the complete characterization of two PTUs. The technology path for these technologies is still being determined. However, the crystal materials are now commercially available and being integrated into detector systems by commercial entities.

Airborne Radiological Enhanced Sensor System Project

The ARES Project develops and characterizes standoff radiation measurement technology for the detection of rad/nuc material from an airborne platform. The demonstration system will be able to detect and locate point-like sources in a complex and dynamic background. This technology could be used in urban, maritime, and costal environments with a CONOPS more in line with law enforcement practices rather than past radiological mapping operations. The proposed system will be deployable on rotary winged aircraft. The system will provide real-time data on the presence, location, and isotope identification enabled by the fusing of radiation detection with other sensing modalities (e.g., multispectral imaging, GPS, altimetry, etc.). Utilizing scintillating materials, innovative packaging, and algorithm improvements, these systems will offer greater detection sensitivity, lower false alarms,

and simultaneously provide a greater range of operation. A technology demonstration and characterization will be completed in 2015 to assess technology transition potential.

Long-Range Radiation Detection Project

The LRRD Project continues DNDO efforts to assess and enhance the performance of long-range radiation detection technologies developed during the Road Side Tracker (RST), Target Linked Radiation Imaging (TLRI) and Standoff Radiation Detection System (SORDS) transformational R&D projects. Based upon observations from the LRRD Limited Use Experiment and SORDS characterization events, it was decided to mature these detection technologies prior to technology transition. Specifically, detailed characterizations of the RST and TLRI technologies were conducted to better understand their capabilities in realistic environments. Efforts involving the SORDS units focused on algorithm development designed to improve system performance in realistic operational environments. RST and TLRI will enable advanced vehicle monitoring without impacting the flow of traffic, providing a significant new capability to the GNDA. The SORDS units can support intelligence-directed surge operations where surveillance or search of wide areas is required. This multifaceted ATD will conclude in 2014 with a final report for each technology. Further development will transition to the LRRD program under the Systems Development PPA. The knowledge gained from the RST and TLRI efforts will also inform the RAIN Project (see below) for further transformational development.

Nuclear and Radiological Imaging Platform Project

The NRIP Project leverages recent advancements in the commercial sector as well as results from prior Transformational R&D work. By combining the merits of passive and active technologies, new systems are being developed so that a single system is able to detect radiological and nuclear threats, regardless of the amount of shielding or the complexity of cargo, in primary mode with minimal impact to the flow of commerce. The technologies being investigated include muon tomography, which offers a solution to cargo imaging without requiring a radiation source; integrated radiation detectors into commercially available radiographic imaging system; and radiation detectors integrated into an embellished SNAR PTU that utilizes high energy backscatter and photofission. By looking at unique data signatures and methodologies for fusing active interrogation signatures with the passive detection capabilities, the holistic system has advanced detection capabilities that have the potential to solve the shielded SNM problem at chokepoints. In addition to the regular ATD characterization in a simulated operation environment, these systems will also undergo testing in a controlled, but real, operational environment. This will provide a unique data set of real commerce to better estimate false alarm rates, and additionally will provide data on operational utility. The demonstration and characterization of the commercial PTU and the muon tomography-based PTU will be completed in 2014. The characterization of the SNAR-inspired PTU will be completed in 2015.

Radiation Awareness and Interdiction Network Project, formerly the VARMTS Project

The RAIN Project represents a re-branding of the former VARMTS project, originally intended to examine the technology space of large sensor networks for detection and localization of nuclear and radiological threats. Instead, RAIN will still encompass networked radiation sensors but expand upon this concept to include optical and infrared monitoring of the sensor network. It is envisioned that two

technical approaches will be explored during the effort. The first is an extension of two exploratory research efforts, the RST project and the TLRI project. Both efforts employed a combination of gamma-ray and visible-light imaging to localize gamma-ray radiation sources to individual vehicles, objects, or vessels that traverse within the range of the systems. The second is a new investigation into whether non-imaging networked radiation sensors can be informed by machine vision and automated target tracking to still attribute highly specific radiological signatures to a given vehicle or object, even in free-flowing traffic. The RAIN project will establish a new paradigm for ATDs, where a national laboratory test team and a stakeholder/user group are being identified to help define ATD goals and objectives, and actively participate in each of the ATD phases. In 2013, the test team and user group, specifically the New York Police Department (NYPD), will work together to understand operational conditions and constraints in monitoring traffic and vessels approaching New York City via bridges, tunnels, and waterways. These vignettes will then be modeled, and analyses conducted to define the required performance and establish technology envelope for the technical approaches discussed above. Early in 2014, a solicitation would be issued for proposed research and development of these technologies. Dependent on the response to this solicitation, selected proposals would execute a 30- to 36-month ATD, culminating in 2016 with a test, demonstration, and characterization event at a location(s) as determined by the NYPD.

Mobile Radiation Imaging and Tracking System Project

The planned MRITS Project will develop and characterize versatile radiation detection systems that provide an enhanced search capability by integrating high-sensitivity, passive radiation imaging systems together with other nonradiological sensing and imaging technologies. The system will leverage emerging concepts from the LRRD Project, as well as pertinent ARI and ER efforts, enabling the fusion of object tracking and other contextual information to inform the detection, imaging, tracking, and interdiction of radiological threats from a mobile vehicular platform. The project will focus toward agile solutions that can dynamically handle complex radiation backgrounds and environmental clutter found in urban environments. This project will be initiated in 2015.

EXPLORATORY RESEARCH PROGRAM

The ER program explores innovative, high-risk, early-stage technologies, concepts, and ideas that can make transformational contributions to support the GNDA and reduce the risk of nuclear terrorism. Specifically, the ER program researches technology and techniques that:

- Address capability gaps and weaknesses in the GNDA, with emphasis on rad/nuc detection
- Provide substantial performance improvement or cost reduction of rad/nuc detection capabilities
- Improve nuclear forensics capabilities

Efforts under the ER program are intended to transform the basic building blocks of rad/nuc detection technology and supporting fields, with the research generally culminating in a proof-of-feasibility or proof-of-concept demonstration in a laboratory setting. Successful ER technologies and concepts may then transition to support subsequent ATD projects or directly spur commercial development. ER projects also provide performance modeling, improved algorithm development, and other support capabilities for the broader DNDO mission. The ER program is divided into the six project areas described below. At the beginning of fiscal year 2014, the ER program will support 58 projects

spanning 12 States (33 projects company-led, 4 university-led, 21 laboratory-led – many collaborative).

Materials Research and Support Technology Project

The Materials Project has the technical objective of discovering new gamma-ray sensing materials. These materials could then enable the next generation of passive or active threat-sensing technologies used in the GNDA, to include RPMs, hand-held RIIDS, and a range of other detection technologies. Currently deployed radiation sensors are limited in sensitivity and selectivity for detecting, identifying, and locating nuclear and radiological threats, and have other operational limitations to include high cost, inadequate reliability, or complex operation. These limitations often are related directly to the material used to sense gamma and neutron radiation. Desired materials must be low-cost and available in large sizes and volumes to enable sensitive, widely deployable sensors. They must also provide good gamma-ray energy resolution to differentiate threat from benign radiological materials, and be rugged, stable, nonhazardous, and operate at room temperature.

Two types of material are generally used for radiation sensing: scintillators and semiconductors. In scintillators, a small burst of light is generated when a gamma-ray interacts with it. This light is subsequently measured and correlated with the incident gamma-ray energy. In semiconductors, a gamma-ray produces a small track of charged particles that are collected when an electric field is applied across the material. This charge is subsequently measured and correlated to the incident gamma-ray energy. Materials development has historically been slow-paced, with new scintillators or semiconductors being developed at a rate of only a few every decade. One goal of this project is to greatly accelerate discovery and development of new materials that surpass traditional materials on a cost/performance-benefit basis.

Currently deployed systems that support the GNDA use materials that have been effectively unchanged in 40 years, and have a number of limitations as described above. Both scintillators and semiconductors require specialized front-end electronics that optimally extract and process the signals generated in these materials. For scintillating materials, light collection is conventionally accomplished by photomultiplier tubes that are bulky, fragile, sensitive to magnetic fields and microphonics, high-voltage, and expensive. One of the additional goals of this project is to find and develop superior alternatives on a cost/performance benefit basis to traditional photomultiplier tubes and other front-end detector electronics for both scintillators and semiconductors.

A new area of emphasis in 2015 will be to initiate research in advanced materials that can support advanced active detection concepts for shielded SNM (see the Shielded SNM Detection Project description below). Active detection poses unique challenges in radiation sensing to include the requirement for these materials to discriminate between the interrogating radiation(s) and the unique signal or signature from SNM or the shielding surrounding it. These materials must also be effective in the high radiation fields associated with these systems, and sometimes support the dual role of detecting the passive radiological signatures of threat materials as well as the actively invoked signatures. A precursor to this active interrogation materials area of research will be workshops to bring together the expert materials developer community with the active interrogation systems community.

The table below lists the current ongoing Materials activities at the beginning of FY 2014.

ER: Materials Activity	Sector	State	Initiation Year	Completion Year
High-Throughput Discovery of Scintillation Materials Using Automated Processing	Laboratory	CA	2006	2018
Discovery of Single Crystal and Ceramic Forms of Large Scintillators and Integration into Detectors	Laboratory	CA	2006	2018
Informatics Driven Approach for Semiconductor Materials Discovery	Laboratory	WA	2008	2015
Kypopoulos Growth of Halide Scintillators	Industry	MA	2011	2015
High-Speed Growth of Halide Scintillators using Edge-Defined Film Growth Method	Academia	CA	2011	2015
Large Microstructure Photomultiplier Assembly for Photomultiplier Tube Alternatives	Industry	AL	2011	2015
Europium-Doped Barium-Halides Scintillators	Industry	MA	2011	2014
Cooled Modules for Long-Term Operation of Thallium Bromide (TlBr) Semiconductor Detectors	Industry	MA	2012	2015
Room-Temperature TlBr Semiconductor Materials	Industry	MA	2012	2015
High Purification of Precursor Materials for Crystal Growth	Industry	MA	2012	2015
Defect Engineering of TlBr at Room Temperature	Industry	MA	2012	2015
Development of Near-Room Temperature Modules of (TlBr Semiconductor	Laboratory	CA	2013	2016
Improvement of Energy Resolution in Alkali Halide Scintillators with Co-Doping Technique	Industry	MA	2013	2016
Development of Thallium Chalcogenide Semiconductor Materials	Industry	MA	2013	2016
Zinc-Telluride Doped Scintillator Development	Industry	UK	2013	2016
Ternary Chalcogenide Semiconductor Development	Industry	PA	2013	2017
Photonic Crystal Structures for Improvement in Scintillator Performance	Industry	MA	2013	2016
Aluminum Arsenide Solid-State Photomultiplier	Industry	MA	2013	2016

Neutron Detection Including ^3He Alternatives (Neutron) Project

The Neutron Project explores near-term and longer-term alternatives to ^3He neutron detectors currently used in various portal monitor applications, as well as backpack, handheld, and personal radiation detection instruments. ^3He has been a vital isotope in neutron detectors because of its high absorption cross-section for thermal neutrons, excellent gamma rejection properties, and until recently, historically low cost. However, there is now clear recognition of a worldwide critical shortage of ^3He due to: 1) increased demand by industries such as oil, medicine, basic science, defense, and security; and 2) decreased supply of ^3He being generated from current national tritium reserves associated with nuclear weapons programs. These simultaneous issues have driven the need for detection schemes that do not use ^3He while also pursuing approaches that provide superior performance to ^3He -based detectors.

Starting in 2009, this project initially focused on portal applications because portals require the most ^3He . The results of this research led to a number of commercially available alternatives for portal monitors. Some of these alternative technologies not only met the requirements set by ^3He , but exceeded the performance of ^3He detectors in a number of ways. Following the successes with portals,

increased attention was given to applications that are the next largest users of ^3He – backpacks and handhelds. This work has paved the way for the development of new handheld detectors and backpack systems that do not rely on ^3He . Beginning in 2010, independent government test campaigns executed by DNDO also played a role in driving the development of technologies under this project. These prototype units encompassed a wide variety of technologies and form factors designed for varying application spaces, to include portals, backpacks, and handhelds. A total of 40 unique prototype units developed under this project participated in these campaigns, with 10 in 2010 (9 through ER and 1 through Small Business Innovation Research [SBIR]), two in 2011 under ER, 15 in 2012 (7 under ER and 8 under SBIR), and 13 in 2013 (7 through ER and 6 through SBIR). These are summarized in the table below.

Test Campaign Name	Year	Total No. of Prototype Units	Prototype Units from ER	Prototype Units from SBIR
Government Developed Neutron Detector (GDND) Test Campaign	2010	10	9	1
Neutron Detector Replacement Program (NDRP) Test Campaign	2011	2	2	-
Backpack, Handheld, Vehicle-Mounted, and Portal Test Campaign	2012	15	7	8
Government-Sponsored Backpack, Handheld, and Vehicle-Mounted Neutron Detection Replacement Program Test Campaign	2013	13	7	6
	Total	40	25	15

Emphasis of the Neutron Project is now placed on compact, low-power, rugged neutron detection technologies for personal radiation detection instruments. This project investigates a range of materials, technologies, and sensor systems, many of which are based on either boron-10 or lithium-6 as neutron capture isotopes. This project also explores novel materials and techniques for fast neutron detection that can enable shielded SNM detection approaches (see below). Materials capable of gamma and neutron detection in a single material have also been investigated under this project, leading to the availability of a combined gamma-neutron detection scintillator material as a commercial product. The table below lists the current ongoing neutron activities at the beginning of FY 2014.

ER: Neutron Activity	Sector	State	Initiation Year	Completion Year
Solid-state neutron detectors based on 3-D silicon pillar arrays filled with boron	Laboratory	CA	2008	2015
Gas Avalanche Neutron Detector for portal monitors based on Gas Electron Multipliers	Company	AL	2009	2014
Commercial scale production of stilbene for fast neutron detection	Company	NJ	2011	2014
Development of handheld and backpack neutron detectors based on CLYC	Company	MA	2011	2015
Low-cost and high-efficiency LiInSe_2 semiconductor for neutron detectors	University	TN	2013	2015
High-efficiency boron nitride silicon solid-state thermal neutron detector	University	NY	2013	2016

Advanced Radiation Detection (Radiation) Project

The Radiation Project emphasizes investigating novel approaches to greatly improve the ability to detect, identify, and locate threat materials based on their intrinsic radiological signatures. The primary emphasis is in next-generation gamma-ray and neutron detection systems that support agile, mobile, and multi-modal detection of threats. Currently deployed portal monitors use large PVT panels. The majority of current handheld radionuclide identification systems use sodium iodide or cesium iodide scintillators, or high-purity germanium or cadmium zinc telluride semiconductor materials. Research in this project leverages new materials developed under the Materials or Neutron Projects integrated with advanced electronics, new detector configurations, and specialized algorithms to greatly improve detection sensitivity and selectivity, while also minimizing operational burdens and costs associated with deployment of these systems. Specific technical approaches in this project area include advanced concepts in radiation imaging (Compton imaging, coded-aperture imaging, proximity imaging, dual scatter imaging (for neutrons)), as well as radiation imaging combined with additional sensing modalities to include machine vision and hyperspectral imaging to further enhance performance. Performance benefits to be derived from this research include longer-range standoff detection of threat materials, improved differentiation of threat materials from environmental background and benign sources of radioactivity, decreased false alarms, and enhanced ability to locate and track radiation sources. The table below lists the current ongoing Radiation Detection activities at the beginning of FY 2014.

ER: Radiation Activities	Sector	State	Year Started	Year Completed
Detector-mask Investigation for Dual Gamma-ray and Fast Neutron, Imaging and Spectroscopy	Laboratory	TN	2010	2014
Development of Volumetric Gamma-Ray Imaging Methods for Standoff Detection	Laboratory	CA	2010	2014
RST augmentation with Long-wave Infrared Target Tracking	Laboratory	TN	2011	2014
Enhanced Identification Sensitivity Against Radiological Threats Through Fusion of Orthogonal SWIR Technology for Environment Characterization	Industry	MA	2013	2016
Data Fusion of Radiation Detectors & Auxiliary Sensor for Improved Vehicular Monitoring and Interdiction	Industry	MA	2013	2016
Accurate Radiological Background Estimation Through Semantic Mapping and Classification of Environments Using Geo-Referenced Imagery	Laboratory	CA	2013	2016
	Industry	MA		

Shielded Special Nuclear Material Project

The Shielded SNM Project addresses the critical challenge of being able to detect SNM even when shielded. SNM produces a relatively weak passive radiation signature that can be easily shielded, making passive detection difficult, if not impossible in some scenarios. This project strongly focuses on active interrogation (AI) techniques, including advanced radiography and particle interrogation, to produce unique signatures from SNM to greatly improve detection performance. AI detection methods typically employ x-rays, gamma-rays, or neutrons to penetrate shielding and the normal cargo found in containers, trucks, rail, airplanes, or vehicles. Specific research includes advanced x-ray systems that employ sophisticated algorithms to detect high mass and atomic number objects within radiographic

images. These objects can be an indicator of SNM or the shielding used to conceal SNM or other radiological sources. Research also includes neutron and photon interrogation approaches that detect SNM by inducing fission or nuclear resonance fluorescence. Other techniques of interest use natural fields such as cosmic ray-generated muons and gravity fields without any man-made radiation to sense within large cargo volumes and detect the presence of objects with high mass density. Finally, this project focuses on advanced source technologies that can be used to minimize dose to the environment, and to be deployed in human-portable, mobile, and relocatable applications. These advanced source technologies include nearly mono-energetic x-ray sources, compact neutron sources, and sources for protons and muons. The table below lists the current ongoing Shielded SNM activities at the beginning of FY 2014.

ER: Shielded SNM Activities	Sector	State	Year Started	Year Completed
Human-Portable SNM Detection System	Company	CA	2010	2014
Aircraft Inspection System	Company	CA	2010	2015
Detectors and Algorithms for X-Ray Noise Spectroscopy	Company	CA	2010	2014
Portable Neutron Generator	Company	IL	2010	2014
SNM Detection for Human-Occupied Vehicles	Company	CA	2011	2016
Detection of SNM Using Time-Correlation	Laboratory	CA	2011	2014
Gravity Imaging for Passive Detection of Shielding	Laboratory	CA	2011	2015
High Voltage Power Supply for Neutron Generators	Laboratory	TN	2013	2014
Muon Source for Rail Scanning	Company	TX	2013	2017
Multi-Source Rail Cargo Inspection System	Company	CA	2013	2017
Low-Dose Radiation Source Development for Rail Scanning	Company	CA	2013	2016
Low-Dose Radiography from Laser Driven X-Rays	University	NE	2013	2016
Radiographic Imaging Components for Dose Reduction	Company	MA	2013	2016
Low-Dose Mobile Radiography System	Company	CA	2013	2016

Algorithms and Modeling Project

The Algorithms and Modeling Project utilizes advanced signal processing and cutting-edge analyses to greatly enhance the ability to detect, locate, track, and identify potential threat materials and devices across a broad range of environments. The challenge to current detection systems is that background radiation and other commonly occurring non-threat sources may result in false alarms that otherwise limit their detection sensitivity to true threats. To address this challenge, this project strives to expand our understanding of the background and the observed threat signatures and then exploit them with machine learning, novel signal filtering, Bayesian statistics, and principal component analysis to both improve threat detection performance and enable broader operational agility. The project area leverages the rapidly growing computational capabilities that can be either embedded within instruments, or attached to instruments through smart phones and pads. The desired goal of current algorithm projects is to utilize a greater portion of detection system data and then translate that data into actionable information for the end user.

This project area also emphasizes development of predictive modeling and simulation capabilities for current and future detection concepts. These models help guide research efforts, support capability-based design of advanced detection concepts, enable understanding of how new or existing detection

assets may be best employed, and support trade analyses in detection approaches for new missions. Advancements in modeling and simulation align with the objective for enhanced GNDA planning capabilities, capabilities to cost-effectively assess challenging detection pathways, and improve threat awareness through virtual simulations of operational environments. The algorithms and modeling project also develops tools such as physics-based first-person and web-based gaming simulations to support cost-effective training of deployed detection systems, and “apps” development that can support law enforcement threat detection and adjudication. The desired goal of the model and simulation projects is to develop effective and accurate software tools to support the spectrum from GNDA planning down to end-user operations.

The table below lists the current on-going Algorithms and Modeling activities at the beginning of fiscal year 2014.

ER: Algorithm and Modeling Activities	Sector	State	Year Started	Year Completed
Realistic Adaptive, Interactive Learning Systems (RAILS)	Industry	CA	2009	2014
of Innovative Training Technology for Preventative Rad/Nuc Training	Industry	OR	2009	2014
Enhanced Radiological Nuclear Inspection and Evaluation (ERNIE)	Laboratory	CA	2012	2015
	University	PA		
MCNP Physical Model Interoperability & Validation	Laboratory	NM	2012	2018
Integration of Inertial Measurement Data for Improved Localization and Tracking of Radiation Sources	Industry	MA	2012	2015
Embedded Search and ID Algorithms for Human Portable Radiation Detectors	Industry	MA	2012	2015
Smart Phone Reachback App (RADMATE)	Industry	CA	2012	2015
SoftWare for Optimization of Radiation Detectors (SWORD) Upgrades	Laboratory	DC	2013	2016
Radionuclide Analysis Kit (RNAK) Development and Implementation	Laboratory	CA	2013	2016
Robust Network Fusion Algorithms for Detection and Localization of Radiation Sources	Laboratory	TN	2013	2017
	University	SC		
	University	TN		

Forensics Data Collection and Analyses (Forensics) Project

The Forensics Project coordinates with DNDO’s NTNFC mission to execute transformational research and development to discover new forensics signatures or develop the tools to enable comprehensive and timely analytical results. As with conventional forensics, the goal is to use quantifiable, actionable, and defensible technical information to help link places, people, objects, and events. Specifically, analytical methodologies are required to characterize materials, samples, devices, constituent parts, output signals, and other related items resulting from the illicit use or intended use (e.g., in trafficking) of radiological/nuclear material. This project area seeks to develop laboratory analytical techniques that improve on existing methods to determine physical, chemical, radiological, or morphological properties of sample material. Analytical results help determine specific processing the material underwent, geographic origins, transport pathways, and intended use of the materials to support effective attribution and deterrence. Other investigations in this project area include techniques to effectively catalogue, track, and benchmark data generated through a range of State-of-the-art

analytical techniques to help bolster a large reference library against which interdicted material can be compared. The desired goal of Forensics projects is to improve or replace current analytic measurement methodologies and tools with ones that achieve greater accuracy and precision for the interagency technical nuclear forensics mission. The table below lists the current on-going Forensics activities at the beginning of FY 2014.

ER: Forensics Activity	Sector	State	Year Started	Year Completed
Analysis of Trace Elements from Uranium Metal Reduction	Laboratory	TN	2013	2014
Uranium Aging and Morphological Analysis	Laboratory	NM	2013	2016
Quantitative Image Analysis Software	Laboratory	NM	2013	2016
Focused Ion Beam Optimization for 3D Imaging	Laboratory	CA	2013	2016

Solicitation Project

New ER activities are initiated through an annual Broad Agency Announcement for industry and academia and a Call for Proposals for National and Government Laboratories. Topic areas for this research are defined from prioritized gaps in the GNDA and the NTNF Strategic Plan. These topic areas may be refined or influenced from technology needs as defined by DNDO, other DHS Components, other Federal departments and agencies, or State and local law enforcement. Topics may also originate from remaining technology hurdles discovered or not fully addressed in prior research. These research topic areas generally address one or more of the projects discussed above. Historically, four to seven topics areas are included in the annual solicitations, and can result in as many 20 new research activities being initiated. For example, the 2013 solicitation resulted in approximately 200 white papers and 50 full proposals resulting in 22 new ER activities across the six topic areas described above. A similar solicitation is expected in 2015.

ACADEMIC RESEARCH INITIATIVE (ARI) PROGRAM

The ARI Program has two primary objectives: 1) Engage the academic community to advance fundamental knowledge for radiological/nuclear threat detection and related sciences with emphasis on fundamental research to solve long-term, high-risk challenges, and 2) Develop human capital in the nuclear science and engineering professions, and related fields. Further, the program works to sustain a long-term commitment to basic research in these fields and coordinates these research efforts with other federally sponsored research in industry and at the National Laboratories. Since inception, 57 grants have been awarded to more than 42 academic institutions across the country. In 2013, the ARI program sponsored 40 grants (six of which are collaborative), supported 154 students and involved 94 students, and resulted in 51 papers. In addition to its focus on basic and fundamental radiation detection science, the ARI funds academic disciplines traditionally not associated with radiological/nuclear detection, such as social sciences, deterrence theory and applied mathematics. The ARI Program portfolio encompasses a number of research categories as described below.

Science and Engineering of Radiation Detector Materials

Research in this area focuses on high-risk long-term research aimed at developing greatly improved radiation detector materials that are highly sensitive, selective, low-cost, and rugged. This research

encompasses a family of investigations to understand the fundamental properties of radiation sensing materials, to include the mechanisms of light production in scintillator materials and charge mobility and lifetimes in semiconductor materials. Research also includes efforts to conduct predictive modeling of materials properties, novel synthesis and growth techniques for materials, and advanced material analysis and characterization techniques. The goals of this research include discovery and development of scintillator materials that have faster response, higher light output, better linearity, and improved yields during growth, and semiconductor materials that have optimized charge transport and collection properties, and room-temperature operation, and excellent sensitivity and energy resolution. Research in this area has encompassed a wide range of investigations, with many focusing on the emerging field on nanomaterial science. The table below lists the current on-going activities at the beginning of fiscal year 2014. Items labeled with a “+” means the research was completed in 2013 but the final report is due in 2014.

ARI: Radiation Detector Materials	Sector	State	Initiation Year	Completion Year
High-Z Materials for Nuclear Detection: Synergy of Growth, Characterization, and Device Physics for Room Temperature Devices	University	CA	2008	2013+
Informatics Aided Design of Inorganic Scintillator Materials	University	IA	2009	2014
Systematic Approach to CdZnTe Material and Detector Development	University	TN	2009	2014
Design and growth of high density, wide band-gap semiconductor materials	University	IL	2009	2014
Investigation of Energy Transfer Based Nanocomposites For Radiation Detection	University	TX	2010	2015
Development of Improved CMT and CZT Nuclear Detectors for Homeland Security (collaborative)	University	AL MN	2011	2016
Pioneering Crystal Growth of Large High Resolution Scintillators	University	TN	2011	2016

Science and Engineering of Alternative Neutron Detection Technologies

Alternative Neutron Detection Technologies research investigates alternatives for neutron detection due to the scarcity of ^3He . It also seeks to greatly improve neutron detection capabilities in general, with performance that would provide substantial improvements over existing ^3He technologies. This includes development and improvement of neutron sensitive scintillator materials as well as semiconductor materials with the goals of excellent efficiency and excellent ability to discriminate neutrons from gamma rays. Additionally, neutron detection systems that improve the ability to localize, and/or image neutron emitting materials also are being investigated. The table below lists the current on-going activities at the beginning of fiscal year 2014.

ARI: Alternative Neutron Detection Technologies	Sector	State	Initiation Year	Completion Year
Transformational Scintillation Materials for Neutron and Gamma Detectors and Educational Integration	University	TN	2008	2013+
New Detectors for Fast Neutron Spectroscopy	University	MI	2009	2014
Development of Li-6 Foil Multi-Wire-Proportional-Chamber	University	MA	2010	2013+

ARI: Alternative Neutron Detection Technologies	Sector	State	Initiation Year	Completion Year
Improved Detection of Fast Neutrons and Special Nuclear Material (SNM)	University	HA	2010	2013+
Superheated emulsions for nuclear material detection	University	CT	2010	2015
Hexagonal Boron Nitride Based Neutron Detectors (collaborative)	University	TX KS	2010	2015
Very Large Area, High Sensitivity Neutron Detection System (collaborative)	University	TX AZ	2011	2016

Science and Engineering of Radiation Detection System Concepts, Approaches, and Architectures

Explores radically new approaches to threat detection, eventually leading to sensor or detection system concepts that are highly sensitive to radiological/nuclear signatures and selective in their ability to distinguish and locate these materials from naturally occurring background radiation. This includes fundamental research into new detection system concepts that provide new insights in how threat materials can be detected even in challenging pathways. Research encompasses the methods and techniques to measure, predict, and compensate for environmental background radiation to improve threat detection, as well as research in advanced radiation imaging modalities. It also encompasses approaches that use non-traditional, alternative, or orthogonal signatures of threat materials and their movement that could be used to augment traditional radiological sensing. The table below lists the current on-going activities at the beginning of fiscal year 2014.

ARI: Radiation Detection System Concepts, Approaches, and Architectures	Sector	State	Initiation Year	Completion Year
Graphene-based Sensors for Detecting Special Nuclear Materials	University	IN	2008	2013+
Gamma Ray Imaging of Special Nuclear Materials with a Liquid Xenon Time Projection Chamber	University	CT	2010	2015
Advanced Concepts in Gamma-Ray Imaging for Homeland Security	University	CA	2010	2015
Electron Tracking for Advanced Gamma-Ray Imaging Applications in Homeland Security	University	CA	2011	2016

Science and Engineering of Shielded SNM Detection Technologies, Signatures, and Sources

This research area includes investigations to overcome the challenge of detecting shielded SNM, principally through advanced or enhanced nonintrusive inspection or active interrogation approaches for cargo scanning; vehicle scanning; and human portable scanning applications. Existing nonintrusive inspection systems use radiography, computed tomography, spectral analysis, and neutron-based assays. Fundamental research in this area addresses a range of studies to augment conventional nonintrusive inspection approaches including: 1) transformational low-power, low-weight, high-yield neutron and gamma-ray producing sources; 2) high-efficiency, fast-recovery, low-cost detectors for active detection; 3) novel active interrogation inspection concepts; and 4) investigations into unique signatures and fundamental data associated with active detection methods such as nuclear resonance fluorescence. The table below lists the current ongoing activities at the beginning of fiscal year 2014.

ARI: Shielded SNM Detection Technologies, Signatures, and Source	Sector	State	Initiation Year	Completion Year
Active Interrogation Using Radiation Generated from Intense Laser-Produced Electron Beams	University	MI	2008	2013+
Nuclear Materials Detection via Time-Encoded Differential Absorption and/or Differential Fluorescence	University	HI	2009	2014
Development of a New Method for Interrogating Special Nuclear Materials Based Upon Polarized (gamma, n) Asymmetries	University	NC	2009	2014
Research Program in Exploiting Time-Correlated Signatures and Directionality of Integration to Detect Shielded HEU	University	TN	2009	2014
Use of Laser Cooling to Extend the Peak Current and Duty Cycle of Microwave Thermionic Guns.	University	HI	2010	2014
Nuclear Data Measurements Using Gamma rays and Radiation Detector Development	University	NC	2011	2016

Expert Systems, Models, Algorithms, and Data Processing for Nuclear Detection Research

This portfolio investigates innovative data processing and analysis techniques that will lead to significant performance improvements. Current and prior research in this area has included algorithm development for simultaneous real-time gamma-ray imaging and isotope identification and application of machine learning (supervised detection, supervised classification, and anomaly detection) to facilitate mobile search/detection performance. The research also includes advances in simulation and modeling techniques to provide early understanding of the operational benefits of new threat detection approaches. Specific research has included the development of an integrated modeling framework to include radiation transport codes with transportation network analysis and container risk classification, and operations research modeling to determine optimal detector deployment strategies. The table below lists the current ongoing activities at the beginning of FY 2014.

ARI: Expert Systems, Models, Algorithms, and Data Processing	Sector	State	Initiation Year	Completion Year
Machine Learning for Effective Nuclear Search and Broad-Area Monitoring	University	PA	2009	2014

Science and Engineering of Nuclear Forensics Technologies

This portfolio investigates advanced analytical techniques used to determine the processing history and transit route of pre-detonation nuclear materials. Research emphasis includes identifying ways to improve analytical techniques and methodologies (i.e., speed, accuracy, and precision) for determining the physical, chemical, radiological, or morphological properties of nuclear or radioactive materials. Objectives include determining the specific processing the material underwent, geographic origins, transport pathways, and intended use. It also includes improving the separation or analysis of nuclear and nonnuclear material constituents of forensics materials. Finally, it includes both discovery and characterization of new signatures associated with the processing history of materials as they progress through the nuclear fuel cycle. The table below lists the current ongoing activities at the beginning of FY 2014.

ARI: Nuclear Forensics Technologies	Sector	State	Initiation Year	Completion Year
Improved Radiochemical Separations for Actinide Forensic Signatures	University	WA	2008	2013+
An Experimental and Computational Study of Actinide Detection and Identification by Engineered Mesoporous Sensor Materials for Actinide Forensics	University	CA	2008	2013+
Cavity Resonance Kinetic Inductance Detectors	University	CO	2010	2013+
Experimental and Computational Assessment of Unique Trace Elements and Isotope Ratios in Plutonium from Depleted Uranium Irradiated in Fast Reactor Blankets	University	TX	2011	2014
Recasting Nuclear Forensics Discovery as a Digital Library Search Problem	University	CA	2011	2014

New Academic Research Initiative Activities

The ARI program refreshes its research portfolio every year through an annual solicitation. Topic areas for this research solicitation must address gaps in the GNDA or TNF while developing students and academic programs. For example, the 2013 solicitation resulted in approximately 80 proposals resulting in nine new ARI activities across the below five topic areas.

- Scientific and Engineering Approaches for Extremely Low-cost Monitoring for Radiological and Nuclear Threats
- Deterrence Theory and Analytics Applied to the GNDA
- Science and Engineering of Threat Detection through Data Fusion, Informatics and/or Nonradiological Signal/Signature Exploitation
- Science and Engineering of Nuclear Forensics
- Integrated Multi-disciplinary Approaches to Clear Objects from Nuclear Threats

A solicitation with revised topic areas is expected to be published in 2015.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Assessments
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Assessments

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	31,383
2014 Enacted	-	-	39,300
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(136)
2015 Current Services	-	-	39,164
2015 Program Change	-	-	(1,085)
2015 Total Request	-	-	38,079
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(1,221)

DNDO requests \$38.079 million for this activity.

Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Decrease of \$0.136 million for WCF

Program Changes include:

- Decrease of \$1.085 million to test and evaluation operations

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The DNDO development and acquisition process is anchored by the assessment of DNDO mission-related technologies as they are developed, deployed, and implemented. DNDO continually assesses the GNDA through a variety of means, including:

- Test and evaluation campaigns to characterize and collect performance data on commercially available and emerging technologies and systems
- Execution of pilots with operational agencies to evaluate CONOPS
- Red team operations to deepen the understanding of adversary capabilities
- Program assessments to identify the effectiveness of planned and deployed programs and operations
- Development of national consensus standards and interagency technical capability standards (TCS) for rad/nuc detection systems

QHSR Strategic Alignment – Assessments

- DHS QHSR Mission 1: Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security
 - Goal 1.2: Prevent and Protect Against the Unauthorized Acquisition or Use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Materials and Capabilities

Assessments – Program/Project Overview

Program	Project	Level of Effort	General Description
Test And Evaluation Program	T&E Operations Project	Ongoing	The T&E Operations project funds the staff resources necessary to independently plan test activities, ensure scientific defensibility and rigor, oversee test execution, and report results. These staff resources include test engineers, subject matter experts, and nuclear scientists from the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), National Laboratories, and support service contractors. This project also includes travel necessary to provide oversight of field activities.
	T&E Facilities And Infrastructure Project	Ongoing	The T&E Facilities and Infrastructure project provides the necessary facilities, test instrumentation, SNM and radiological sources, and data collection systems required to support the testing activities described in the T&E Operation project above.
	Operational Analysis And Technical Assessments (OATA)	Ongoing	This project consolidates and integrates three previous projects within the Assessments PPA, specifically Test Data Management, Algorithm Testbed, and Test Modeling and Simulation. The activities and products produced from this effort will transform data collected during testing, modeling & simulation, and replay/injection studies, into actionable knowledge that will enable informed decisions regarding the effectiveness and suitability of rad/nuc detectors under acquisition consideration or that are being considered for COTS procurement.
	Directed Testing	Ongoing	DNDO conducts test campaigns using mature, commercially available rad/nuc detection systems in operational scenarios faced by State, local, and tribal end-users. Such tests provide for the independent assessment of equipment to confirm vendor performance claims.
	Rad/Nuc Detection Standards and Conformity Assessments	Ongoing	The Rad/Nuc Detection Standards and Conformity Assessment Program helps to ensure that detection equipment obtained by Federal, State, local, and tribal end-users is effective, safe, reliable, and affordable, and influences the development of more capable technologies by establishing threshold and objective performance requirements, associated test methods, and testing processes.
Red Team And Net Assessments (RTNA)	Red Team (RT) Project	Ongoing	The RT presents adversary tactics and radiological signature training devices to Federal, State, local, and tribal rad/nuc detection and interdiction operations. These presentations can either be covert or overt in nature.
	Net Assessments (NA)	Ongoing	NA performs objective reviews of the effectiveness of GNDA programs and their associated activities by examining DNDO programs, CONOPS, protocols, policies, procedures, and training.

TEST AND EVALUATION PROGRAM

The DNDO research, development, and acquisition process is anchored by rigorous assessments of mission-related technologies as they are developed, deployed, and implemented. These programs are supported by T&E campaigns to characterize technical performance and assess the operational effectiveness of technologies under development, as well as that of commercially available systems. The testing of detection systems against SNM in significant quantities and in realistic configurations is a key to assessment of rad/nuc systems. This type of testing requires highly specialized and secure testing facilities, such as the Radiological & Nuclear Countermeasures Test and Evaluation Complex (RNCTEC), which are resourced with appropriate test instrumentation, equipment, SNMs and other radioactive sources, measurement devices/sensors, and test data collection, analysis, and archiving systems. Equally important, rigorous and scientifically defensible testing requires a team of trained and experienced nuclear physicists, subject matter experts, statisticians, analysts, and testers. The T&E program is comprised of the following projects: T&E Operations, T&E Facility Infrastructure, Operational Analysis and Technical Assessments, and Directed Testing in Support of State and Local Partners.

T&E Operations Project

T&E capabilities support multiple DNDO programs, generating and providing critical data to support design and development and providing decision-makers with analytical results necessary to make informed judgments. The credibility and timeliness of test products are paramount to advancing technology development programs at key milestones. As such, the need for a repeatable, controlled process in the planning and conduct of testing is required to manage all testing complexities. This process is described and formalized in DNDO Operating Instruction-1 for Test Event Planning, and is used for all testing conducted by DNDO. The rigor of DNDO's test planning and test execution and the quality of the results are widely recognized in the interagency and international rad/nuc detection community.

T&E campaigns are complex endeavors that involve the integrated efforts of test scientists, test directors, test engineers, operational users, development program managers, and test executors in the field. The T&E Operations project funds the staff resources necessary to independently plan test activities, ensure scientific defensibility and rigor, oversee test execution, and report results. These staff resources include test engineers, subject matter experts, and nuclear scientists from the NIST, National Laboratories, and support service contractors. This project also includes travel necessary to provide oversight of field activities. It should be noted that funding for actual execution of test activities at test facilities in the field is typically funded under the development programs for each project, for example, the Systems Development PPA. The table below lists major test activities accomplished in FY 2012 and FY 2013 and reconciles the PPAs that funded the different categories of work.

Test Campaign	Funding PPA for Test Activity			
	Test Planning	Test Infrastructure	Test Execution	Test Reporting
ODR Stream of Commerce Testing at Port of Virginia in Norfolk, VA	Assessment T&E Operations	Assessments T&E Infrastructure	Systems Development	Assessments T&E Operations
Backpack, Handheld, Vehicle-mounted Neutron Detection Replacement Modules Testing at RNC TEC at Nevada Nuclear Security Site (N2S2).	Assessments T&E Operations	Assessments T&E Infrastructure	Systems Development Transformational R&D	Assessments T&E Operations
Gryphon Test Campaign of aerial-mounted radiation detection systems	Assessments T&E Operations	Assessments T&E Infrastructure	Assessments Directed Testing	Assessments T&E Operations
Illicit Trafficking Radiation Detection Assessment Program tests for nine classes of systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRD • SPRD • Vehicular Mobile Systems • RIIDS • RPMs • Spectroscopic Radiation Portal Monitors • Gamma Search Devices • Neutron Search Devices • Backpacks. 	Assessments T&E Operations	Assessments T&E Infrastructure	Assessments Directed Testing	Assessments T&E Operations
Fixed Site Detection System Testing at Los Alamos National Laboratory for the STC Program	Assessments T&E Operations	Systems Acquisition (STC)	Systems Acquisition (STC)	Assessments T&E Operations
International Rail Data Collection at Pacific Northwest National Laboratory	Assessments T&E Operations	Systems Development	Systems Development	Assessments T&E Operations
Field Validation of Alternative Neutron Detection Module	Assessments T&E Operations	Systems Development	Systems Development	Assessments T&E Operations
RPM Improvement Testing at RNC TEC at N2S2	Assessments T&E Operations	Assessments T&E Infrastructure	Systems Development	Assessments T&E Operations
Joint Analysis Center Collaborative Information System Operational Test	Assessments T&E Operations	n/a	Systems Development	Assessments T&E Operations

T&E Facilities and Infrastructure Project

The T&E Facilities and Infrastructure project provides the necessary facilities, test instrumentation, SNM and radiological sources, and data collection systems required to support the testing activities described in the T&E Operation project above.

Rad/nuc detection systems testing has been accomplished at several locations including RNC TEC, the primary DNDO test center located at the Nevada National Security Site, as well as various national laboratory facilities such as Pacific Northwest, Los Alamos, Oak Ridge, and Savannah River National Laboratories. This project funds the baseline operations and maintenance of the RNC TEC facility to support DNDO's testing needs. DNDO has also developed and maintains a mobile test center that supports testing activities and data collections at POEs and other operational venues.

Rad/nuc systems require specialized equipment to measure results and collect the necessary data to conduct credible testing with repeatable results. The Data Collection System (DCS), which uses a client-server software architecture model, is a highly configurable test data management system that is customizable for each specific test event. The baseline DCS software will require continued development to keep pace with the new technologies and operational environments being considered by DNDO programs. An effort is underway to redesign database schema, create user-friendly interfaces, and provide offsite access.

This project coordinates with DOE and the National Laboratories to fabricate new SNM sources, manage their deployment and handling at test sites, their packaging and shipment, and ultimately their disposal. The use of SNM sources in testing is necessary to ensure robust and high-fidelity evaluations, and helps DNDO to meet the goal of performing comprehensive technology and operational evaluations of developmental and commercially available rad/nuc detection systems and processes.

Due to their potential high costs and challenges associated with their safety and transportation, DNDO must carefully consider and balance the design, fabrication, handling, and transportation costs of SNM sources. As a result, this project has established overarching functional and operational requirements for all SNM sources. Each source will have its own individual technical requirements.

Sources are being manufactured in four source areas and include new shipment containers:

- Design and fabricate highly enriched uranium (HEU) sources
- Design and fabricate weapons-grade plutonium sources
- Design and fabricate U-233 sources
- Design and fabricate reactor-grade plutonium sources
- Fabricate fissile material shipping containers to allow more cost-effective movement of sources to support testing

In FY 2014 this project will design, fabricate, test and certify a set of HEU sources to support the DNDO Standards Program. The program shall also task a National Laboratory to design a set of U-233 sealed sources to support standards testing, and shall seek to expand the capability to design and fabricate reactor-grade plutonium sealed sources to support T&E activities and standards testing.

Finally, the program will look to deploy new fissile material shipping containers to reduce the cost and increase the efficiency of packaging and shipping sources to support T&E activities and standards testing. The program will also task the National Laboratories to become qualified to open, close, and otherwise operate these containers.

Operational Analysis and Technical Assessments Project

OATAs are core functions of DNDO's T&E capability. This project consolidates and integrates three previous projects within the Assessments PPA, specifically Test Data Management, Algorithm Testbed, and Test Modeling and Simulation. The activities and products produced from this effort will transform data collected during testing, modeling & simulation, and replay/injection studies, into actionable knowledge that will enable informed decisions regarding the effectiveness and suitability of rad/nuc detectors under acquisition consideration or that are being considered for COTS procurement. In-depth analysis conducted using operations research methods will identify the capabilities and limitations of fielded systems and the resulting vulnerabilities within the GNDA, based upon the technical assessment of rad/nuc detectors currently fielded in the GNDA. The operations research activities will utilize existing data stored in archives such as the Archive and Retrieval Management System (ARMS) and Report Analysis Archive System (RAAS), along with newly collected test and/or modeling and simulation data to address operational questions, issues, and unknowns that often arise while developing and deploying new capability. The OATA project has four main elements, Tools for Test Data Management, Spectral Data and Algorithm Analysis Tools, Test Modeling and Simulation, and Technical Assessment.

Tools for Test Data Management

This project element focuses on the collection, verification and validation, analysis, reporting, and archiving of test data collected during DNDO test campaigns as well as the collection of similar test reports by other agencies. Currently two test data management systems have been developed and maintained by DNDO: ARMS and RAAS.

The ARMS is a repository that stores and retrieves all T&E data collected by DNDO. This includes spectra, scenarios, sources, test plans, and reports. The fundamental need is for a centrally controlled repository of validated data sets, with traceable and documented ground truth, and retrievable test data for independent audit report recommendations. Due to the massive amount of data that has been collected and the increasing demand for existing data to support modeling and simulation activities, requirements development, and studies and analysis, a more user-friendly, highly flexible, searchable repository is not only required but is the foundation for the full implementation of DNDO's Model-Test-Model efforts. To meet the increasing requirements for ARMS, DNDO is utilizing the SBIR process in an effort to improve the system. The T&E Data Archival Repository (TEDAR) will replace ARMS. TEDAR will provide each data collection and analysis organization a standard interface for sharing T&E data and lessons learned.

RAAS was developed to store and retrieve test reports containing evaluations of radiation detection and radiography systems from various agencies such as DHS, Defense Threat Reduction Agency, DOE National Laboratories, and others. These agencies have sponsored

and/or conducted studies, evaluations, and tests on equipment that detects, localizes, and identifies SNM and other radioactive materials. This repository of test reports is made available to all appropriate organizations with an interest in rad/nuc detection and radiography equipment performance, including Federal, State, local, and tribal end-users. There are approximately 100 active users of this system that can access approximately 870 reports in 14 classes of technologies. RAAS also includes the DNDO Test Event Database, which contains additional documents related to each DNDO-conducted test, e.g., test and analysis plans, test report, fact sheets, and other information regarding the test event.

TEDAR and RAAS will be linked efforts. As TEDAR is developed, links will be created to RAAS to allow the user to access all supporting documents. Additionally, links to TEDAR will be created in RAAS to access all the structured data for that test event. This type of information access will allow for a more cost-effective approach to future testing.

Spectral Data and Algorithm Analysis Tools

DNDO test campaigns of commercial detection systems have frequently demonstrated opportunities for significant improvement in the embedded vendor-supplied software intended for automated threat determination. Ideally, these software-based algorithms minimize the need for human operator interpretation of data. Building upon DNDO-required standardized data formats, DNDO has established and maintains a capability to evaluate proposed or modified algorithms using existing data from ARMS, a process referred to as “replay.” To balance the tradeoff between improved detection/identification and increased false alarm rate, one typically runs thousands of data files through the replay process. DNDO maintains this capability and continues to utilize replay to improve algorithmic performance while minimizing the need for expensive field testing.

Another promising tool being utilized by DNDO for algorithm improvement is the Replicative Assessment of Spectrometric Equipment (RASE) program, a program initiated by the International Atomic Energy Agency. Improving the effectiveness of the detection and identification algorithms of deployed or proposed rad/nuc instruments requires unbiased assessment of their performance. While the instrumentation may perform well in one situation, it might fail completely in others. The actual physical testing of all possible sources and scenarios, especially the masking of nuclides, is impossible. Modeling, using numerical methods with RASE and other tools like injection studies, will help identify equipment performance in multiple scenarios. The capability of RASE to be used as a tool for regression testing, as the vendors improve software without modifying hardware, is also evident and attractive. DNDO is collaborating with the International Atomic Energy Agency to further develop this tool, including adding additional classes of detection systems (Portable Radiation Scanners, Spectrometric and Nonspectrometric Radiation Portal Monitors in multiple modes of operation, SPRDs, and High-Resolution Gamma Spectrometers) and dynamic (moving source) spectra.

Test Modeling and Simulation

A recent National Academies' evaluation of DNDO efforts recommended increased focus on modeling and simulation as part of the overall system evaluation. In response, DNDO has established a Model-Test-Model strategy to guide various testing efforts supporting DNDO programs. The purpose of the effort is to leverage the substantial radiation detector test, evaluation, and analysis work that has been done, and to continuously improve the efficacy and cost-effectiveness of testing. The use of modeling enhances test design, improves DNDO confidence in the use of science-based models for describing observed behavior, and extends DNDO's understanding of system performance beyond conditions that are empirically tested.

Historically, modeling has been used to design test sources and configurations and predict performance regimes. Such modeling has been used to support the International Rail and ODR testing in FY 2012. Starting in FY 2013, test campaigns will incorporate specific measurements to ensure that model validation is one of the test objectives including, for example, the HPT and SVSD tests during FY 2013. Implementation of the Model-Test-Model paradigm will be piloted by comparing test measurements to model predictions followed by improvements in the model starting in FY 2013 and fully implemented during FY 2014.

Technical Assessment

To date, DNDO T&E efforts have been focused narrowly on the class of system under test. This activity will conduct technical assessments broadly across all T&E activities to draw conclusions and lessons learned that can be applied more generally to other classes of systems or operational environments. These types of crosscutting analyses can streamline future T&E efforts and increase overall efficiencies. The project will produce supplemental reports and studies based on recommendations from previous tests and an annual technical assessment of rad/nuc detection equipment based upon DNDO tests and analysis conducted during the year.

Directed Test Project

State, local, and tribal law enforcement partners have repeatedly stated that in order to develop effective nuclear detection programs, they need reliable information on the technical performance and operational effectiveness of currently available rad/nuc detection equipment. Through this program, DNDO conducts test campaigns using mature, commercially available rad/nuc detection systems in operational scenarios faced by State, local, and tribal end-users. Such tests provide for the independent assessment of equipment to confirm vendor performance claims.

The following classes of detectors have been evaluated in the past: PRDs, handheld, backpack and mobile detection systems, and radiation detection systems suitable for maritime environments and aerial platforms. In FY 2012 and FY 2013, this project supported two major endeavors: 1) Gryphon Test Campaign of aerial-mounted radiation detection systems, and 2) a collaborative test with the European Union, known as the Illicit Trafficking Radiation Assessment Program, on nine classes of rad/nuc technologies, used in the United States as well as worldwide. For FY 2014, DNDO is considering evaluating backpack and wearable radiation detectors. These detectors are widely employed by Federal, State, local, and tribal entities for preventative rad/nuc detection. Recently,

there have been considerable advances in detection materials commercially available for both gamma and neutron detection within this class of equipment in addition to algorithm improvements. Previous DNDO testing that has included these devices has not investigated concepts of operation designed to fully exploit the capability of this class of equipment.

Rad/Nuc Detection Standards and Conformity Assessments Project

The Rad/Nuc Detection Standards and Conformity Assessment Program helps to ensure that detection equipment obtained by Federal, State, local, and tribal end-users is effective, safe, reliable, and affordable, and influences the development of more capable technologies by establishing threshold and objective performance requirements, associated test methods, and testing processes.

The Program includes five projects: National and International Consensus Standards, Technical Capability Standards, Standards Validation, Graduated Rad/Nuc Detector Evaluation and Reporting (GRaDER[®]), and Interagency Characterization and Assessment. This integration of projects into the more holistic Rad/Nuc Detection Standards and Conformity Assessments Program establishes a more direct feedback loop between the testing community and standards developers. Consequently, lessons learned during testing are more readily incorporated into standards helping to ensure standards are more relevant to the needs of the end-users, more testable, and more affordable.

National and International Consensus Standards

The National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (P.L. 104-113) and the OMB Circular A-119, "Federal Participation in the Development and Use of Voluntary Consensus Standards and in Conformity Assessment Activities (1998), direct Federal agencies to use voluntary standards in lieu of governmental standards whenever feasible. The directives ask Government agencies to promote U.S. participation to ensure that standards created are usable by both Federal agencies and the private sector. DNDO facilitates the maintenance of these standards by providing resources to ensure that they are periodically reviewed and then revised as necessary. This revision is normally done every three years to ensure the standards reflect the latest in rad/nuc detection equipment and procedures. In addition, DNDO continues to support the development of new consensus standards as innovative equipment categories are established and enter into widespread use.

U.S. National standards are developed and maintained through the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). DNDO sponsors the development and maintenance of the ANSI N42 series of standards that address performance requirements for multiple types of preventative rad/nuc detection equipment.

For international consensus standards, the International Electrotechnical Commission's (IEC) Subcommittee 45B is the multinational body that has the responsibility to develop consensus standards for rad/nuc detection equipment. The IEC works with its international members and liaisons, including the International Standards Organization to develop and publish international standards. DNDO's participation and support for these activities allows U.S. interests to be represented leading to the harmonization of international and U.S. standards, promotes U.S. access to the international rad/nuc detection community, and helps to ensure that

non-U.S. products are produced in accordance with approved international standards and are, therefore, more likely to be acceptable to the USG.

Technical Capability Standards

The SAFE Port Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-347) requires that the Secretary of Homeland Security, acting through the Director of DNDO, and in collaboration with NIST, publish TCS for the use of nonintrusive imaging and radiation detection equipment in the United States. A TCS is a Government-unique standard, as opposed to a private sector voluntary consensus standard, that establishes targeted performance requirements for radiation detection and nonintrusive imaging systems used in support of the rad/nuc detection mission of DHS. TCSs are threat-informed standards. Threat-informed is defined as based on a realistic threat interpretation as agreed to by the interagency TCS Working Group. Development of threat-informed standards involves the discussion of classified information that cannot be addressed in the unclassified voluntary consensus arena. The purpose of a TCS is to have, where practical, threat-informed unclassified test objects with associated test protocols for use by test organizations. In support of this effort, unclassified detection capability benchmarks are established that do not compromise nuclear weapon design information.

Standards Validation (Testing the Standard)

Rad/nuc detection standards are written by committees of subject matter experts who are attempting to balance requirements for detection capability against capability of existing technology. When a newly adopted standard is used as the basis of a conformity assessment for the first time, unforeseen deficiencies often become apparent. Such a situation calls for a timely revision of the standard before valuable testing effort is wasted on misunderstood test configurations, procedures, or requirements that will produce inappropriate or unexpected results. For this reason, DNDO initiated the standards validation process. Each standard is validated after the drafting phase. Any deficiencies discovered are then corrected before the standard is used as a basis for testing or adopted by the preventative rad/nuc detection community.

Graduated Rad/Nuc Detector Evaluation and Reporting

Conformity assessments are a systematic examination of the extent to which a rad/nuc detection system conforms to specified standards. Such conformity assessments require testing laboratories that can reliably test equipment against the standards. The GRaDER[®] Program provides for the establishment of independent laboratories and test facilities accredited under the NIST National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program. Accredited GRaDER[®] Program laboratories can evaluate COTS rad/nuc detection equipment against national consensus standards adopted by DHS and Federal Government TCSs, but the cost of such testing should be provided by commercial vendors, other Government agencies, or a conformity assessment program requesting the testing services.

Interagency Characterization and Assessment (Testing Equipment against Standards)

Goal 6 of the *National Strategy for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives (CBRNE) Standards* states, “Establish a CBRNE equipment test and evaluation infrastructure and capability to support conformity assessments [across government agencies].” The National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (P.L. 104-113) includes provisions that encourage Federal agencies to coordinate conformity assessment activities, with the goal of eliminating unnecessary duplication of effort. In addition, DHS is required under the SAFE Port Act of 2006 to implement a test and evaluation program to provide effectiveness information and metrics for evaluating rad/nuc detection technology. DNDO will collaborate with its interagency partners to establish a joint Interagency Rad/Nuc Detection Conformity Assessment and Reporting Program; execute joint conformity assessment based testing; coordinate the integration of agency unique requirements into the program and testing; and develop a systematic approach for sharing existing assessment data.

Formalized relations between DHS, DOD, DOE, and NIST in areas of cooperation in rad/nuc detection will achieve the following goals:

- Reduce duplication of effort
- Enhance collaboration exchanges
- Provide a forum for interagency communication
- Promote leveraging of mutual interests, including development of shared rad/nuc detection technology and testing protocols
- Promote standardization of test methods, procedures, data formats, reporting, and archiving
- Establish a joint road map for testing activities
- Facilitate sharing of conformity assessment data
- Establish an operational framework for future sharing of conformity assessment process and data between DHS and other Federal organizations

RED TEAM AND NET ASSESSMENTS PROGRAM

RTNA is DNDO’s primary means to objectively assess the operational effectiveness and performance of DNDO programs and deployed rad/nuc detection capabilities at the Federal, State, local, and tribal levels in support of the GNDA.

Red Team Project

RT operations fulfill a mission need to evaluate deployed systems and operations, and their associated tactics, techniques and procedures, in as-close-to-realistic-environments as possible. The RT presents adversary tactics and radiological signature training devices to Federal, State, local, and tribal rad/nuc detection and interdiction operations. These presentations can either be covert or overt in nature. Covert assessments provide the radiation detection system operators experience with detecting adversary tactics in day-to-day operations without any forewarning. The operators believe they may be experiencing an actual threat situation. These operations provide valuable feedback to front-line operations on the performance of their tactics, techniques, and procedures from detection through reporting and adjudication to response. This feedback enables operators to modify their CONOPS and

training requirements. Covert and overt assessments are generally the only opportunity for operators of radiation detection systems to have experience detecting uncommon radiation sources to include actual threat signatures. In addition, the RT conducts adversarial-based assessments without using any “inside” information of current or planned capabilities. These assessments give planners an understanding of what adversaries may know about current and planned capabilities. The RT identifies and shares best practices across the GNDA to help improve it over time. Depending on the complexity of the chosen venues, the RT plans to conduct more than 20 operations in FY 2015.

DNDO also builds models that integrate validated lessons learned from overt and covert operations and assessments, intelligence estimates, expert elicitation, and workshops into probabilistic measures of the effect that implemented capabilities have on adversary decision-making. This allows cost-effective computer modeling of how implementing different GNDA capabilities may change adversary behavior. The resultant analysis can help inform decision-makers on the relative benefit of allocating scarce resources across various development and architecture efforts.

Net Assessments Project

NA performs objective reviews of the effectiveness of GNDA programs and their associated activities by examining DNDO programs, CONOPS, protocols, policies, procedures, and training. NA produces reports that provide valuable insights on what is successfully being accomplished and identifies areas for improvement. These assessments are conducted to provide unbiased, objective lessons learned and establish a documented baseline to provide a historic perspective for future endeavors. One of NA’s primary goals is to continue assessing the STC activities and providing lessons learned for incorporation into future STC activities.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Operations Support
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Operations Support

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	32,965
2014 Enacted	-	-	30,200
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(84)
2015 Current Services	-	-	30,116
2015 Program Change	-	-	1,449
2015 Total Request	-	-	31,565
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	1,365

DNDO requests \$31.565 million for Operations Support. This funding will be used to continue efforts in monitoring the GNDA and providing the data and analyses required to make effective operational decisions. It will also fund efforts to coordinate the implementation of the domestic component of the GNDA and its operational relationships and detection capabilities among GNDA partners.

Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Decrease of \$0.084 million for WCF

Program Changes include:

- Increase of \$1.449 million for the Assistance Project

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Operations Support plays a pivotal role in implementing the domestic component of the GNDA by ensuring that the training, exercise, and cross-jurisdictional protocols integral to these elements are adopted and sustained. In addition, Operations Support includes integration and outreach efforts necessary to ensure that GNDA partners know how to access available resources to support the rad/nuc detection mission. The activities of this PPA are tightly integrated with those of the STC Program,

described in the DNDO Systems Acquisition PPA. Also included in the Operations Support PPA is a description of Information Sharing which is critical to the Operations Support effort.

Our ability to counter the nuclear threat is fundamentally based on the critical triad of intelligence, law enforcement, and technology. To maximize our ability to detect and interdict nuclear threats, it is imperative that we apply detection technologies in operations that are driven by intelligence indicators and place them in the hands of well-trained law enforcement and public safety personnel.

Accordingly, while DNDO has assisted stakeholders in developing rad/nuc detection capabilities including training and exercise functions, it is also responsible for developing the information sharing and analytical tools necessary to create an integrated and common operating picture. Furthermore, DNDO coordinates with GNDA partners and stakeholders to establish protocols and procedures to ensure that the detection of unauthorized nuclear explosive devices, fissile material, or radiological material is promptly reported to the Secretaries of Homeland Security, Defense, and Energy, the Attorney General, and others as appropriate for action by law enforcement, military, emergency response, or other authorities.

DNDO provides the capability to fuse radiation alarm information with intelligence assessments in a timely manner to provide information that enables broader situational awareness regarding threats and strategic, operational, and tactical conditions. DNDO closely interacts with the intelligence community to develop information requirements and receive assessment products. Conversely, DNDO partners directly with the law enforcement community, which is the primary user of radiation detection equipment in the interior layer of the GNDA. This integrated approach to detection and information analysis provides a substantial improvement and efficiency in alarm resolution, threat assessments, data trend analysis, and, most important, overall probability of success in countering the threat of nuclear terrorism.

QHSR Strategic Alignment – Operations Support

- DHS QHSR Mission 1: Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security
 - Goal 1.2: Prevent and Protect Against the Unauthorized Acquisition or Use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Materials and Capabilities

Operations Support – Program/Project Overview

Program	Project	Level of Effort	General Description
GNDA Operations	Joint Analysis Center (JAC)	Ongoing	The JAC serves as an interagency coordination mechanism and central monitoring point for the GNDA, maintaining situational awareness of the GNDA, to include status of rad/nuc detection operations, visibility into the status of rad/nuc alarms, and awareness of rad/nuc-related incidents and events.
Capability Development	Federal, State, and Local Outreach	Annual, ongoing	Major elements include (1) State and Local Stakeholder Working Group (SLSWG), (2) Executive Steering Council (ESC), (3) Rad/Nuc Challenge, and (4) Capability Integration. The SLSWG and ESC are DNDO-sponsored strategic engagements intended to promote capability development and sustainment, and foster strong relationships with and among our State, local, and tribal agency mission stakeholders. The Rad/Nuc Challenge is an outreach activity intended to share best practices within the operational community, to stimulate interest, and to facilitate improvements in rad/nuc detection equipment to strengthen National rad/nuc detection capability.

Program	Project	Level of Effort	General Description
			Capability Integration ensures that systems, organizations, and/or procedural changes introduced to the GNDA are properly coordinated with interagency partners and address the full range of operational and technical challenges and opportunities that accompany them.
	Training and Exercises	Ongoing	The Training and Exercise Project provides support to Federal, State, local, and tribal GNDA stakeholders to develop and/or enhance rad/nuc detection plans, policies, procedures, communications, tactics, operations, and collaboration with other relevant stakeholders. The training element of this project establishes qualification standards for rad/nuc detection operations, builds curricula to support the standards, enables agencies and their instructors to teach the material, and captures feedback used for process and product improvement. The exercise element of this project supports the development, validation, and dissemination of rad/nuc detection specific exercise templates, guidance, and standards. Collectively, Training and Exercises builds and tests rad/nuc detection capability and provide data used to assess operational effectiveness.
	Assistance	Ongoing	The GNDA Assistance Project provides standardized processes and products to assist GNDA stakeholder with how to plan, develop, manage, evaluate, and sustain a rad/nuc detection program. GNDA assistance efforts support multi-jurisdictional, multi-disciplinary policy makers, program managers, and operational administrators to work together to design and implement land-based and maritime rad/nuc detection programs that will build and enhance detection capabilities in support of the GNDA.
Information Sharing	Governance and Process Project	Ongoing	<p>The DNDO Information Sharing Program establishes and maintains the necessary enterprise and data architectures that enable programs in DNDO, DHS, as well as our Federal, State, local and tribal partners to effectively share rad/nuc information.</p> <p>The associated projects under the Information Sharing program address specific information sharing activities with the Department and interagency related to rad/nuc detection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of GNDA Repository which will facilitate the development of the GNDA Enterprise Architecture. • Development and review of interoperability policies and interoperability standards for rad/nuc detection programs. • Review and update of National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Domain for compliance with American National Standards Institute (ANSI) N42.42-2012, American National Standard Data Format for Radiation Detectors Used for Homeland Security and conformance with NIEM 3.0.
	Enterprise Architecture Project	Ongoing	
	Data Architecture Project	Ongoing	
	Solution Architecture – Information Sharing Support Project	Ongoing	
	Analysis and Verification Project	Ongoing	

GNDA OPERATIONS

GNDA Operations was established as an element of DNDO to provide a timely information sharing and analysis capability that monitors the status of and facilitates the analysis and distribution of information from both overseas and domestic components of the GNDA. The JAC serves as an interagency coordination mechanism and central monitoring point for the GNDA, maintaining situational awareness of the GNDA, to include status of rad/nuc detection operations, visibility into the

status of rad/nuc alarms, and awareness of rad/nuc-related incidents and events. The JAC participates in adjudication of nuclear detection events and drafts technical requests for information; analyzes intelligence and sensor information; provides technical support to State, local, and tribal authorities; and assists in the USG technical response to rad/nuc detection incidents. GNDA Operations functions are aligned to two operational elements:

- JAC Operations maintains a common operating picture for stakeholders throughout the GNDA and provides technical assistance, data mining relating to the current status and disposition of GNDA resources, and vulnerability and threat trend analyses to GNDA decision makers.
- The JAC Collaborative Information System (JACCIS) is the IT system infrastructure, including hardware and software that enables JAC Operations.

JAC Operations

JAC Information Sharing is a key function of JAC Operations that supports collaboration among GNDA partners and provides timely data and analyses regarding the current status and disposition of GNDA resources, vulnerabilities, and threat trends, which enable sound and timely leadership decisions. This function offers mechanisms by which partners submit and receive information pertinent to rad/nuc terrorism prevention. DNDO seeks to minimize impacts to GNDA partners by using existing processes and policies as much as possible, sharing visibility of existing information with appropriate stakeholders. The three primary activities under this project are Information Product Development and Deployment, Operational Planning Support, and Cross-jurisdictional Collaboration Support.

- Information Product Development and Deployment generates packaged information on both a routine and on-demand basis and delivers products directly to stakeholders or publishes information on appropriate Community of Interest sites.
- Operational Planning provides information to DNDO Assistance projects and stakeholders to support and promote the planning and execution of rad/nuc detection operations.
- Cross-jurisdictional collaboration facilitates the timely delivery of operational information to appropriate stakeholders to enhance situational awareness of ongoing operations.

JAC Information Analysis, a second key function of JAC Operations, consists of Adjudication Support, and Data Fusion and Trend Analysis in coordination with DOE's National Nuclear Security Administration.

- The JAC provides 24/7 capability to facilitate radiation detection alarm resolution and share GNDA information to effectively transition to response operations if required.
- To accomplish the Data Fusion and Trend Analysis, the JAC maintains a qualified and trained expert workforce, ensures that the reachback community has access and training on the best analytic tools, conducts data fusion of multiple data sources to provide a complete view of the operational environment, and develops awareness within the nuclear detection community to enable alarm resolution at the lowest level possible. Data Fusion and Trend Analysis ensures that stakeholders are provided with complete and relevant information to include spectral analysis support to ensure timely adjudication of detection events. Data Fusion and Trend Analysis integrates broader knowledge of the operational situation with data derived from a detection event to help set adjudication and post-adjudication action priorities.

Joint Analysis Center Collaborative Information System

The JACCIS supports the JAC in both its Information Sharing and Information Analysis roles. It is the information technology system developed to receive, manage, analyze, transfer, and report on data relevant to the GNDA. The JACCIS provides infrastructure to integrate the JAC operational construct and its processes by means of a focused fusion of raw data from multiple sources (alarm adjudication, intelligence sources, etc.). This system also facilitates the sharing of radiation detection data among Federal, State, local, and tribal users and empowers the lowest level of authority to evaluate detection events as either threat or nonthreat, rapidly determining the appropriate response while reducing the impact on commerce and personal movement. This system is also the backbone for moving technical data from the field to the Nation's technical experts for cases when the operators need assistance to resolve alarms. This integration was previously done via phone and e-mail and was manpower-intensive. JACCIS achieved initial operating capability in October 2011.

CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The Capability Development program consists of three major projects: Federal, State and Local Outreach; Training and Exercises; and Assistance, all of which are managed together to ensure a fully integrated environment for the development of efficient and effective operational rad/nuc detection capabilities throughout the GNDA.

DNDO's Capability Development program supports the GNDA by assisting Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies to efficiently develop and maintain rad/nuc detection capabilities that conform to and support National policy. The cooperation and participation of all agencies across the GNDA are central to its success, as the USG relies heavily upon State, local, tribal, and private sector agencies and stakeholders for the domestic component of the GNDA. However, in this era of shrinking State and local budgets and Federal grant funding, it has become much more difficult for stakeholders to build and maintain rad/nuc detection capabilities.

DNDO's Capability Development program activities are designed to reduce the burden on State, local, and tribal agencies by offering support through assistance, training, and exercise support. DNDO provides the expertise and standardized rad/nuc detection program and exercise templates to support rad/nuc detection capability development, planning, and conduct of exercises. DNDO also provides training support through subject matter experts and standardized course materials that can be self-delivered on an as-needed basis, as well as computer and web-based training to assist in maintaining proficiency in the rad/nuc detection mission. By organizing and coordinating the expertise and resources necessary for rad/nuc detection capability development, DNDO is able to deliver scalable, cost-effective, standardized capability development assistance that meets the stakeholders' needs, and supports the GNDA. These efforts, in combination with others, support developing the Interior and Land Border layers of the GNDA and help to fulfill DNDO's responsibility for enhancing and coordinating rad/nuc detection efforts across Federal, State, and local agencies.

Capabilities Integration looks beyond the status and disposition of current GNDA resources to identify opportunities for improvement through the full range of considerations impacting performance, including doctrine, organization, training, material, leadership, personnel, facilities (and infrastructure), and policy (DOTMLPF-P).

Federal, State, and Local Outreach Project

Central to the success of an integrated, layered national defense from the rad/nuc threat is a strong partnership with Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies responsible for the rad/nuc detection mission within their areas of responsibility. The Federal, State, and Local Outreach Project increases awareness by executing broad outreach efforts that include:

- Conducting stakeholder events
- Establishing communication mechanisms that will facilitate interactions with DNDO's State and local stakeholders
- Increasing the visibility of DNDO

These ongoing outreach and collaboration efforts with State, local, and tribal agencies involved in the rad/nuc detection mission are specifically designed to obtain feedback on DNDO's initiatives, learn about advances in State, local, and tribal programs, and facilitate communication and coordination among the rad/nuc detection community. These engagement activities enable DNDO to remain connected with State and local stakeholders to monitor and periodically update their capabilities in the GNDA.

The major elements of this project include the SLSWG, ESC, Rad/Nuc Challenge and Capabilities Integration. These activities support the development of a sustainable partnership between DNDO and the State and local community to strengthen rad/nuc detection capabilities across the Nation, in support of the GNDA.

The SLSWG provides a forum for State and local stakeholders to meet on a semiannual basis with their Federal counterparts at DNDO, FEMA, and other agencies and to present and discuss information about their current activities, lessons learned, and planned rad/nuc detection initiatives. The SLSWG meeting is a critical part of DNDO's outreach efforts to its rad/nuc detection mission stakeholders. The SLSWG provides the State and local communities an opportunity to convey their perspective on rad/nuc detection requirements, intentions, and mission gaps so that DNDO can develop the products and services necessary to meet their needs. DNDO conducts the SLSWG as an opportunity for a large and diverse group of law enforcement and public safety personnel to work together as a community to facilitate building capabilities across the U.S. DNDO consolidated other smaller working group meetings, such as the Interior Focus Group, Training Advisory Forum, and Maritime Working Group into the SLSWG in order to make better use of resources and to better serve its stakeholders. Through SLSWG breakout sessions, DNDO captures user needs and lessons learned specific to the interior layer of the GNDA.

The ESC provides policy coordination and implementation between DNDO and senior-level State and local leaders regarding rad/nuc detection programs. This forum meets annually and is a mechanism to solicit input on and support for future DNDO initiatives. The State and local stakeholders that participate in this forum represent many states and agencies on the forefront of building rad/nuc detection capability to support the GNDA. This meeting ensures that executive leadership is apprised of ongoing efforts in support of their jurisdictions rad/nuc detection programs. The ESC has been a great success and continues to reinforce the relationship between DNDO and key stakeholders.

The Rad/Nuc Challenge is an outreach activity intended to share best practices within the operational community, to stimulate interest, and to facilitate improvements in rad/nuc detection equipment to strengthen National rad/nuc detection capability.

Capability Integration provides a broader vision to Operations Support, ensuring attention to the full spectrum of DOTMLPF-P considerations required to ensure a fully effective and enduring GNDA. Capability Integration looks at the current capabilities of the GNDA and engages stakeholders in finding solutions to challenges and shortcomings that could inhibit full effectiveness. Capability Integration also works with architecture, plans, policy, and systems developers throughout DHS and in conjunction with interagency partners examining DOTMLPF-P implications of emerging rad/nuc detection capabilities and operational concepts to ensure that their integration provides desired improvements and does not adversely impact current capability. This function promotes operational GNDA partner engagement on an ongoing basis for ideas regarding improving performance, lowering costs, and ensuring that operational best practices are actively and deliberately promulgated throughout the GNDA.

Training and Exercises Project

The Training and Exercise Project provides support for Federal, State, local, and tribal GNDA stakeholders to develop or enhance rad/nuc detection plans, policies, procedures, communications, tactics, operations, and collaboration with other GNDA stakeholders. Training and Exercises evaluates GNDA Stakeholder rad/nuc detection capability and provides data used to assess rad/nuc detection operational effectiveness.

The Training Project is responsible for the development, oversight, and administration of the design, delivery, evaluation, and continual improvement of rad/nuc detection training. The project's main objectives are to: increase operational capabilities at the Federal, State, local, and tribal levels; develop training standards for effective use of rad/nuc detection equipment, alarm resolution, and reporting processes; develop standardized training curricula in support of emerging rad/nuc detection technologies; and, foster organic capabilities by assisting Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies with institutionalizing training within their agencies.

Specifically, the Training Project is working on training requirements that include:

- Awareness courses for field operators, program managers, executive leadership, and elected officials
- Basic radiation safety, equipment operations, tactical deployment of equipment and teams, and technical *Reachback* courses
- Specialty courses for maritime detection, aerial detection, spectroscopy analysis, and special event planning
- Program management information and team drills to support refresher training and proficiency

These training requirements will significantly increase the number, awareness, and capabilities of GNDA participants involved in the rad/nuc detection mission. The Exercise Project seeks to validate and enhance emerging and existing capabilities and architectures in an effort to coordinate and integrate detection and interdiction of rad/nuc materials that are out of regulatory control and may be

used as a weapon against the United States. This is accomplished by developing, validating, and implementing standards and proven exercise practices that comply with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) methodology. This project promotes the advancement of best practices and supports self-sustainment of exercise efforts to enhance and coordinate the rad/nuc detection efforts of State, local, and tribal governments.

In addition to developing, validating, and disseminating rad/nuc detection-specific exercise templates, guidance, and standards, the Exercise Project provides support to Federal, State, local, and tribal GNDA stakeholders. The level of exercise support provided in the planning, design, execution, and evaluation of exercises is dependent upon the stakeholders' level of knowledge and experience in conducting the rad/nuc detection mission. In some cases, the Exercise Project takes a lead role in the planning, design, conduct, and evaluation of the exercise. Conversely, a less direct level of support may be provided where the stakeholders are more experienced. In all cases, the Exercise Project aids adherence to published guidance and standards and tracks the correction of improvement areas identified during the exercises.

The Exercise Project also employs standardized Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Guidelines, which generate exercise feedback, enabling DNDO to assess the maturity of rad/nuc detection capability within a jurisdiction. Following the official updates to Presidential Policy Directive-8, and HSEEP revisions released in FY 2013, the Exercise Project team works diligently to make all necessary process and product changes, while continuing to support exercise requests from stakeholders.

Assistance Project

Assistance provides standardized processes and products to assist Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial GNDA stakeholders with how to plan, develop, manage, evaluate, and sustain a rad/nuc detection program. The assistance is designed to help multi-jurisdictional, multi-disciplinary, policy makers, program managers, and operational administrators work together to design and implement land-based and maritime rad/nuc detection programs that build and enhance detection capabilities in support of the GNDA. A focused activity within Assistance is maritime capability development, which works with regional Area Maritime Security Committees to develop operational procedures, training, and exercises that support the region's Area Maritime Security Plans and address the small vessel threat.

These assistance efforts are accomplished using a system of standardized processes and products that guide GNDA stakeholders through a series of development phases. This phased approach includes providing comprehensive guidance for Planning, Organizing, Equipping, Training and Exercising (POETE) through the entire rad/nuc detection program lifecycle, thus creating a sustainable framework for the administration of a domestic preventive rad/nuc detection program at both the senior policymaking and operational levels. Other tools available include Commercial Vehicle Inspection, Small Vessel Operations, and Special Events Planning and Execution Guides. DNDO also maintains a Community of Interest web portal on the Homeland Security Information Network to ensure consistent information is available to Federal, State, local, tribal, and tribal programs, as they establish rad/nuc detection capability. Products on the Community of Interest include: strategic planning documents,

sample CONOPS/standard operating procedures, rad/nuc detection program best practices, National Incident Management System typing, fact sheets, and job aids.

Considered a key element of the GNDA, Assistance also manages the Mobile Detection Deployment Program (MDDP). The MDDP provides detection equipment packages for Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial authorities to augment their incident response teams and to support special events and enhanced steady-state operations by functioning as a force multiplier to the rad/nuc detection mission. The detection package and support personnel are available to support planned activities such as National Special Security Events, Special Event Assessment Rating activities, and intelligence-driven detection operations. The program includes five Mobile Detection Deployment Units (MDDU) pre-staged at DOE Radiological Assistance Program team locations around the United States. Each MDDU is outfitted with rad/nuc detection equipment for use by Federal, State, and local first responders when needed.

INFORMATION SHARING PROGRAM

The DNDO Information Sharing program establishes and maintains the necessary enterprise and data architectures that enable programs in DHS, as well as in its Federal, State, local, tribal, territorial, and commercial partners to effectively share rad/nuc information for the purpose of preventing terrorism and enhancing National security. The DNDO Information Sharing program provides subject matter expert support for governance, enterprise architecture, and data architecture (to include data management planning and support) to aid the evolution of standardized systems for robust rad/nuc information exchange. The DNDO Information Sharing program conducts activities to aid DNDO programs and projects in collection, documentation, analysis and validation of GNDA-related information. Integrated information sharing and exchange policies, operational concepts, tactics, techniques, and procedures will be incorporated to improve the quality supporting and the timeliness of rad/nuc detection, incident, and information correlation to “connect the dots.”

Governance and Process Project

The Governance and Process project provides support to all aspects of integrated governance and capital planning: including Capital Planning and Investment Control required under the Clinger Cohen Act, IT Acquisition Review required under DHS Management Directive (MD) 0007.1, and Acquisition Review Process under DHS Acquisition Management Directive 102-01. This project provides support for DNDO’s fulfillment of required enterprise architecture and data architecture governance functions, including DNDO participation in the DHS Headquarters governance bodies such as the Data Management and Enterprise Architecture working groups, as well as the Enterprise Architecture Center of Excellence.

Enterprise Architecture Project

The Enterprise Architecture project reviews alignment of DNDO programs/and projects with DHS and GNDA architectures. The project assists program and project managers in the tailoring of documentation to meet architecture and investment management requirements. The project maintains the DNDO repository of enterprise architecture artifacts and updates the DHS enterprise architecture repositories. The project develops and maintains architecture models and provides associated tools to

permit visualization of the GNDA to aid in acquisition decision-making. The project provides support to the program and project preparation of insertions into the DHS technology reference model. The project also provides subject matter experts to support technical and governance reviews of DNDO programs and projects at Component and DHS levels.

Data Architecture Project

The Data Architecture project provides and sustains validated methods and means for GNDA information exchanges and includes GNDA standard message protocols for information sharing as well as tools and components for implementing interfaces required to exchange data. The project sustains stewardship of the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) CBRN domain and maintains the NIEM-conformant N.25 information exchange protocol as well as technical tools for producing and validating NIEM artifacts. Subject matter experts under the project also support DNDO participation in creating and updating voluntary consensus standards supporting and promoting interoperability and compatibility of radiation detection systems for homeland security, and validating conformant messaging.

Solution Architecture - Information Sharing Support Project

The Information Sharing Support project provides assistance to DNDO programs to ensure that information sharing and interoperability requirements are addressed. The project defines information exchange requirements, strategies, CONOPS, and develops program and project artifacts such as conceptual and logical data models, and maps to the DHS, DNDO, and GNDA reference models. The project also provides support to program and project reviews of artifacts for architecture validation, as well as implementation, maintenance, and administration of the GNDA Enterprise Architecture Repository tool to be used by various DNDO Directorates.

Analysis and Verification Project

The Analysis and Verification project provides expertise and environments for independent analysis and verification of DNDO's information sharing architecture and capability. The project provides analysis of DNDO's standards and architecture and support for legacy interfaces and, in conjunction with exchanges among existing and emerging GNDA partners, provides verification of information exchange architecture, standards, and technologies. This project supports DNDO programs and projects, to include STC, JACCIS, HPRDS, and SVSD. The project includes a testbed to aid in evaluating compliance with GNDA protocols and standards for information.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Nuclear Forensics
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Nuclear Forensics

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	24,311
2014 Enacted	-	-	22,700
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(200)
2015 Current Services	-	-	22,500
2015 Program Change	-	-	(2,500)
2015 Total Request	-	-	20,000
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(2,700)

DNDO requests \$20.0 million for this activity.

Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Decrease of \$0.097 million for WCF
- Decrease of \$0.103 million for Operational Readiness

Program Changes include:

- Decrease of \$ 1.1 million to National Nuclear Forensics Education Program (NNFEP)
- Decrease of \$ 1.4 million to Nuclear Forensics Technology Advancement program

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

After the detection and interdiction of nuclear materials, or after a detonation, there will be intense pressure from senior leaders to provide accurate, timely technical forensic information in support of attribution conclusions. Hence, the importance of accelerating efforts to advance technical nuclear forensics capabilities was highlighted in recent high-level USG policy and planning documents, a study by the National Academy of Sciences, and international forums.

To fulfill DNDO's responsibilities, the NF PPA is organized into three key mission areas within NTNFC. The first assures Operational Readiness of the entire USG NTNFC enterprise. The integration

and readiness of TNF activities is critical to the success of the forensics mission - *ad hoc* actions in the aftermath of an event will fail to meet intense demands for rapid and effective response. DNDO is leading requirements development across the interagency and coordinating increasingly rigorous exercises and assessments of TNF activities to assure readiness at all times and without warning.

Second, the Technology Advancement program supports the DNDO mission to serve as the national capability developer for the forensics of nuclear materials interdicted before a detonation. These efforts focus on advancing the speed, accuracy, and confidence of TNF analyses, including the development of reference materials necessary for the validation of methods used for characterizing materials; developing new signatures to help identify the origin and pathway of materials; and creating and improving data evaluation and simulation tools to enable the linking of measurement results to both comparison samples and characteristics predicted through modeling and simulation.

Finally, DNDO leads the NNFEDP to restore and sustain an enduring NF expertise pipeline – one of the most significant challenges facing the national capability. DNDO is increasing the emphasis it has placed on the development and retention of TNF expertise, across the spectrum from the most junior (e.g., undergraduate scholars and summer school students, graduate fellows, and junior faculty) to the most senior (e.g., through stable and sufficient R&D programs and forensic scientists’ mentoring of students). The activities in this mission area are well-aligned with the goals for the NNFEDP as outlined in the Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Act of 2010.

QHSR Strategic Alignment –Nuclear Forensics

- DHS QHSR Mission 1: Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security
 - Goal 1.1: Prevent Terrorist Attacks
 - Goal 1.2: Prevent and Protect Against the Unauthorized Acquisition or Use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Materials and Capabilities

The programs and activities of NF are also aligned with the goals and investment priorities delineated in the *National Strategic Five-Year Plan for Improving the Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Capabilities of the United States*.

Nuclear Forensics – Program/Project Overview

Program	Project	Level of Effort	General Description
Operational Readiness	Assessments and Analysis	Ongoing	Strengthen TNF capability through regular evaluations.
	Centralized Planning	Ongoing	Conduct efficient interagency program planning and integration of respective agency TNF capabilities and resources.
	Exercises	Ongoing	Strengthen TNF capability and readiness through multi-agency exercises.
	International Engagements	Ongoing	Facilitate multilateral and bilateral collaborations to advance international TNF core capabilities, build partnerships, and establish an international framework to facilitate cooperation.
Technology Advancement	Data Evaluation Tools	Ongoing	Develop and demonstrate the next generation of tools for pattern analysis and methods to articulate whether or not measurements from questioned samples can be linked and included or excluded from specific families of signatures.
	Material Characterization	Ongoing	Allows for operational use of validated analytical methods, to inform and support signature development.
	Methodology Benchmarking	Ongoing	Evaluate and benchmark laboratory capability to perform specific analyses and methods.
	New Methodology Development	Ongoing	Advance the speed, accuracy, and precision of measurement techniques.
	New Signature Development	Ongoing	Perform studies to determine material and statistical population characteristics that can uniquely identify linkages with known or predicted material characteristics.
	Plutonium Processing Signatures	Ongoing	Develop a capability to simulate industrial-scale plutonium materials processing on a much smaller, laboratory scale.
	Reference Material Development	Ongoing	Prepare reference materials and standard tracers to support the schedule of the Methodology Benchmarking project, exercises, and operational quality assurance activities.
	Uranium Processing Signatures	Ongoing	Develop a capability to simulate industrial-scale uranium materials processing on a much smaller, laboratory scale.
	Academics	Ongoing	Implement academic and workforce initiatives designed to fill gaps in the expertise pipeline and to ensure a robust and enduring TNF workforce.
Expertise Development	Assessments	Ongoing	Maintain a current assessment of the needs and status of the TNF workforce and pipeline.
	Laboratories	Ongoing	Support post-doctorate fellowships, mentorship, and nuclear forensics training for the Federal workforce.

OPERATIONAL READINESS PROGRAM

As the program integrator, DNDO provides centralized planning, evaluation, and stewardship of USG TNF capabilities through interagency coordination and integration, international collaboration, and leading joint exercises, assessments, and corrective actions. DNDO leads the development of foundational planning documents that establish interagency strategic goals, objectives, requirements, processes, plans, and operational procedures for the USG NTNF mission. DNDO sponsors and leads assessments to evaluate these efforts and improve the TNF capability across the mission spectrum from pre- to post-detonation, both within the U.S. and abroad. DNDO also coordinates partner agency budgets to facilitate program alignment. Improved integration yields better results by eliminating duplication of effort and examining unfunded gaps. In FY 2015, DNDO will continue to advance interagency coordination and integration by leading development of the next NTNF Strategic Plan and furthering efforts of the NTNF Requirements Center. The Requirements Center is the USG mechanism for identifying, clarifying, codifying, and documenting TNF requirements to assist with operational and program planning.

Concurrent with interagency integration, another key component of ensuring operational readiness emphasized by the National Academy of Sciences is the conduct of regular, rigorous NF exercises. Such exercises assess multiagency integration, readiness, field sampling techniques, laboratory analysis, data evaluation and reporting, and communication flow. The major exercises alternate between pre- and post-detonation scenarios involving nuclear materials. These exercises focus on the continuous improvement of interactions across the NF community. Exploring the technical and operational shortcomings and gaps enable DNDO and its partners to identify corrective actions based on after-action reports and lessons learned. In FY 2015, DNDO will coordinate, plan, and assess a domestic pre-detonation materials forensics exercise that assesses the nuclear forensics portion of the USG response to an interdicted nuclear device as well as a post-detonation material and debris forensics exercise that may involve an international/foreign scenario and venue.

Assessments and Analysis Project

The Assessments and Analysis project strengthens TNF capability through regular evaluations and assesses TNF processes and capabilities to ensure operational readiness and to identify lessons learned, best practices, capability strengths, and areas of improvement.

Centralized Planning Project

The Centralized Planning project conducts efficient interagency program planning and integration of respective agency TNF capabilities and resources. This includes centrally planning, coordinating, and aligning USG technical capabilities and operational activities while leveraging interagency investment in R&D to address priority needs and ensure unity of effort.

Exercises Project

The Exercises project strengthens TNF capability through jointly planned and executed exercises across the entire TNF mission space and inclusive of all partner agencies. Of most importance are well-documented lessons learned and a robust corrective actions program to improve the collective

TNF capabilities and future exercise planning and execution. This includes the conduct of rigorous full-scale interagency exercises regularly to rehearse, evaluate, and improve the TNF capabilities.

International Engagements Project

The International Engagements project facilitates multilateral and bilateral collaborations in a strategic, cost-effective manner that supports the USG strategic objectives to: advance international NF core capabilities, build foreign partner capacity, and establish an international framework to facilitate cooperation. This includes work through international forums such as the Nuclear Security Summits, Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, International Atomic Energy Agency, and the Nuclear Forensics International Technical Working Group (ITWG) to develop key technical and policy-oriented guidance documents, focused training courses, table-top exercises, practical development and implementation of national NF libraries, and frameworks for sharing NF information as part of an ever-evolving and maturing international NF community.

TECHNOLOGY ADVANCEMENT PROGRAM

DNDO leads activities that advance the USG capability to rapidly, accurately, and credibly characterize and identify the nature, origin, and history of nuclear materials intercepted before a detonation. These techniques enable the forensic association of a sample with existing signature families, predictive results from process modeling, or comparative samples (if available) to formulate technical conclusions. Efforts in this technology area strive to close capability gaps in operational nuclear forensics while increasing performance capabilities for speed, quality, and confidence in collection, analysis, and evaluation techniques. The Technology Advancement program is working to benchmark and advance methodologies that will provide quality results with well-understood uncertainties in the exploitation of signatures for TNF purposes. DNDO is developing signatures and data evaluation tools that incorporate all relevant TNF information into technical conclusions that support attribution assessments. Developed methods and signatures are provided to the operators in the FBI, DOD, DOE, and intelligence community. In FY 2015, the program will demonstrate an advanced operational capability to characterize trace elements in uranium, and continue efforts to be able to process uranium and plutonium on a laboratory scale to develop new signatures to link materials to nuclear fuel cycle processes.

Data Evaluation Tools Project

The Data Evaluation Tools project will develop and demonstrate the next generation of tools for pattern analysis and methods to assess whether or not measurements from questioned samples can be linked and included or excluded from specific families of signatures.

Material Characterization Project

The Material Characterization project allows for operational use of validated analytical methods, to inform and support signature development, and to provide information to the Nuclear Materials Information Program. As new signatures are developed, materials will be characterized to support development and validation of those signatures. This is a continuing effort, coordinated with DOE, New Methodology Development, New Signature Development, and Data Evaluation Tools projects.

Methodology Benchmarking Project

The Methodology Benchmarking project will evaluate and benchmark laboratory capabilities to perform specific analytical methods. This project will identify the most accurate, precise, and timely methods available and appropriate for operational use and identify gaps where improved methods are needed. Method improvements are then transitioned to the operational labs through a technology transfer workshop to ensure that they are effectively utilized for nuclear forensic analyses.

New Methodology Development Project

The New Methodology Development project is advancing the accuracy, precision, and timeliness of measurement techniques. Methodologies developed under this project will advance to the Methodology Benchmarking schedule.

New Signature Development Project

The New Signature Development project performs studies to determine material and statistical population characteristics that can uniquely identify linkages with known or predicted material characteristics.

Plutonium Processing Signatures Project

The Plutonium Processing Signatures project is developing a capability to simulate industrial production-scale plutonium materials processing on a much smaller, laboratory scale. The produced materials are analyzed for discriminating signatures and used for creating well-pedigreed reference materials for methodology validation.

Reference Material Development Project

Reference materials serve as the “gold standard” for assessing forensic analysis methods. The Reference Material Development project prepares certified reference materials and other well-characterized materials to support the Methodology Benchmarking project, exercises, and operational Quality Assurance activities, such as validation of measurement methods and operational laboratory proficiency testing, performed by the interagency Bulk Special Nuclear Materials Analysis Program.

Uranium Processing Signatures Project

The Uranium Processing Signatures project is developing a capability to simulate industrial production-scale uranium materials processing on a much smaller, laboratory scale. The materials are analyzed for discriminating signatures and used for creating well-pedigreed reference materials for methodology validation.

NATIONAL NUCLEAR FORENSICS EXPERTISE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The NNFEDP is the comprehensive USG effort to grow and sustain the uniquely qualified technical expertise required to execute the Nation’s TNF mission. NNFEDP initiatives aim to create a vibrant

academic pathway from undergraduate to post-doctorate study in nuclear and geochemical science specialties directly relevant to NF, with the end goal of filling specific expertise gaps. The NNFEDP promotes a unique interdisciplinary approach that emphasizes collaboration among students, academic departments, universities, and DOE/DOD laboratories. Initiatives include graduate and undergraduate scholarships, fellowships, internships, and mentoring; post-doctoral fellowships; and university and junior faculty awards for studies and research in NF-related disciplines.

The NNFEDP is unique from broader science and technology Federal education programs in its deliberately narrow focus on filling specific, identified gaps within the TNF field. All NNFEDP efforts are integrated, aligned, and inextricably linked at every point – through mentoring, internships, and focused collaborative applied research – to DNDO’s end-to-end TNF priorities, projects, and cadre of scientists who specialize in nuclear weapons and materials activities at the national security laboratories. These experiences are a key component of this holistic program that aims to create a seamless pipeline from academia into a career in TNF at the national level. This program was recently lauded by the Executive Office of the President (OSTP, National Security Staff, and OMB) as a model expertise development program, interconnected with the national labs and DNDO’s forensics and research programs; thus, the NNFEDP was excluded from the Executive Branch initiative to consolidate most STEM-related programs under the National Science Foundation.

DNDO continuously evaluates the state of the workforce within the national laboratory system relative to USG NTNF mission requirements in order to appropriately scale and scope the NNFEDP into the outyears. In addition, DNDO chairs the NTNF Expertise Development Committee in order to ensure cross-agency integration and participation in the NNFEDP. The committee provides a forum to plan, coordinate, and execute joint initiatives within the NNFEDP, facilitating collaborative efforts among NF interagency partners, avoiding duplication, leveraging funding, and ensuring robust Federal support and unity of effort. Active participants include DHS, DOE/National Nuclear Security Administration, DOD/ Defense Threat Reduction Agency, and the FBI.

Academics Project

The Academics project supports a current DHS management performance measure for DNDO. National Strategic Five-Year Plan activities and investment areas under this goal include the implementation of academic and workforce programs designed to fill gaps in the expertise pipeline and ensure a robust and enduring TNF workforce. Initiatives included in this project are graduate and undergraduate scholarships, fellowships, and internships as well as university and junior faculty awards for studies and research in specialties relevant to TNF.

Assessments Project

The Assessments project maintains a current assessment of the needs and status of the TNF workforce and pipeline.

Laboratories Project

The Laboratories project supports post-doctorate fellowships at the national laboratories and funds these laboratories to provide one-on-one mentoring to graduate students in NF-related research areas. This project area also supports development and presentation of curricula related to TNF training for the Federal workforce.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Systems Architecture
PPA: Systems Architecture
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(2,981)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	20,905
Program Decrease							-	-	(2,981)
Total Request	-	-	28,530	-	-	21,000	-	-	17,924

Total Program Change (\$2.981M)

Capabilities-Based Assessments (\$1.076M)

DNDO conducts a series of CBAs to satisfy requirements of Presidential Policy Directive 8 (National Preparedness Goal) and the DHS Integrated Planning Guidance for FY 2013-2017. A CBA is the mechanism that formally links various tools, techniques, and products to deliver rigorous, objective analysis of the GNDA enterprise, including:

- Rad/nuc detection operating concept development
- GNDA ontology development
- Operational modeling & simulation
- Risk modeling & analysis
- Architecture views
- Data repository development

The CBAs have become the foundation for much of the GNDA analysis resulting in the initiation of programs to address deficiencies in the GNDA. The results of CBAs support effective investment decisions and provide objective justification by identifying GNDA shortfalls and gaps that reduce risk. DNDO conducts CBAs in a coordinated manner, ensuring that identified gaps and shortfalls are evaluated and prioritized by multiple stakeholders from across the interagency. This allows the CBAs to serve as an effective mechanism for developing and maintaining interagency partnerships by developing coordinated common analytic products that can be used to support each Agency's budget prioritization and justification. As the GNDA spans multiple agencies' mission areas and authorities,

joint prioritization of gaps and shortfalls supports has the potential to reduce duplication and inform smart budget allocation.

Justification

A reduction from three to two CBAs will preserve analysis critical to support decisions on where to focus efforts, while enabling funding for other priority programs in DNDO to address the vulnerabilities identified by CBAs and in other analysis.

Impact on Performance

In order to prioritize program activities, it was determined that CBAs on certain parts of the GNDA would be delayed. The cycle to complete assessments of all areas of the GNDA will move from an estimated five-year cycle to an eight-year cycle. The first area impacted would be official POEs, either land, maritime, or both.

GNDA Solutions Management (\$1.905M)

The GNDA Solutions Management program utilizes the outputs of the CBAs and other analyses to facilitate engaging stakeholders, end-users, technology developers, and systems developers through the SDP to capture requirements and develop actionable programmatic documents like mission needs statements, CONOPS, and operational requirements documents. These efforts focus on specific pathways, operating environments, modes of transportation, and/or specific threats and are the basis for both materiel and non-materiel solutions to address vulnerabilities and gaps to reduce risk within the GNDA.

Justification

A reduction of the GNDA Solution Management program will focus program efforts toward the most critical vulnerabilities, while enabling funding for other priority programs.

Impact on Performance

In the same manner DNDO utilizes a risk informed approach to determine which vulnerabilities in the GNDA to be addressed, the same principal will be utilized when determining the CBAs that can be initiated in FY 2015. The focus on the evolution and improvement of the GNDA will be limited to the most immediate and pressing concerns, as determined by risk, program prioritization and other analyses. Architectural studies that are needed to fully characterize gaps across the GNDA through development of Mission Needs Statements, capability development plans, and other requirements documents needed for programs development may be delayed or cancelled. Initiation of acquisition programs to determine solutions to replace capabilities that reach the end of their lifecycle will also be deferred.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 2: Transformational Research and Development
PPA: Transformational Research and Development
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(1,361)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	70,861
Program Decrease							-	-	(1,361)
Total Request	-	-	71,102	-	-	71,102	-	-	69,500

Total Program Change (\$1.361M)

Program Description

DNDO Transformational R&D identifies, explores, develops, and demonstrates scientific and technological approaches that address gaps in the GNDA, dramatically improve the performance of rad/nuc detection and TNF technology, and/or significantly reduce the operational burden of rad/nuc detection and TNF. Dramatic technological improvements may include improvements in system or component effectiveness and performance characteristics, reduction in cost of acquisition or maintenance, or reduction of operational burden by users in the field. R&D investments are made based on competitive awards, with investigators in all sectors – government laboratories, academia, and private industry – encouraged to participate. This program takes advantage of the qualities and respective advantages of all three sectors to develop products and methods and to encourage teaming among them. Transformational R&D is carried out within three major programs: Advanced Technology Demonstrations (ATD), the Exploratory Research Program, and the Academic Research Initiative.

Justification

Mobile Radiation Imaging and Tracking Systems (MRITS) Project

The MRITS Project ATD will develop and characterize versatile radiation detection systems that provide an enhanced search capability by integrating high-sensitivity, passive radiation imaging systems together with other non-radiological sensing and imaging technologies. The system will leverage emerging concepts from the Long Range Radiation Detection (LRRD) Project, as well as

pertinent ARI and ERP efforts, enabling the fusion of object tracking and other contextual information to inform the detection, imaging, tracking, and interdiction of radiological threats from a mobile vehicular platform. The project will focus toward agile solutions that can dynamically handle complex radiation backgrounds and environmental clutter found in urban environments.

Impact on Performance

The project completion will be extended by two additional years, completing in FY 2019 with the preliminary design reviewing potentially extending beyond the first year of the project.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 3: Assessments
PPA: Assessments
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(1,085)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	39,164
Program Decrease							-	-	(1,085)
Total Request	-	-	31,383	-	-	39,300	-	-	38,079

Total Program Change (\$1.085M)

Test and Evaluation Operations

DNDO is required by the Safe Port Act of 2006 to “carry out a program to test and evaluate technology for detecting a nuclear explosive device and fissile or radiological Material.” DNDO has responded to this need by establishing a dedicated T&E organization that integrates the talents of experienced testers with world-class nuclear scientists. Complementing this expertise is a rigorous, systems engineering-based, test planning process that focuses on establishing testable objectives that meet the users’ requirements, statistically based experimental designs, and is anchored by test milestone reviews by senior leaders from both DNDO and the operation users. Armed with reliable information, Federal, State, local, and tribal operational users of rad/nuc detection systems can make informed decisions regarding which systems to deploy and develop effective CONOPs that leverage the equipment’s proven capabilities and mitigate its inherent limitations.

Justification

DNDO will reduce its testing infrastructure and the number of test engineers, analysts, and independent subject matter experts that support the independent planning, analysis, and data validation of DNDO’s testing programs. The test support personnel reduction will be a decrease from about 30 to 24. This reduction in testing capacity is necessitated by higher priorities within DNDO to address gaps in the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA).

Impact on Performance

DNDO will reduce testing capacity by approximately 25 percent, from 12 test campaigns per year down to nine test campaigns per year. A decrease in testing capacity will delay DNDO system development programs and subsequent acquisition and deployment of rad/nuc detection systems to support our Federal, State, tribal, and local partners. This will reduce DNDO's ability to support fee-for-service testing to facilitate private/government partnerships on developing and deploying systems. This will result in delaying potential privately funded rad/nuc detection projects, reducing coverage and capability of the GNDA, and increasing the overall costs to the Government for attaining rad/nuc detection capability required to protect the Nation from illicit nuclear threats. Lastly, DNDO's ability to support its Commercial First framework for future system acquisitions will be reduced since the limitation of test resources directly impacts our ability to concurrently execute test and evaluation events for multiple programs as well as the ability to provide feedback to our Industry partners to improve their COTS devices. The Commercial First approach has been noted as a "best practice" within the Department as it seeks to leverage independent R&D conducted by industry to further DHS's mission readiness.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 4: Nuclear Forensics
PPA: Nuclear Forensics
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(2,500)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	22,500
Program Decrease							-	-	(2,500)
Total Request	-	-	24,311	-	-	22,700	-	-	20,000

Total Program Change (\$2.5M)

National Nuclear Forensics Education Program (\$1.1M)

The NNFED Program serves as the single comprehensive USG effort to grow and sustain the uniquely qualified technical expertise that is required to execute the Nation's TNF mission. The number of Ph.D. students graduating with a nuclear chemistry degree had decreased to a total of four across the U.S. before this program began—hence, the characterization by the National Academy of Sciences that “personnel skilled in nuclear forensics are too few and are spread too thinly.” At the same time, the average age of the scientists who worked on TNF was around 50, and retirements were on the increase.

Justification

DNDO will revise long-term objectives and rebaseline the number of students that can be supported.

Impact on Performance

Two new Nuclear Forensics Education Awards, two new Nuclear Forensics Junior Faculty Awards, two new Nuclear Forensics Graduate Fellowships, three new post-doctoral fellowships, and 17 percent of the budget for specialized graduate internships at national laboratories (for two internships) would be cut each year. The selected areas of reduction were the result of program reviews and prioritization processes.

The number of undergraduate, graduate, post-doctorate fellowships, internships, and university and junior faculty awards in nuclear forensics -related specialties will be reduced by 20 percent and reduce the expected performance to be 45 awards annually.

NOTE: The GPRA Measure is 63 total awards at the current level. Of that, 56 awards are NTNFCs and 7 are TARs. This decrease will reduce NTNFC NNFEDP awards by 11 (from 56 to 45).

Nuclear Forensics Technology Advancement (\$1.4M)

The Nuclear Forensics Technology Advancement program addresses the pre-detonation materials forensics capability development mission. This program improves our national ability to analyze, characterize, and ultimately trace nuclear materials back to their source.

Justification

DNDO will defer the development of material signatures being developed by the Nuclear Forensics Technology Advancement Program and reduce the number of materials that would have been characterized to enable funding for other priority programs in DNDO.

Impact on Performance

In FY 2015, DNDO will prioritize programs and dedicate resources accordingly. There will be a 20 percent reduction of the number of laboratories participating in methodology benchmarking studies, which are used to determine the best available forensic method on a given material. In addition, the characterization of nuclear materials in the U.S. inventory will be reduced by 50 percent over the FYHSP. This will slow the content development of U.S. databases that provides meaningful linkages during the investigation of seized smuggled nuclear materials.

A reduction in technology projects and participating labs means limiting opportunities for partnering with universities and students who are targeted at those labs—the technology projects not only serve to advance the national capability, but also serve as the “pull” for the students who will repopulate this field.

The Technology Advancement Program, in addressing the pre-detonation materials forensics capability development mission, provides advanced operational capability to the Bulk SNM Analysis Program (BSAP). BSAP is an interagency program coordinated by the National Nuclear Security Administration Office of Technical Nuclear Forensics (DOE NA-45). It is the program that operates the NF analytical capability for interdicted nuclear materials. The FBI, the DOE Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence (DOE-IN), and DHS (through DNDO NTNFC) are participants in the program. A reduction in national laboratories participating in analytical benchmarking studies will limit the number of specific methods evaluated for potential operational use in BSAP. This will result in limiting operational analytical capability in terms of precision, speed, and accuracy. In addition this will slow the number of nuclear material characterizations provided to DOE-IN for incorporation into the national nuclear library for use in operational case work and signature development.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Systems Development
PPA: Systems Development
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$1,058

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	20,942
Program Increase							-	-	1,058
Total Request	-	-	26,628	-	-	21,000	-	-	22,000

Total Program Change \$1.058M

Systems Development – On Dock Rail

DNDO Systems Development programs conduct engineering and program management activities necessary to mature and/or select systems for procurement. Through its DNDO Acquisition and Commercial Engagement Strategy, DNDO implemented a Commercial First approach to ensure that all DNDO programs engage the private sector for solutions to address GNDA gaps prior to moving into a government-sponsored and -managed development effort.

The ODR program identifies solutions for ship-to-rail scanning to address efficiency concerns with the current mobile RPM-based solution. The program was initiated in FY 2009 and work continued through FY 2012 when an Alternatives Analysis (AA) was completed that examined potential solutions for ship-to-rail scanning. The AA findings concluded that several systems would provide detection effectiveness at least equal to the existing baseline, but no single solution was identified as best for all seaport terminals evaluated. The project was put on hold in FY 2013 due to funding requirements for higher priority programs within the GNDA and is being reinitiated in FY 2015. In FY 2015, the project will review the prior AA results and consider COTS options available for any new alternative solutions. Based on the results from these reviews, the AA will be refined appropriately.

Justification

The increase will supplement the funds already planned to restart the ODR program. The restart of the program is planned due to a prioritization of resources to address system effectiveness and efficiency

challenges. Funds will accomplish the revalidation of requirements and conduct of market research to ascertain changes in commercially available products that could benefit the program.

Impact on Performance

Increased funding for this project will develop capabilities and address a high-priority GNDA gap, further enabling DNDO to focus on high value programs and support necessary transformational research.

On Dock Rail. The ODR project's objective is to efficiently and effectively scan intermodal cargo containers that are conveyed via straddle carriers from ship to rail. The system may be implemented at up to five seaport terminals in the U.S. that have this need.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Operations Support
PPA: Operations Support
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$1,449

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	30,116
Program Increase							-	-	1,449
Total Request	-	-	32,965	-	-	30,200	-	-	31,565

Total Program Change \$1.449M

Operations Support

DNDO provides advisory and assistance services to Federal, State, local, and tribal stakeholders who are developing or enhancing rad/nuc detection capabilities, especially as they relate to the GNDA. This support includes assistance in developing and integrating local or regional programs into the GNDA, guiding the development of CONOPS and standard operating procedures, and developing training and exercise products to ingrain those procedures into day-to-day activities. DNDO also keeps stakeholders aware of relevant nuclear detection information or incidents. To accomplish this, operational support activities at DNDO are grouped into three basic functions: Training, Exercises, and Assistance (TE&A); JAC, and STC.

Justification

Increased funding for this project will provide additional interaction with Federal, State, local, and tribal stakeholders in rad/nuc capabilities in supporting GNDA goals, further enabling DNDO to focus on high-value programs.

Impact on Performance

Assistance facilitated statewide outreach efforts beginning in FY 2015 will be increased by three as compared with the FY 2014 plan. The funding will be used to initiate engagement planning and on-site meeting with State and local stakeholders planning for efforts to be executed in the following year.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses for radiological and nuclear research, development, testing, evaluation, and operations, [\$205,302,000] **\$199,068,000**¹, to remain available until September 30, [2016] **2017**².

Explanation of Changes:

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$205,302,000] <u>\$199,068,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ... [2016] <u>2017</u> ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Research, Development, and Operations FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$214,919
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$205,302
Adjustments-to-Base			
Decreases			
Operational Readiness	-	-	(\$103)
Working Capital Fund	-	-	(\$616)
Working Capital Fund	-	-	(\$95)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$814)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(\$814)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$814)
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	\$204,488
Program Changes			
Increases			
Operations Support	-	-	\$1,449
Systems Development	-	-	\$1,058
Total, Increases	-	-	\$2,507
Decreases			
Assessments	-	-	(\$1,085)
Nuclear Forensics	-	-	(\$2,500)
Systems Architecture	-	-	(\$2,981)
Transformational Research and Development	-	-	(\$1,361)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$7,927)
Total Program Changes	-	-	(\$5,420)
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$199,068
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	(\$6,234)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$214,919
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$205,302
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(\$814)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$814)
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	\$204,488
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$2,507
Decreases	-	-	(\$7,927)
Total, Program Changes	-	-	(\$5,420)
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$199,068
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	(\$6,234)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Systems Architecture	-	-	\$21,000	-	-	(\$95)	-	-	(\$2,981)	-	-	\$17,924	-	-	(\$3,076)
Systems Development	-	-	\$21,000	-	-	(\$58)	-	-	\$1,058	-	-	\$22,000	-	-	\$1,000
Transformational Research and Development	-	-	\$71,102	-	-	(\$241)	-	-	(\$1,361)	-	-	\$69,500	-	-	(\$1,602)
Assessments	-	-	\$39,300	-	-	(\$136)	-	-	(\$1,085)	-	-	\$38,079	-	-	(\$1,221)
Operations Support	-	-	\$30,200	-	-	(\$84)	-	-	\$1,449	-	-	\$31,565	-	-	\$1,365
Nuclear Forensics	-	-	\$22,700	-	-	(\$200)	-	-	(\$2,500)	-	-	\$20,000	-	-	(\$2,700)
Total	-	-	\$205,302	-	-	(\$814)	-	-	(\$5,420)	-	-	\$199,068	-	-	(\$6,234)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Research, Development, and Operations Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$3,242	\$2,854	\$1,749	(\$1,105)
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	\$8	\$8
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$38,121	\$40,628	\$47,411	\$6,783
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$5,630	\$1,141	\$2,785	\$1,644
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$88,078	\$82,776	\$75,057	(\$7,719)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$74,168	\$75,199	\$69,932	(\$5,267)
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$2,734	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	\$319	-	-	-
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$2,627	\$2,704	\$2,126	(\$578)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$214,919	\$205,302	\$199,068	(\$6,234)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$214,919	\$205,302	\$199,068	(\$6,234)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$214,919	\$205,302	\$199,068	(\$6,234)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Systems Architecture
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	186	515	348	(167)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	8	8
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	7,164	7,855	8,266	411
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	5,630	-	1,346	1,346
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	15,550	12,630	7,956	(4,674)
Total, Other Object Classes	28,530	21,000	17,924	(3,076)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	28,530	21,000	17,924	(3,076)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Systems Architecture Mission Statement

Programs are developing an enhanced global nuclear detection architecture, including both domestic and international components. The GNDA incorporates detector systems, telecommunications, and personnel, with the supporting information exchanges, programs, and protocols that serve to detect, analyze, communicate, and coordinate on rad/nuc materials that are out of regulatory control.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$186	\$515	\$348	(\$167)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2015 request is \$348,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$0	\$0	\$8	\$8

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2015 request is \$8,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$7,164	\$7,855	\$8,266	\$411

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2015 request is \$8,266,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$5,630	\$0	\$1,346	\$1,346

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25 including training development and delivery. The FY 2015 request is \$1,346,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$15,550	\$12,630	\$7,956	(\$4,674)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2015 request is \$7,956,000.

Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Systems Development
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	87	375	128	(247)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	15,896	10,412	11,273	861
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	-	720	720
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	4,231	4,323	6,988	2,665
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	6,095	5,890	2,891	(2,999)
31.0 Equipment	319	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	26,628	21,000	22,000	1,000
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	26,628	21,000	22,000	1,000
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Systems Development Mission Statement

DNDO Systems Development is responsible for the engineering development, production, and all developmental logistics products associated with the current and next generation of nuclear detection systems. Product lines include radiation portal monitors (and associated materials development and facilitation), radiography, human-portable systems, and integration programs to address the needs of our operational customers (Federal, state, local, and tribal authorities).

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$87	\$375	\$128	(\$247)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2015 request is \$128,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$15,896	\$10,412	\$11,273	\$861

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2015 request is \$11,273,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$0	\$0	\$720	\$720

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25 including training development and delivery. The FY 2015 request is \$720,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$4,231	\$4,323	\$6,988	\$2,665

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2015 request is \$6,988.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$6,095	\$5,890	\$2,891	(\$2,999)

Research and Development includes costs for contracts for the conduct of basic and applied research and development. The FY 2015 request is \$2,891,000.

Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Transformational Research and Development
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	180	560	180	(380)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	2,404	3,438	3,268	(170)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	3,864	-	1,905	1,905
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	64,654	67,104	64,141	(2,963)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	6	6
Total, Other Object Classes	71,102	71,102	69,500	(1,602)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	71,102	71,102	69,500	(1,602)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Transformational Research and Development Mission Statement

DNDO's Transformational and Applied R&D program, seeks to identify, explore, develop, and demonstrate scientific and technological approaches that meet one or more of the following criteria: address gaps in the GNDA, dramatically improve the performance of nuclear detection components and systems, or significantly reduce the operational burden of rad/nuc detection. Dramatic technological improvements may include improvements in system or component effectiveness and performance characteristics; reduction in cost of acquisition or maintenance; or reduction of operational burden by users in the field. R&D investments are made based on competitive awards, with investigators in all sectors government laboratories, academia, and private industry encouraged to participate. This program takes advantage of the qualities and respective advantages of all three sectors to develop products, and teaming among them is encouraged. Transformational and applied R&D is carried out within three major programs: Exploratory Research (ER), Academic Research Initiative (ARI), and Advanced Technology Demonstrations (ATD).

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$180	\$560	\$180	(\$380)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2015 request is \$180,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,404	\$3,438	\$3,268	(\$170)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2015 request is \$3,268,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$3,864	\$0	\$1,905	\$1,905

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2015 request is \$1,905,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$64,654	\$67,104	\$64,141	(\$2,963)

Research and Development includes costs for contracts for the conduct of basic and applied research and development. The FY 2015 request is \$64,141,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$6	\$6

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2015 request is \$6,000.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Assessments
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	1,073	601	554	(47)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	4,789	8,640	11,339	2,699
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	317	325	8
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	25,521	29,742	25,861	(3,881)
Total, Other Object Classes	31,383	39,300	38,079	(1,221)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	31,383	39,300	38,079	(1,221)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Assessments Mission Statement

The DNDO research, development, and acquisition process is anchored by an independent assessment of DNDO-mission related programs as they are developed, deployed, and implemented, as well as a continual assessment of the global nuclear detection and reporting architecture, through a variety of means. Assessments programs include test and evaluation (T&E) campaigns to characterize technologies and systems, execution of pilots with operational agencies to evaluate concepts of operation, red teaming assessments to deepen our understanding of adversary capabilities, and net assessments to identify the effectiveness of the planned and deployed global nuclear detection and reporting architecture.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,073	\$601	\$554	(\$47)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2015 request is \$554,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$4,789	\$8,640	\$11,339	\$2,699

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2015 request is \$11,339,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$0	\$317	\$325	\$8

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25 including training development and delivery. The FY 2015 request is \$325,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$25,521	\$29,742	\$25,861	(\$3,881)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2015 request is \$25,861,000.

Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Operations Support
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	1,626	715	419	(296)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	4,893	6,942	10,024	3,082
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	824	394	(430)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	23,712	21,644	20,728	(916)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	2,734	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	75	-	(75)
Total, Other Object Classes	32,965	30,200	31,565	1,365
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	32,965	30,200	31,565	1,365
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Operations Support Mission Statement

DNDO Operations Support is responsible for supporting the situational awareness of the nuclear and radiological landscape and the global nuclear detection architecture, while directly facilitating the technical adjudication of rad/nuc incidents. The capability of the JAC is the 24/7 DNDO information hub, and the essence of DNDO's rapid information reporting. Additionally, Operations Support develops training, exercises, information sharing capabilities, and analytical tools necessary to create a fully integrated operating environment to be used by Federal, State, tribal, and local law enforcement agencies, as well as the larger intelligence and counterterrorism communities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,626	\$715	\$419	(\$296)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2015 request is \$419,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$4,893	\$6,942	\$10,024	\$3,082

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2015 request is \$10,024,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$0	\$824	\$394	(\$430)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25 including training development and delivery. The FY 2015 request is \$394,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$23,712	\$21,644	\$20,728	(\$916)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2015 request is \$20,728,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$0	\$75	\$0	(\$75)

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2015 request is \$0.

Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Nuclear Forensics
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	90	88	120	32
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	2,975	3,341	3,241	(100)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	15,200	14,437	11,619	(2,818)
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	3,419	2,205	2,900	695
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	2,627	2,629	2,120	(509)
Total, Other Object Classes	24,311	22,700	20,000	(2,700)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	24,311	22,700	20,000	(2,700)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Nuclear Forensics Mission Statement

DNDO's National Technical Nuclear Forensics (NTNF) capability serves as an integral component and layer of the United States Government (USG) effort to combat nuclear terrorism. This capability provides means for the collection, analysis, and evaluation of rad/nuc materials and associated evidence for the purpose of comprehensive and timely forensic analysis to contribute to attribution conclusions. An effective forensics and attribution capability will inform national response deliberations and can also help to prevent a follow-on attack. At the strategic level, nuclear forensics can contribute to deterrence and prevention by promoting the concept of nuclear accountability for nations that may wittingly or unwittingly enable a terrorist to obtain nuclear devices or materials.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$90	\$88	\$120	\$32

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2015 request is \$120,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,975	\$3,341	\$3,241	(\$100)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2015 request is \$3,241,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$15,200	\$14,437	\$11,619	(\$2,818)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2015 request is \$11,619,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$3,419	\$2,205	\$2,900	\$695

Research and Development includes costs for contracts for the conduct of basic and applied research and development. The FY 2015 request is \$2,900,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$2,627	\$2,629	\$2,120	(\$509)

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2015 request is \$2,120,000.

I. Changes in Full-time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project/Activity

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
Systems Architecture	\$301	\$259	\$164	-\$95
Systems Development	281	259	201	-58
Transformational Research and Development	748	877	636	-241
Assessments	331	485	349	-136
Operations Support	347	373	289	-84
Nuclear Forensics	256	280	183	-97
Total Working Capital Fund	\$2,264	\$2,533	\$1,822	-\$711

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office Systems Acquisition



Fiscal Year 2015
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office Systems Acquisition

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Systems Acquisition:

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) was established by National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD)-43/Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-14 to protect against radiological and nuclear (rad/nuc) threats directed against the United States or its interests. Title V of the Security and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006 (SAFE Port Act, P.L. 109-347) directs DNDO to “serve as the primary entity of the United States Government (USG) to further develop, acquire, and support the deployment of an enhanced domestic system to detect and report on attempts to import, possess, store, transport, develop, or use an unauthorized nuclear explosive device, fissile material, or radiological material in the United States, and improve that system over time.”

To fulfill the mandates of the authorizing legislation, DNDO’s activities are focused on developing a Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA) and implementing the domestic component. The GNDA strengthens prevention and deterrence by detecting rad/nuc materials that are out of regulatory control.¹ DNDO has been charged with coordinating the development of the GNDA among the USG partners. The GNDA incorporates detector systems, telecommunications, and personnel with the supporting information exchanges, programs, and protocols that serve to detect, analyze, communicate, and coordinate on rad/nuc materials that are out of regulatory control. We seek to make nuclear terrorism prohibitively difficult for our adversaries through the acquisition of an adaptable and agile detection architecture that can readily surge in response to intelligence cues.

DNDO acquires rad/nuc detection equipment for other Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Components, including the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA). DNDO also issues cooperative agreements under the Securing the Cities (STC) Program², supporting State, local, and tribal authorities in the development of nuclear detection capabilities for high-threat, high-density urban areas. All deployed technologies for Federal, State, local, and tribal partners are accompanied by the appropriate concepts of operations (CONOPS), training, exercises, and alarm response protocols.

Recognizing the rapid advancement of technology and innovation, constrained budgets, and market forces, DNDO has shifted focus from government-sponsored development of materiel solutions to a Commercial First approach. To address gaps identified in the GNDA and by using a Commercial First approach, DNDO can leverage important industry-led innovations and technologies.

¹ The term “out of regulatory control” refers to materials that are being imported, possessed, stored, transported, developed, or used without authorization of the appropriate regulatory authority, either inadvertently or deliberately.

² In previous year’s congressional justifications and in documents such as the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, STC is referred to as a program. In DNDO’s financial hierarchy, STC is a project under the Capability Development Program.

The Commercial First approach is based on the principle that all DNDO programs will first engage the private sector for solutions to address the gaps identified in the GNDA. There are several Commercial First pathways that a program can follow depending on the defined gap and the technical maturity and commercial availability of potential materiel solutions that may be able to address that gap. These pathways include:

- Commercial-off-the-Shelf (COTS)
- Customized COTS – COTS modified by the government or industry partner
- Commercialization (e.g., Commercial Development) — Industry-developed solutions using industry internal research and development (R&D) funding
- Government-sponsored development

In concert with the end-user community and in keeping with this Commercial First approach for acquisitions, DNDO first attempts to identify commercially available equipment to meet its requirements. DNDO continues to foster open communications with industry partners to share key aspects of future requirements and projected quantities of planned procurements.

The DNDO Systems Acquisition (SA) request includes resources to procure and deploy fixed site radiation detections systems at ports of entry (POE), to support state and local nuclear detection operations through the STC Program, and to provide Federal, state, and local law enforcement and emergency response communities with human portable radiation detection capabilities.

B. Budget Activities:

PPAs	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE
	Develop, acquire, and support domestic nuclear detection and reporting capabilities
Radiation Portal Monitor Program (RPMP)	<p>The RPMP was established in January 2002 with the objective of deploying RPM systems at U.S. POEs and providing the scientific and technical expertise needed to design, acquire, deploy, and effectively maintain and operate RPM systems. This effort is part of the DHS multilayered strategy to keep U.S. ports of entry safe and secure by interdicting illicit rad/nuc materials.</p> <p>The FY 2015 Budget supports operational rad/nuc detection capability needs for CBP as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to work with CBP to prioritize fixed rad/nuc detection equipment deployment and effectively manage inventory • Provide support for site reconfigurations with deployment of portal monitors consistent with the program execution plan • Continue deployments of improvements, including the outcomes of the service life extension project, to fielded systems as warranted by projected benefits

Securing the Cities Program	<p>The STC Program is the cornerstone of rad/nuc detection capability development within the domestic layer of the GNDA. The program seeks to assist State, local, and tribal stakeholders to design and implement or enhance existing architectures for coordinated and integrated detection and interdiction of nuclear materials out of regulatory control within high-threat, high-density urban areas. The New York City (NYC) region includes two major metropolitan areas (NYC and Jersey City/Newark) and was the first to participate in this initiative. The FY 2015 Budget supports State and local rad/nuc detection operations through a three-phased STC Program. This three-phase approach will provide for the implementation of rad/nuc detection capabilities in select high-threat, high-density urban areas.</p> <p>STC aims to produce information linkages between implementation sites in support of a comprehensive national security layer. A multi-year engagement is needed for each high-threat, high-density Urban Area Security Initiative region to implement all phases, depending on the complexity and individual needs of the area.</p> <p>STC efforts in the NYC area have resulted in the development of a robust detection architecture, allowing DNDO to realize significant efficiencies as it supports future metropolitan areas. The FY15 Budget supports a continued engagement with the Los Angeles/Long Beach region as they progress into Phase II, Integration with Federal Capabilities. This level will also support a new region, to be selected in FY14, to continue development of initial operating capabilities under Phase I.</p> <p>DNDO SA funds are disbursed under the STC program through competitively awarded cooperative agreements to the State and local agencies participating in the STC program.</p>
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems (HPRDS)	<p>Federal, State, and local law enforcement entities that conduct routine and contingency rad/nuc detection missions require human portable radiation detection capability. DNDO procures rad/nuc detection and identification equipment on behalf of DHS Components and for the Mobile Detection Deployment Program (MDDP), which supports specific events by supplementing state and local law enforcement agency capabilities. The HPRDS program consists of several projects supporting multiple users whose primary mission is to detect and identify rad/nuc threats. The objectives of the HPRDS program are to provide more capable systems, expand the range of activities, and address different types of conveyances and cargo to be scanned for rad/nuc material.</p> <p>The FY 2015 Budget will provide funding support for front-line operational rad/nuc detection capability needs for the USCG, CBP, TSA, and DNDO (MDDP) by procuring commercial technologies such as advanced and basic handheld radioisotope identification devices (RIID), personal radiation detectors (PRD), radiation detection backpack systems, and human portable tripwire (HPT) solutions.</p>

C. Budget Request Summary:

DNDO requests \$67.861 million in FY 2015 funding for the SA appropriation. The increase of \$22M over FY 2014 funding will enable DNDO to begin to address the requirement for recapitalization of human portable rad/nuc detection equipment at CBP while continuing to support USCG and TSA detection requirements. DHS will be able to deploy a next generation system that has a detection and identification capability that is nearly double that of the legacy handheld system, is easier to use, and is less expensive to maintain.

II. Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Domestic Nuclear Detection Office Systems Acquisition

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2015 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted ¹			Enacted			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Radiation Portal Monitor Program	-	-	\$1,304	-	-	\$7,000	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	(\$2,000)	-	-	(\$2,000)	-	-	-
Securing the Cities	-	-	\$21,971	-	-	\$22,000	-	-	\$12,000	-	-	(\$10,000)	-	-	(\$10,000)	-	-	-
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems	-	-	\$27,047	-	-	\$13,600	-	-	\$50,861	-	-	\$37,261	-	-	\$37,000	-	-	\$261
Subtotal, Discretionary	-	-	\$50,322	-	-	\$42,600	-	-	\$67,861	-	-	\$25,261	-	-	\$25,000	-	-	\$261
Total, Systems Acquisition	-	-	\$50,322	-	-	\$42,600	-	-	\$67,861	-	-	\$25,261	-	-	\$25,000	-	-	\$261
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	-	\$50,322	-	-	\$42,600	-	-	\$67,861	-	-	\$25,261	-	-	\$25,000	-	-	\$261
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	\$50,322	-	-	\$42,600	-	-	\$67,861	-	-	\$25,261	-	-	\$25,000	-	-	\$261

¹ FY 2013 Revised Enacted includes reprogrammings, transfers and actual FTE/fee collections in FY 013 as applicable.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
Radiation Portal Monitor Program
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Radiation Portal Monitor Program

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	1,304
2014 Enacted	-	-	7,000
2015 Current Services	-	-	7,000
2015 Program Change	-	-	(2,000)
2015 Total Request	-	-	5,000
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(2,000)

DNDO requests \$5.0 million in FY 2015 for this activity.

Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Increase of \$0.040 million for Radiation Portal Monitor Program
- Decrease of \$0.040 for Working Capital Fund

Program Changes include:

- Decrease of \$2.0 million to Radiation Portal Monitor Program

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

At the U.S. border, the USG has full control over detection and interdiction operations, presenting unique opportunities for interdicting rad/nuc materials and threats. After 9/11, concern was raised about the possibility that terrorists could use the enormous volume of cargo flowing into the U.S. as a pathway for bringing in nuclear material or a nuclear weapon. Since 2002, significant effort and resources have been placed at U.S. land and sea POEs operated by CBP. In 2006, the RPMP acquisition responsibilities were subsequently transferred to DNDO while operations and maintenance functions were retained by CBP. DNDO's mission, in part, was to deploy monitoring equipment at U.S. POEs and to provide the scientific and technical expertise to design, acquire, and deploy these systems. Additionally, in the SAFE Port Act of 2006, Congress mandated that all containers coming into the U.S. through the 22 highest volume seaports be scanned for radiation. To address this

mandate, DNDO has acquired and, in accordance with CBP priorities, deployed commercially available polyvinyl toluene (PVT) RPMs as defined in a joint DNDO/CBP deployment strategy.

Program funds are used to support CBP's efforts to maintain scanning coverage at previously completed POEs (e.g. sustainment of existing POEs). As POEs are reconfigured, RPMs must be relocated, decommissioned, and/or additional RPM systems must be deployed to maintain current scanning capabilities.

In addition, improvements aimed at extending service life, as well as detection efficacy and operational performance, will be deployed to fielded systems pending availability of funding.

Radiation Portal Monitor Program

Program	Project	Level of Effort	General Description
Radiation Portal Monitor Program	Radiation Portal Monitor	Ongoing	Support CBP's efforts to maintain scanning coverage at previously completed POEs. Decommission low-use RPMs and reconfigure sites as required. Deploy new RPMs and redeploy previously decommissioned RPMs as necessary to maintain required level of scanning capabilities. Deploy improvements to fielded systems.

RADIATION PORTAL MONITOR PROGRAM

Historically, the RPMP has been the source of funding for the acquisition and deployment of RPMs at U.S. land and sea POEs. DNDO will continue to manage the deployment of the remaining PVT-based systems in its inventory and will deploy selected improvements that have been projected to enhance operational or threat detection performance to fielded systems in FY 2015.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
Securing the Cities
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Securing the Cities

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	21,971
2014 Enacted	-	-	22,000
2015 Current Services	-	-	22,000
2015 Program Change	-	-	(10,000)
2015 Total Request	-	-	12,000
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	(10,000)

DNDO requests \$12.0 million in FY 2015 for this activity.

Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Decrease of \$0.161 million for Working Capital Fund
- Increase of \$0.161 million for Capability Development

Program Changes include:

- Decrease of \$10.0 million to Securing the Cities program

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The STC Program assists State, local, and tribal stakeholders to design and implement or enhance existing architectures for coordinated and integrated detection and interdiction of rad/nuc materials out of regulatory control within high-threat, high-density urban areas.

SECURING THE CITIES PROGRAM

Program	Project	Level of Effort	General Description
Capability Development	Securing the Cities	Annual, ongoing	The project assists State, local, and tribal stakeholders to design and implement or enhance existing architectures for coordinated and integrated detection and interdiction of nuclear materials out of regulatory control within high-threat, high-density urban areas.

STC is a multi-year rad/nuc detection capability development project.

The first year activities include planning and evaluation to determine the most critical detection needs within the area. The second and third years focus on phased capability development and implementation, executed through financial support for equipment, training, exercises, and program management. The fourth and fifth years continue with training and exercises emphasizing the area's ability to surge and integrate with Federal rad/nuc detection capabilities. The phased strategy enables DNDO to provide financial assistance to multiple areas simultaneously while expanding capabilities to further implement the domestic component of the GNDA. The three program phases are described below.

Phase I – Initial Operating Capability

DNDO provides a mechanism for cities to develop an initial operating capability to detect and report the presence of nuclear materials that are out of regulatory control. This capability utilizes detection equipment, protocols, and personnel and is integrated into and supports the GNDA. During Phase I, efforts will focus on satisfying the immediate needs of State and local agencies in developing baseline detection and reporting capabilities. DNDO will provide resources allowing partners an increased understanding and awareness of the nuclear threat, enhanced regional capabilities to detect and interdict nuclear threats, and increased cooperation and coordination among regional jurisdictions and agencies. Initial capabilities include development of Operations Plans including alarm adjudication protocols, deployment of equipment, training and exercise support, and technical program assistance. Phase I concludes when the region establishes a nuclear detection program encompassing coordinated operations, self-delivered nuclear detection training and exercise capabilities, and a plan in place to sustain the program over time in support of the GNDA. This phase of the implementation is expected to take the first 2-3 years of the engagement.

Phase II – Integration

DNDO provides additional resources to allow development of enhanced detection, analysis, communication, and coordination functionality and builds on the integration of State and local capabilities with USG activities and the GNDA that previously existed or were established during Phase I. In this phase, the USG will leverage capabilities established locally in Phase I to partner with State and local jurisdictions to ensure a National coordinated response in support of the GNDA. In addition, DNDO will work with the STC partners to define end states for DNDO direct support to State and local activities. Phase II concludes when a region successfully demonstrates its ability to integrate into a national nuclear detection framework in support of the GNDA. Cities may also use DHS homeland security grant funds in support of the activities under Phase II. This phase of the implementation is expected to take about 2 years of the engagement.

Phase III – Sustainment

DNDO provides indirect support to sustain the program. DNDO will maintain connectivity with the established local architecture through alarm adjudication and subject matter expertise to provide advice on training, exercise, and other program support. This support includes:

- DNDO's systems engineering and evaluation programs provide detection equipment testing to aid partners in making equipment decisions.

- Product acquisition and deployment support includes guidance to help interpret equipment specifications so operators clearly understand equipment capabilities.
 - Transformational and applied research offerings explore up-and-coming radiation detection technology.
 - The DNDO Red Team operates in overt or covert modes to assist stakeholders to understand potential vulnerabilities.
 - Training and exercise programs provide training materials and exercise assistance.
- State and local participants will maintain and continue to improve their developed capabilities to support the GNDA using local funds or other Federal Government grant funds.

Throughout STC's implementation in the NYC and Jersey City/Newark areas, assessments of the program's effectiveness in building capabilities were conducted. An interim report published in September 2008 described the business model. A second interim report was completed in January 2011 and focused on evaluating the program as implemented in the NYC area. Two other assessments were completed: an independent assessment of STC completed in April 2011 and an assessment of the April 2011 full-scale exercise completed in October 2011. These reports assessed Phase I and II activities and indicated that the STC program has succeeded in developing a robust area-wide detection program focused on preventing a rad/nuc attack on the NYC and Jersey City/Newark Regions. The recommendations from these assessments, as well as the extensive knowledge gained by the STC management team in implementing the project in the NYC area, led to the development of a repeatable program model for subsequent implementations.

DNDO has obligated \$115.175 million of acquisition funding directly to the NYC and Jersey City/Newark areas from 2007 through 2013. DNDO will continue to provide technical support and alarm adjudication support through the Joint Analysis Center, training and exercise assistance, and subject matter expert support.

DNDO has obligated \$9.9 million of acquisition funding directly to the Los Angeles/Long Beach (LA/LB) area from 2012 through 2013. Another \$1.5 million in nonmonetary assistance has been provided over that same time period. In FY 2014, the LA/LB area is projected to receive additional funds that will continue Phase I activities in FY 2014 by demonstrating that it has established a nuclear detection program encompassing coordinated operations and self-delivered nuclear detection training and exercise capabilities, and has a plan in place to sustain the program over time in support of the GNDA. In FY 2015, LA/LB area funding will assist the region's entry into Phase II.

DNDO will begin implementation in a third STC locale in FY 2014 based on a full and open competition of eligible cities. In FY 2015, STC financial support will allow this third city phased capability development focusing on equipment, training, exercises, and program management.

Implementations in both the NYC, Jersey City/Newark, and LA/LB areas have resulted in the development of a robust, repeatable development model allowing DNDO to realize significant efficiencies as it supports future metropolitan areas. Funding for this program will continue to be used to procure, integrate, deploy, test, evaluate, train, and exercise multi-layer, multi-pathway, multi-jurisdiction rad/nuc detection and reporting architectures for all implementations. Funds will be allocated to ensure that detection capabilities are integrated with Federal, State, and local command, control, and communication systems. State and local partners will provide in-kind resources by bearing operational costs. Funds will also be used for logistics, maintenance, and calibration costs as

well as personnel costs to support the training necessary to operate detection equipment and conduct exercises. DNDO will work with State and local partners to budget appropriately for the long-term sustainability of capabilities implemented under this project.

DNDO SA funds are disbursed under the STC project through competitively awarded cooperative agreements to a lead State or local agency. The lead agency establishes a regional governance structure among the major law enforcement, first responder, and public health agencies to implement a regional rad/nuc detection program.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	27,047
2014 Enacted	-	-	13,600
2015 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	261
2015 Current Services	-	-	13,861
2015 Program Change	-	-	37,000
2015 Total Request	-	-	50,861
Total Change 2014 to 2015	-	-	37,261

DNDO requests \$50.861 million in FY 2015 for this activity.

Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Decrease of \$0.036 million for Human Portable Rad/Nuc Systems
- Increase of \$0.297 million for Working Capital Fund

Program Changes include:

- Increase of \$37.0 million to Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems (HPRDS) program

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Under the HPRDS PPA, DNDO procures multiple types of rad/nuc detection and identification equipment on behalf of DHS Components and for specific events supplementing State and local law enforcement agency capabilities. The HPRDS program consists of several projects supporting multiple users whose mission is to detect and identify rad/nuc threats. The objectives of the HPRDS program are to provide more capable systems, expand the range of activities, and address different types of conveyances and cargo to be scanned for rad/nuc material. These systems are relatively light, easy to use, and of sufficiently low cost to support widespread deployment. Projects include all HPRD devices that can be worn, carried, or moved by a person. The devices procured under the HPRDS program are fully developed and most are commercially available.

Human Portable Rad/Nuc Systems

Program	Project	Level of Effort	General Description
HPRDS	CBP- Joint Acquisition Strategy (JAS)	Ongoing	Per the cooperatively developed JAS, DNDO coordinates with CBP for the deployment of human portable systems for CBP officers and agents to scan people, cargo, and privately owned vehicles at and between POEs. CBP requirements include PRDs, advanced handheld RIIDs, and basic handheld RIIDs. DNDO may also purchase equipment for the HPT and/or Small Vessel Standoff Detection (SVSD) missions in FY 2015 (pending the results of these systems' development efforts and funding availability).
	USCG-JAS	Ongoing	Per the cooperatively developed JAS, DNDO procures rad/nuc detection systems to satisfy USCG requirements. Required equipment includes PRDs, advanced and basic handheld RIIDs, linear and handheld radiation monitors, and backpack systems. In addition to these requirements, DNDO may also purchase equipment for the HPT and/or boat-to-boat detection missions in FY 2015 (pending the results of these systems' development efforts and funding availability).
	Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) Sustainment	Ongoing	DNDO supports the needs of TSA VIPR teams for rad/nuc detection equipment by providing teams with PRDs, basic handheld RIIDs, and radiation detection backpacks. HPRDS FY 2015 funding will be used to sustain the equipment of the existing VIPR teams.
	Helium-3 (³ He) Procurement	Ongoing	DNDO plans to acquire approximately 50 liters of ³ He in FY 2015 to ensure that DHS has the gas required to execute its mission during the transition to alternative technologies. The ³ He Mitigation Program is currently identifying technologies that may replace legacy neutron detectors acquired by CBP, TSA, and USCG. Continuing in FY 2015, ³ He will be procured for systems that have not transitioned away from ³ He.
	DNDO MDDP	Ongoing	DNDO acquires rad/nuc detection systems to meet the needs of DNDO's MDDP. Mobile Detection Deployment Units (MDDU) are deployable, mobile trailer packages, containing rad/nuc detection equipment for up to 40 public safety professionals. The equipment includes portable backpack rad/nuc detection units, basic and advanced RIIDs, and PRDs. HPRDS FY 2015 funding will be used to sustain the equipment of the existing MDDUs.

HPRDS ACQUISITION PROGRAM

The HPRDS PPA supports the procurement of multiple types of equipment for CBP, USCG, TSA's VIPR teams, and the MDDP:

- Personal Radiation Detector
 - Pager-size pocket devices for the search for the rad/nuc materials. The PRDs are typically clipped to a uniform or belt. They automatically monitor the environment and alert the user if rad/nuc material is detected. PRDs are continuously worn by operators for rad/nuc detection and personal protection.
- Human Portable Tripwire
 - Small/wearable systems that provide next-generation capabilities to detect, identify, communicate, and adjudicate rad/nuc threats. HPTs will also function as personal protective equipment and warn operators of potential exposure to harmful levels of radiation.

- Basic RIIDs
 - Designed for search, detection, localization, and identification of radionuclide composition of radioactive and nuclear materials and for quick and accurate measurement of dose rate and count rate. Used to support secondary screening and small-area searches.
- Advanced Handheld RIIDs
 - Often used as the final arbiter in situations where illicit trafficking is suspected. due to their rad/nuc detection and identification superiority. They are also used in laboratory settings as reference detectors.
- Radiation Detection Backpack
 - Used in situations where a wide-area rad/nuc detection capability is necessary, potentially in covert operations. They are used to quickly detect and locate a radiation threat in public, wide-area search, or maritime (e.g., small vessel standoff) environments.
- Linear Radiation Monitor (LRM)
 - Specifically designed to aid in the search of container ships and large stacks of intermodal shipping containers.
- Handheld Radiation Monitor (HRM)
 - Used to quickly and discreetly detect and locate a radiation threat. The HRM can also be used to detect rad/nuc sources underwater, such as underneath a boat or large ship.
- Helium-3 Gas Procurement for Legacy Neutron Detectors Project
 - Procured for handheld rad/nuc detection equipment while alternative neutron detection technologies are being identified.

Today, legacy handheld radiation detection equipment (RDE), particularly handheld RIIDs used by CBP, USCG, and TSA, has reached or exceeded its expected service life and is in need of immediate replacement. Presently-deployed handheld RDE is at or beyond its service life, becoming irreparable and being taken out of service.

DNDO procures multiple types of human portable equipment for DHS Operational Components (CBP, USCG, and TSA). This equipment includes handheld RIIDs, PRDs, rad/nuc detection backpacks, and other equipment such as SVSD Boat-to-Boat project's detection equipment pending results of SVSD analysis.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection JAS

CBP Office of Field Operations supports the CBP rad/nuc mission at land, sea, and air POEs. POEs have the highest utilization of RDE and are subject to legislative mandates. The SAFE Port Act of 2006³ requires that “all containers entering the United States through the 22 ports through which the greatest volume of containers enter the United States by vessel shall be scanned for radiation.” A risk-informed approach to scanning for rad/nuc material is applied to other POEs. Unit obsolescence and failure due to age of currently deployed handheld RIIDs will further reduce CBP's operating capability to 35 percent below full operational capability (FOC) by FY 2019. This will increase overall risk and severely impact CBP's ability to adjudicate radiation alerts in a timely manner without impacting trade and travel, perform small-area searches, and scan targeted cargo where no RPMs are available.

³ Pub.L. 109–347 Section 121

Without handheld RIIDs, DHS's capability for rad/nuc scanning at all POEs will decrease, and CBP will not have a method to adjudicate RPM alerts.

Border Patrol Agents currently use PRDs and handheld RIIDs for rad/nuc interdiction, surge scanning operations, and safety where contact is anticipated with cargo and conveyances. CBP Office of Border Protection (OBP) RDE capability is focused on station and checkpoint operations; no RDE capability for line watch operations is currently planned. OBP is currently at FOC for PRDs and basic handheld RIIDs; however, basic handheld RIIDs employed by OBP are near or past their expected service life and require replacement. In addition, the current suite of RDE deployed at OBP checkpoints does not support expeditious examination of travelers and requires significant secondary inspection for resolution.

Per the cooperatively developed JAS, DNDO coordinates with CBP for the deployment of human portable systems for CBP officers and agents to scan people, cargo, and privately owned vehicles at and between POEs. CBP requirements include PRDs, advanced handheld RIIDs, and basic handheld RIIDs. DNDO will continue to deploy next-generation basic handheld RIIDs after the successful completion of a competitive procurement that will result in an award in early FY 2014 for a five-year indefinite delivery/indefinite quantity contract. DNDO may also purchase equipment for the HPT and/or SVSD missions in FY 2015 (pending the results of these systems' development efforts and funding availability).

U.S. Coast Guard JAS

USCG has been equipped with RDE to conduct its rad/nuc detection mission in the maritime domain. DNDO has provided RDE to USCG law enforcement personnel, inspectors, and marine investigators to increase the probability of rad/nuc detection across the USCG mission space. There are more than 13 million recreational vessels, 82 thousand fishing vessels, and 100 thousand other commercial small vessels registered or operating in U.S. waters. Seven hundred large commercial vessels (both U.S. and foreign flagged) arrive at U.S. ports daily, and eight thousand foreign flagged vessels enter U.S. ports annually with an average of 10 port calls per vessel. Currently, 100 percent of all boardings of vessels (small and large) are conducted by USCG personnel with RDE. Additionally, USCG Deployable Specialized Forces have been equipped with RDE to conduct advanced rad/nuc operations. However, this boarding percentage is misleading since only a small fraction of the vessels entering or transiting U.S. waters are actually boarded on an annual basis.

Per the cooperatively developed JAS, DNDO procures rad/nuc detection systems to satisfy USCG requirements. Required equipment includes PRDs, advanced and basic handheld RIIDs, LRMs, HRMs, and backpack systems. In addition to these requirements, DNDO may also purchase equipment for the HPT and/or SVSD Boat-to-Boat detection missions in FY 2015 (pending the results of these systems development efforts and funding availability).

VIPR Sustainment

TSA VIPR teams have been equipped with RDE to conduct rad/nuc mission for the interior layer. VIPR teams deploy for steady state and enhanced steady state operations. VIPR teams are uniquely equipped to support the rad/nuc detection mission, because they can deploy to key

transportation facilities around the country and have law enforcement authority within their jurisdiction.

DNDO supports the needs of TSA VIPR teams for rad/nuc detection equipment by providing teams with PRDs, basic handheld RIIDs, and radiation detection backpacks. HPRDS FY 2015 funding will be used to sustain - in terms of lifecycle replenishment - the equipment of the existing VIPR teams that is nearing the end of its useful life.

³He Gas Procurement for Legacy Neutron Detectors

DNDO plans to acquire approximately 50 liters of ³He used for neutron detection in FY 2015 to ensure that DHS has the gas required to execute its mission during the transition to alternative technologies. ³He is released for use when authorized by the ³He Sub-Interagency Policy Committee.

The ³He Mitigation Program (in the Research, Development, and Operations Appropriation) is currently identifying technologies that may replace legacy neutron detectors acquired by CBP, TSA, and USCG. Continuing in FY 2015, ³He will be procured for systems that have not transitioned away from ³He. This requirement is expected to decline when alternative technologies become available for HPRDS.

Mobile Detection Deployment Program (MDDP)

DNDO's MDDUs are equipped with RDE that supplements existing rad/nuc detection resources in support of special events and intelligence-driven operations. MDDUs are housed regionally across the United States and maintained by Department of Energy Radiological Assistance Program (RAP) Teams through an interagency agreement with DNDO. There are two large-capacity MDDUs and three small-capacity MDDUs currently operational. A fourth small-capacity MDDU will become operational in FY 2014. Each large capacity MDDU is configured to support up to 40 personnel and each small-capacity MDDU is configured to support up to 20 personnel.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Radiation Portal Monitor Program
PPA: Radiation Portal Monitor Program
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(2,000)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	7,000
Program Decrease							-	-	(2,000)
Total Request	-	-	1,304	-	-	7,000	-	-	5,000

Total Program Change (\$2.0M)

Radiation Portal Monitor

RPM Equipment Acquisition/Deployment includes the procurement and deployment of monitoring equipment at U.S. POEs and provides the scientific and technical expertise to design, acquire, and deploy these systems. RPMs are deployed at our ports of entry enabling scanning of almost 100 percent of containerized cargo.

Justification

This program decrease will allow support for limited deployment of fixed or portable detectors at POEs to move forward while enabling funding for other priority programs in DNDO.

Impact on Performance

DNDO will reduce plans for acquisition and deployment by approximately 30 percent or nine new deployments and six decommissions, as compared to FY 2014 plans.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 2: Securing the Cities
PPA: Securing the Cities
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(10,000)

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	22,000
Program Decrease							-	-	(10,000)
Total Request	-	-	21,971	-	-	22,000	-	-	12,000

Total Program Change (\$10.0M)

Securing the Cities

The STC Program seeks to assist State, local, and tribal stakeholders to design and implement or enhance existing architectures for coordinated and integrated detection and interdiction of nuclear materials out of regulatory control within high-threat, high-density urban areas. The FY 2015 Budget continues an emphasis on supporting State and local rad/nuc detection operations through a three-phased approach. This approach provides for the implementation of rad/nuc detection capabilities in select high-threat, high-density urban areas.

Justification

Although STC is the cornerstone of rad/nuc detection capability development within the domestic layer of the GNDA, funding was prioritized to maintain current operations and GPRA Measures in other programs within DNDO's portfolio.

Impact on Performance

The funding will enable DNDO to continue to work with State and local regions to work towards initiating or completing the initial operating capability or integration with federal capabilities, as appropriate to the status of the current implementations. The change in plan will result in deferring the

start of an implementation in a new region until after FY 2015 while continuing to support the implementation in the Los Angeles/Long Beach area and the new region to be selected in FY 2014.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems
PPA: Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$37,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted			FY 2014 Enacted			FY 2015 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	13,861
Program Increase							-	-	37,000
Total Request	-	-	27,047	-	-	13,600	-	-	50,861

Total Program Change \$37.0M

Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems

DNDO procures multiple types of rad/nuc detection and identification equipment on behalf of DHS Components and for specific events supplementing State and local law enforcement agency capabilities. The Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems (HPRDS) program consists of several projects supporting multiple users whose mission is to detect and identify rad/nuc threats. The objectives of the HPRDS program are to provide more capable systems, expand the range of activities, and address different types of conveyances and cargo to be scanned for rad/nuc material. These systems are relatively light, easy to use, and of sufficiently low cost to support widespread deployment. Projects include all HPRDS devices that can be worn, carried, or moved by a person. The devices procured under the HPRDS program are fully developed and most are commercially available.

Justification

The Current Services level of funding will support CBP, USCG, TSA and Mobile Detection Deployment Units (MDDU) requirements for basic and advanced handheld Radioisotope Identification Devices (RIID), Personal Radiation Detectors (PRD), Human Portable Tripwire (HPT) detectors, and Backpacks.

The program increase will support the procurement of basic and advanced handheld RIIDs for CBP. Since 2009, reductions in the HPRDS PPA have significantly slowed the replacement schedule to meet DHS Components' Full Operational Capability (FOC) requirements. Furthermore, antiquated equipment in the field is failing at an alarming rate and is costing the Department more in operations

and maintenance than acquisition of replacement systems with greater capability and dramatically reduced lifecycle costs. With this funding, DHS will be able to deploy the next generation system that has a detection and identification capability that is nearly double that of the legacy handheld system, is easier to use, and is less expensive to maintain.

Impact on Performance

Current Service Level: Basic and advanced handheld RIIDs, PRDs, HPTs, and Backpacks procured will reduce the rate of degradation of scanning capability in the field.

Program Increase: Handheld rad/nuc detectors presently used by CBP at our ports of entry (POEs) have reached the end of their service life and are failing at a rate of 600 units per year. The failure rate greatly outpaces our recapitalization ability under the present budget profile. This jeopardizes DHS' ability to meet legislatively mandated obligations to scan high-risk cargo at the POEs. The \$37.0M for CBP will allow recapitalization efforts to keep pace with handheld failure rates while also meeting 86% of CBP's Handheld RIID FOC requirement.

Additional impacts that will be avoided due to the program increase are as follows:

- Reduction in RPM alarm adjudication capability at seaports by approximately 30 percent, which would have delayed the processing of legitimate commerce.
- Reduction in radiation scanning operations by half, except for personnel safety, at U.S. international airports and pre-clearance passenger operations located in overseas airports, including inbound general aviation aircraft, air cargo, passengers, and baggage, which would have limited small-area search and delayed radiation alert adjudication.
- Elimination of surge/enhanced steady-state capability due to reduction in handheld RIIDs available for immediate use by CBP for mobile operations in response to natural disasters, National Special Security Events (NSSE), and requests from POEs to support temporary scanning operations, pilots, or expansions resulting in less R/N detection capability during disasters and at NSSEs.
- Elimination of the ability to replace handheld RIIDs out for scheduled (calibration) and unscheduled maintenance, which would have rendered many smaller POEs without identification and small area search capability (e.g., no fleetwide spare handheld RIIDs).

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For expenses for the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office acquisition and deployment of radiological detection systems in accordance with the global nuclear detection architecture, [\$42,600,000] \$67,861,000¹, to remain available until September 30, [2016] 2017².

Explanation of Changes:

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$42,600,000] <u>\$67,861,000</u> ♦♦	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ... [2016] <u>2017</u> ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security

Systems Acquisition:

FY 2014 to FY 2015 Budget Change

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$50,322
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$42,600
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Capability Development	-	-	\$161
Radiation Portal Monitor	-	-	\$40
Working Capital Fund	-	-	\$96
Total, Increases	-	-	\$297
Decreases			
Human Portable Rad/Nuc Systems	-	-	(\$36)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$36)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$261
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$261
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	\$42,861
Program Changes			
Increases			
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems	-	-	\$37,000
Total, Increases	-	-	\$37,000
Decreases			
Radiation Portal Monitor Program	-	-	(\$2,000)
Securing the Cities	-	-	(\$10,000)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$12,000)
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$25,000
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$67,861
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change	-	-	\$25,261

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$50,322
FY 2014 Enacted	-	-	\$42,600
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$297
Decreases	-	-	(\$36)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$261
FY 2015 Current Services	-	-	\$42,861
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$37,000
Decreases	-	-	(\$12,000)
Total, Program Changes	-	-	\$25,000
FY 2015 Request	-	-	\$67,861
FY 2014 to FY 2015 Total Change	-	-	\$25,261

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2015			FY 2014 to FY 2015		
	Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Radiation Portal Monitor Program	-	-	\$7,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$2,000)	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	(\$2,000)
Securing the Cities	-	-	\$22,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$10,000)	-	-	\$12,000	-	-	(\$10,000)
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems	-	-	\$13,600	-	-	\$261	-	-	\$37,000	-	-	\$50,861	-	-	\$37,261
Total	-	-	\$42,600	-	-	\$261	-	-	\$25,000	-	-	\$67,861	-	-	\$25,261

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Systems Acquisition: Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$25	-	\$15	\$15
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$7,291	\$3,409	\$1,990	(\$1,419)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	\$5,763	\$5,763
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	\$21,035	\$18,751	\$50,058	\$31,307
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$21,971	\$20,440	\$10,035	(\$10,405)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$50,322	\$42,600	\$67,861	\$25,261
Total, Direct Obligations	\$50,322	\$42,600	\$67,861	\$25,261
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2013 Revised Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$50,322	\$42,600	\$67,861	\$25,261

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition:
Radiation Portal Monitor Program**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	525	1,050	536	(514)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	4,464	4,464
31.0 Equipment	779	5,950	-	(5,950)
Total, Other Object Classes	1,304	7,000	5,000	(2,000)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	1,304	7,000	5,000	(2,000)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Radiation Portal Monitor Program Mission Statement

The Radiation Portal Monitor (RPM) Program was established at CBP in January 2002 with the objective of deploying RPMs at ports of entry (POEs) and providing the scientific and technical expertise to design, acquire, deploy, operate and maintain these systems. In 2005, DNDO assumed the responsibility of designing, acquiring and deploying the systems, and it has established a Ports of Entry program to work with CBP to bring the latest technology to bear on the threat of illicit nuclear materials crossing our borders. This program procures equipment to meet the needs of end-users, in accordance with the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA). The RPMP was established with the objectives of deploying RPMs at United States ports of entry (POEs), and providing the scientific and technical expertise to design, acquire, and deploy these systems. As the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) works to keep the major seaports and northern and southwest land borders safe using radiological/nuclear (rad/nuc) detection capabilities, the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) continues to address the vulnerabilities in other locations and pathways.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$525	\$1,050	\$536	(\$514)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2015 request is \$536,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$0	\$0	\$4,464	\$4,464

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2015 request is \$4,464,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$779	\$5,950	\$0	(\$5,950)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2015 request is \$0.

Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition:
Securing the Cities
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	-	15	15
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	1,560	651	(909)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	1,299	1,299
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	21,971	20,440	10,035	(10,405)
Total, Other Object Classes	21,971	22,000	12,000	(10,000)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	21,971	22,000	12,000	(10,000)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Securing the Cities Mission Statement

The objective of the Securing the Cities (STC) initiative is to reduce the risk of a radiological or nuclear attack in high-risk metropolitan areas by enhancing regional capabilities to detect and interdict radiological material out of regulatory control. This initiative was initiated in the New York City (NYC region). Acquisition funds were utilized to procure, integrate, deploy, test, evaluate, train, and exercise a multi-layer, multi-pathway, multi-jurisdiction nuclear detection and reporting architecture for the region. Funds were also allocated to ensure that detection capabilities are integrated with Federal, State, and local command, control, and communication systems. State and local partners provided in-kind resources by bearing operational costs. Funds were also used for logistics, maintenance, and calibration costs as well as personnel costs to support the training necessary to operate detection equipment and conduct operational exercises. DNDO Systems Acquisition funds are dispersed under the STC program through competitively awarded Cooperative Agreements to the state and local agencies participating in the STC program.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$0	\$0	\$15	\$15

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2015 request is \$15,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$0	\$1,560	\$651	(\$909)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2015 request is \$651,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$0	\$0	\$1,299	\$1,299

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2015 request is \$1,299,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$21,971	\$20,440	\$10,035	(\$10,405)

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2015 request is \$10,035,000.

Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition:
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	25	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	6,766	799	803	4
31.0 Equipment	20,256	12,801	50,058	37,257
Total, Other Object Classes	27,047	13,600	50,861	37,261
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	27,047	13,600	50,861	37,261
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems Mission Statement

DNDO procures multiple types of equipment that provide Department of Homeland Security (DHS) components, and in some cases, law enforcement and first responders with effective human portable systems for radiological/nuclear (rad/nuc) detection and identification. These solutions are used for detecting, localizing, and identifying rad/nuc materials, and they are relatively light, easy to use, and of sufficiently low cost to support widespread deployment. The objectives of the HPRDS project are to expand the range of activities and address different types of conveyances and cargo to be scanned for rad/nuc material. Projects include all human portable radiation detection devices that can be worn, carried, or moved by an individual. The devices are fully developed and most are commercially available.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$6,766	\$799	\$803	\$4

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2015 request is \$803,000.

	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2014 to FY 2015 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$20,256	\$12,801	\$50,058	\$37,257

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2015 request is \$50,058,000.

I. Changes in Full-time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project/Activity

FY 2015 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2013 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2014 Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2015 Amount
Radiation Portal Monitor Program	\$14	\$86	\$46	-\$40
Securing the Cities	231	271	110	-161
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems	285	168	465	297
Total Working Capital Fund	\$530	\$525	\$621	\$96

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A